"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain or snow; winds north to northeast.

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POLICE RAID THREE "INVESTMENT" CONCERNS

Prisoners Accused of Defrauding Public Through Mails.

Detectives Estimate That the Concerns in Two Years or So Have Collected Not Less Than $300,000.

Exposures of the turf get-rich-quick concerns which followed the failure of E. J. Arnold & Co. of St. Louis provided the suggestion which led to raids of similar institutions in this city yesterday. Three establishments, all of them within a block of one another on Nassau Street, were cleaned out by detectives during the afternoon and three arrests were made. The concerns were really all under one head and were in Room 21 and Room 46 of the building at 115 Nassau Street and Room 409 in the Bennett Building, at 99 Nassau Street. The numbers of the rooms are those which the police took at random and are merely one of a suite occupied in each case.

When the preliminary examination had been gone through with at Police Headquarters, where everybody found in the rooms of the suspected places was taken in patrol wagons, these men were placed under arrest on a charge of defrauding the public through the mails: Henry Genoung Cartwright, with the assumed names of "Henry

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against the men who were arrested. The specific complaint upon which the arrests were made is that of Mrs. Gilroy of Mt. Claire. Others whom the police mentioned were Moses D. Hurd of Berwick, Me.; Samuel P. Duffield, Dearborn, Mich.; C. F. Kellogg, Iowa, and H. A. Kline, Dayton, Ohio.

TURF CONCERN CLOSED.

J. E. Gardner's Lawyer Says His Client Was Absent Yesterday in Order to Attend to Certain Matters.

The office of J. E. Gardner & Co., in the Flatiron Building, was not open for business yesterday afternoon. It was stated, however, that this was merely owing to the fact that it was Saturday, and a half holiday. Inquirers were referred to John Schwarzkopf, Mr. Gardner's attorney, at 135 Broadway, who denied that J. E. Gardner had disappeared. Further, he said:

"Mr. Gardner was absent from his offices in the Flatiron Building to-day because I advised him that certain matters ought to be attended to, and in attending to them his time was occupied away from the office.

"Regarding the charge that the company was not incorporated, I wish to say that I know it was incorporated in the State of Maine, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. The attorneys who attended to the

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meant to use in the purchase of horses and in the running of them. He planned to establish a large string of horses and make a name on the turf."

Asked whether Mr. Gardner is in the city, Mr. Schwartzkopf said:

"I would not say that, but I will say that he is within reach and that he is straightening up some affairs. What the condition of the company is I don't know, and he doesn't know."

WAYS OF BETTING CONCERNS.

Some of the Various Kinds of So-Called Turf Investment Schemes.

There are at least four kinds of concerns connected with horse racing schemes for making money, which may be classed as follows: Co-operative companies, which give information and place commissions on one or more races each day, as well as investing money in the purchase of horses, racing, and breeding establishments; information and commission bureaus, information or tipping associations, and commissioners who either place wagers or profess to do so at the various tracks or in the large poolrooms in different parts of the country.

Columns, and in many instances whole pages, of sporting and daily newspapers are used by organizations and individuals in displaying the tempting offers of "sure-thing" money winning information, as to the condition, exercise, and stable knowledge of well-known animals which are to run in the several events. Investors are assured that they have only to send on any amount, from $10 up, in order to have it doubled or trebled in an incredibly short space of time, and all that is asked of them by the advertisers is a small percentage of the winnings in addition to a daily fee of from $2 to $10, for the exclusive inside information. These concerns guarantee to place the bets in the hands of reliable commissioners at the tracks named or selected.

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SENATOR HANNA'S SON ACCUSED OF ASSAULT

Legislator Hurt and Warrant Sworn Out for D. W. Hanna.

Was with J. P. Morgan Representative, Who Is Accused of Striking Man—Both Hurried to Ohio.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Feb. 14.—Warrants were sworn out here to-day for the arrest of Daniel W. Hanna, son of Senator M. A. Hanna, and John Winder, General Manager of the Kanawha and Hocking Coal Company, a representative of J. Pierpont Morgan's interests in Ohio and West Virginia. They are charged with an assault on W. G. Caldwell, a member of the Legislature from Ohio, who is at a hotel here suffering from severe injuries which may result in the loss of one eye.

The two men left early this morning on a Kanawha and Michigan train for Columbus, Ohio. Orders were telegraphed to Point Pleasant to intercept them before

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lumbus to-day.

Mr. Hanna, who remained here an hour before going to Cleveland, told practically the same story. He said that he never saw Mr. Caldwell at Charleston and was not present at a banquet last night.

"They evidently got our party mixed with another," said Mr. Hanna. "As far as the assault goes, I know nothing about it."

A dispatch from Point Pleasant, West Va., says that Messrs. Hanna and Winder were located in their private car when the train passed that point. Before the door could be broken in the train pulled across the bridge into Ohio. The dispatch says a warrant was held for Mr. Hanna's arrest.

DECOY LETTER LED TO ARREST.

Deserted Wife Found Her Husband and a Brooklyn Woman in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 14.—William G. McKenzie, a New York salesman, and Mrs. Augusta Bisbee, said to be the wife of Frederick E. Bisbee of Brooklyn, were arraigned before Judge Schalk in the Third Precinct Police Court to-day on complaint of Mrs. McKenzie, the allegation being that he deserted his wife more than a year ago. McKenzie and the woman were arrested at 188 Walnut Street last night.

McKenzie, with his wife and four children, resided in this city formerly, but removed to Brooklyn about three years ago. Soon after meeting Mrs. Bisbee, it is alleged, McKenzie deserted his family, and nothing was learned of his whereabouts until a few weeks ago, when it was decided to send him a decoy letter, which resulted in locating him at the Walnut Street address, where he had been for about a week.

After hearing the wife's statement, Judge Schalk held McKenzie under $1,000 bail, which he was unable to furnish. Mrs. Bisbee's bond was placed at $500. It was furnished by her two sisters, who arrived from Brooklyn this morning. Mrs. Bisbee left the city immediately upon being released.

RIVALRY IN TELEGRAPH FIELD.

New Company Organized in the West to Compete with the Western Union and Postal Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Immediate competition with the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies in commercial business, and ultimately competition with both of those companies in a general telegraph business is the purpose of a new telegraph company which has been organized quietly in the interest of St. Louis and Chicago capitalists.

Absorption of all leased lines which may be re-leased at lower rates, the use of their lines for telephone purposes, which it is declared will bring all of the independent lines in the territory covered by the new company into Chicago, and an attempt to control all the Board of Trade and

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RIOT IN ELIZABETH THEATRE.

Volley of Ancient Vegetables Brought the Curtain Down—Police Reserves Fought Long with Nightsticks.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 14.—There was a riot in and about Jacob's Theatre in this city to-night. The audience, numbering about 800 men, hissed the performers, and later threw ancient vegetables on the stage, causing the artists to run behind the scenes. The curtain was rung down and the lights were turned out.

When those in the house realized that the show was over they began to shout for the return of their money. Not satisfied with the assurances given by the ushers that everything would be settled at the box office, the spectators began to break seats and hurl the parts at the curtain. Others made for the box office, only to find it closed. They turned their attention to the pictures and posters on the walls of the lobby and soon every frame and glass was reduced to small pieces.

Word of the riot was sent to Police Headquarters, and when the reserves reached the scene they pitched into the mob with their nightsticks. The officers were hustled about and received some rough handling for a time, but they finally formed two lines, and, standing back to back, gradually divided the crowd. Clubs were used freely and many men received slight cuts and bruises. The police arrested one of the ringleaders, who refused to give his name.

There were eleven members in the company, eight of whom were women. When the performers tried to leave the theatre for the railroad station they were assaulted by the crowd and were forced back to the stage door before the policemen suc-

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for New York.

NO FAVOR TO VANDERBILTS.

Southern Railway Official Says That the Palm Limited Would Have Gone Back for Negroes.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 14.—The action of Southern Railway officials in having the Palm Limited stopped at Hardeeville and run back twenty-odd miles in order to pick up Cornelius Vanderbilt may lead to lawsuits. Passengers on the train objected, and one at least consulted a lawyer with an idea of taking the matter to the courts.

The Division Superintendent has issued a statement which he considers a full reply to the charge of partiality to wealthy persons.

"We would have stopped the train and run back twenty-five miles," he said, "if it had been a negro. There was no question as to persons; it was passengers or those who had the right to be passengers. Pineland is a station in the woods. It had been bulletined as a flag station for the Palm Limited. Mrs. Vanderbilt and party wished to take the train and the flag was put out. The engineer did not notice the flag or forgot about the bulletin and dashed by the siding.

"An attempt was made to catch the train at Tillman, but failed. Then it was stopped at Hardeeville. We would have made ourselves liable to damages if those passengers were not taken on. The millions that the Vanderbilts are worth did not figure in the matter."

"TURF EXCHANGE" PAYS OFF.

Chicago Concern Says It Can Meet Liabilities—Large Amounts Were Invested.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Excited men and women crowded the offices of Benedict & Co. to-day when that "turf exchange" announced it would pay off subscribers in full upon presentation of their certificates. M. J. Beck and Miss Mattie Wooden, both of whom were arrested in the raid made by the police yesterday, informed all persons during the trial at the Harrison Street Police Court early in the day that they would pay off dollar for dollar just as soon as they could return to the office. That created a stir among the patrons, and they hurried to the office of the company.

Just as soon as Miss Wooden could sign a check he hastened to the bank and returned with $25,000 in one-hundred-dollar bills, while another messenger, sent to a vault, returned with $2,500. Just as fast as Beck could "O. K." the indorsements on each certificate they were paid at the cashier's window, and the subscribers hurried away, most of them attempting to hide their identity.

"All we owe is about $100,000 in cash, and we can pay out that amount and have money left," said Beck. "We have plenty of money in the bank, and $100,000 more has been transferred from New Orleans to our account here."

Harry Brolaski of Brolaski & Co. says he also will pay dollar for dollar. Peter F. Klein of Marion, Iowa, however, obtained a warrant for Brolaski's arrest for obtaining $495 from him by what he alleges were false pretenses.

H. V. Smith and John Reed of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, investors in the Brolaski concern of $10,000 and $3,000 respectively, arrived here to-day. Cedar Rapids residents, they say, have about $113,000 invested with Brolaski.

ST. LOUIS TURF CONCERNS.

Public Officials Found to be Mixed Up in Arnold & Co.'s Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14.—The Grand Jury's investigation into the "turf investment companies" was resumed to-day. Neither E. J. Arnold nor his manager, L. A. Gill, has yet been found by the Sheriff. For evidence in respect to the methods of the Arnold company the Grand Jury is depending on the books and papers of the concern and the testimony of some of its employes. Interesting developments

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CONRIED TO RETAIN GRAU'S OPERA SINGERS

No Notable Changes Contemplated by New Management.

Plans for Stage Improvements to be Carried Out—Well Known Financiers Interested in the Enterprise.

Official announcement was made yesterday of the decision of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company under which Heinrich Conried, Director of the Irving Place Theatre, was to be awarded the lease of the Metropolitan Opera House for five years, to succeed Maurice Grau. The other bidders were Walter Damrosch and George H. Wilson of Pittsburg.

The men interested in the new company, which will conduct grand opera here, are James H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Insurance Company;

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of support from subscribers that he could easily have raised $1,000,000. "Only $150,000 is required by the Metropolitan Opera Company," he explained. "What I shall need is another matter, about which I cannot now speak."

A member of the new opera company was asked last night concerning the general policy to be followed, other than as affects the stars of the Grau troupe. He said that Mr. Conried would direct his attention first to the putting on of his productions, looking to improve, if possible, the chorus and general staging. "It is safe to say that there will be more stage room, perhaps a better chorus—but less orchestra," he added, with a smile.

MR. CONRIED'S CAREER.

Heinrich Conried was born in 1855, at Bielitz, in Austrian Silesia, where his father owned a yarn factory. In his earliest youth he had a turn for the stage, but he received the usual thorough German classical education in spite of that. It was in 1872 that his real theatrical début was made. Then he spoke a prologue in a Vienna theatre. Soon he had an engagement at the Hofburg Theatre of the Austrian capital, and there he remained for years. From Vienna he went to the National Theatre in Berlin, and from Berlin to the Stadt Theatre in Leipsic.

Going next to Bremen in 1878, he had in that town his first experience as a director, for the manager failed and the members of the stock company, in great straits, elected Mr. Conried to take the manager's place. He was so successful that he not only paid the debts of the company, but had a surplus at the end of the year.

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"Iphigenie," the proceeds being devoted to the new Germanic Museum there.

He married in 1884 Augusta, daughter of E. M. Spurling of this city. He has a son, Richard Conried.

Mr. Conried has received from the German Emperor the Order of the Crown, third class; from the Austrian Emperor the Imperial Franz Josef Order, and from the Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen the Ritter Kreuz. In addition he has received honors from Harvard and many German universities.

JOKE ON MR. ROOSEVELT.

He Mistakes a Delegation of Irishmen for Germans Come to Invite Him to a Saengerfest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—There was an incident at the White House to-day which afforded the President great amusement, although the joke was on him.

In June the Northeastern Saengerbund of America will hold a saengerfest at Baltimore and the united singers of that city sent a delegation here to-day to invite the President to be their guest on that occasion. An appointment had been made for the delegation to meet the President at 10:30 this morning.

The singers failed to put in an appearance on time, but there arrived at the President's offices another delegation from Baltimore, at the head of which was Senator McComas as friend and guide.

The doorkeeper ushered the McComas delegation into the anteroom to the President's office. In a few minutes the President bounded into the room and greeted Senator McComas with his usual exuberance. Before the Senator could make any announcement the President said:

"I am delighted to see you. My Irish-Dutch genealogy does not prevent me from desiring to hear your German songs and attend your fest, but really—"

Realizing that Mr. Roosevelt had been led in some manner into a mistake, Senator McComas quickly explained that the delegation did not come to invite the President to listen to songs, but to attend the annual dinner of the Hibernian Society of Baltimore, which would be given in that city on the night of St. Patrick's Day, March 17. The delegation was highly amused with the President's mistake, and the good humor he exhibited over it furnished a sufficient excuse for the laughter that followed.

When the United Singers of Baltimore, marshaled by Representatives Wachter and Schirm, made their appearance a few minutes later, the President told the story of mistaking a delegation of Irishmen for a delegation of Germans representing a Saengerfest.

UNION BEATS MILITIAMAN.

Justice Howard Decides That Potter Never Was a Full Member of Labor Organization.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Justice Howard of the Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision in the case of William Potter against Frank C. Sheffer, as President of Local Union No. 62, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America.

Potter was expelled from the union because of service in the militia of the State, as a member of Company F, Second Regiment, during the strike on the Hudson Valley Railway. The union served notice on his employers and he was deprived of work. On the hearing before Justice Howard it was contended that the militia clause in the constitution of the union was against public policy and unconstitutional.

Justice Howard declines to pass on that, holding that the only question before him was whether Potter was ever in full membership in the union. He finds that he entered as an apprentice and never possessed a full membership card, and, therefore, cannot be invested with rights he never possessed. The militia clause, he holds, is a matter for trial on its merits, and therefore he vacates an injunction which was granted restraining the union from preventing Potter from working as a union man.

GEN. LATROBE TO RUN AGAIN.

He Consents to Oppose Mayor Hayes of Baltimore in the Democratic Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Gen. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, who has been for seven terms Mayor of Baltimore, has consented to become the candidate of the regular Democratic organization again. He will oppose Mayor Hayes in the primaries for the nomination.

The organization is at odds with Mr. Hayes, who has built up a political machine of his own and has conducted the Mayoralty independently of the party leaders. He has made himself unpopular with the "rank and file" of his party as well as the politicians, and should he obtain the nomination the election might go to the Republicans.

The Democratic leaders believe that Gen. Latrobe is the only man in their party who can beat Mr. Hayes and also be elected Mayor. He is now President of the consolidated company, is wealthy, and has a large following. He said to-day that "the boys" were after him and had "put it up to him" in such a way that he could not resist.

William D. Platt and Congressman Frank Wachter are the candidates for the Republican nomination.

Here's to Dewar's Scotch—the pledge of friendship and the king of cheer!—Adv.

RAISING THE BLOCKADE

England and Germany Have Ordered Warships Withdrawn.

Expected That All Venezuelan Port Will Be Opened To-day—Final Agreements Between Powers Concerned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Official notice of the termination of the blockade of the Venezuelan ports, necessary to terminate the notice of blockade conveyed in the original proclamations, has reached the State Department in the shape of a dispatch received to-day from the United States Embassy at London, stating that the British Foreign Office had given it out that a cablegram had been sent this morning to

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two were in conference for some time, and the Secretary congratulated Mr. Bowen heartily upon the success of his mission.

At the conference at the British Embassy this afternoon, which occurred at 3 o'clock, another important addendum was signed to clear up Article 5 in the Italian protocol. By a curious error this article provided that the Venezuelan Government "obligate themselves to assign to the Italian Government, commencing the first day of March, 1903, for this purpose, and to alienate to no other purpose, 30 per cent. of the customs revenues of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello."

Had this provision stood unamended the Italian Government would have been entitled to the entire 30 per cent. instead of sharing it with the other allies as was intended. Fortunately the matter was discovered in time to be corrected before the protocols were dispatched to the foreign offices of the allies.

It was to clear up this point that the negotiators signed the following agreement this afternoon:

"We interpret our three protocols to mean that the 30 per cent., referred to therein, of the total income of the Customs Houses at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello shall be delivered to the representative of the Bank of England at Caracas, and that the said 30 per cent. is not assigned to any one power, but is to be retained by the said representative of the Bank of England in Caracas, and paid out by him in conformity with the decision rendered by the tribunal at The Hague."

Telegrams have ben pouring in upon Mr. Bowen from Venezuela congratulating him upon the success of his mission. The first to arrive was from President Castro. Consul Devries cabled "Hearty congratulations" from Maracaibo.

Leading German and British business firms in Venezuela have sent congratulatory cablegrams.

It is not expected that the next set of protocols providing for the reference of the preferential question to The Hague will be taken up until the middle of next week. The British Ambassador is going to New York for a few days' rest, and Mr. Bowen is desirous of conferring with representatives of the other creditor nations before taking up the new convention.

POWERS CABLE ORDERS.

Instructions to Withdraw Being Cabled English and German Commanders.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Government is telegraphing instructions to-day for raising the blockade of the Venezuelan coast immediately. These instructions may not reach all the blockading vessels to-day, but it is expected that the blockade will be fully raised by to-morrow or Monday, especially since Commodore Scheder has been expecting such instructions and had arranged for their prompt transmission.

Foreign Secretary von Richtofen sent a special message to Ambassador Tower here at 8 o'clock yesterday evening, informing him that the protocols would be signed during the evening, and expressing his pleasure at the happy result.

Chancellor von Buelow and Baron von Richthofen both express satisfaction and approval of the United States Government's correct and friendly attitude throughout the episode.

Count von Quadt, the Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington, will be granted leave of absence, and the Government here, having taken into cognizance adverse statements circulating in the United States and anticipating that his leave may be misrepresented, informs The Associated Press that it is in no sense a disavowal of Count von Quadt's action in the Venezuelan matter. His leave is granted in the ordinary course of service.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Instructions have been telegraphed to the commanders of the blockading squadrons off Venezuela to withdraw their ships in consequence of the arrangements completed at Washington. The blockade, therefore, will be immediately raised.

ITALY PLEASED WITH RESULT.

Believes That Her Prestige in South America Has Been Strengthened.

ROME, Feb. 14.—Foreign Minister Prinetti, who was recently stricken with an attack of paralysis, was sufficiently recovered to-day to be allowed for the first time since his illness to participate in official business.

When informed of the solution of the Venezuelan question, in which the Minister has been so actively interested, he expressed great satisfaction at the fact that an amicable settlement had been reached.

He said this was especially pleasing to Italy, because she had succeeded in settling with Venezuela a commercial treaty, which she had tried for a long time to obtain, but in vain.

The Governmental press accepts the solution of the Venezuelan difficulty as satisfactory, especially as Italy's relations with the United States remain unimpaired. The press points out that in South America, where Italy has large interests, her prestige has been strengthened.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S OFFER.

Steel Magnate Volunteered to Furnish Funds to Satisfy Germany's Demands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Moved by the spirit in which Herbert W. Bowen has conducted the peace negotiations at Washington with the representatives of the allies, and anxious that his mission should succeed, Andrew Carnegie, upon hearing

of Germany's action in demanding a cash payment of 1,718,000 bolivars instead of the £5,500 previously promised her, sent the following message to Mr. Bowen, dated Feb. 12:

"I shall be glad to hand you over at once $380,000 to meet the German demand, if Venezuela desires it."

This fact became known to-night after the last of the addenda to the peace protocols had been signed at the British Embassy. Mr. Carnegie, it is said, has been watching with close interest the progress of the negotiations here. The message was sent as soon as the news of Germany's demand was published.

Mr. Bowen dispatched a grateful reply to Mr. Carnegie thanking him for his generous offer, which, however, it was not necessary to accept.

In announcing Mr. Carnegie's offer to-night Mr. Bowen said that many banks and financial syndicates had all along been anxious to lend money to Venezuela, and had sent representatives to see him with this end in view, though these offers were of course of a business nature, whereas the offer of Mr. Carnegie was made without any reservation or mention of security for the return of his money.

SATISFACTION IN PARIS.

Termination of Controversy, However, Occasions Little Public Comment.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The announcement of the termination of the Venezuelan controversy was received with general satisfaction among the officials, newspapers, and general public here, but it occasioned little comment, as the authorities were satisfied from the recent advices that the acute stage had long been passed.

The Liberté expresses its approval of the condition by which France retains her rights with the other non-blockading powers in contesting at The Hague the priority claims of the blockading powers.

It is understood here that President Roosevelt and Ambassador Jusserand went over at considerable length the question of the Venezuelan difference at The Hague Court, the President indicating his strong support of the arbitration tribunal as a means of adjusting this and similar international troubles.

PRESIDENT CASTRO GRATEFUL.

Expresses Thanks of Himself and His Country to Minister Bowen.

CARACAS, Feb. 14.—News of the raising of the blockade was received by President Castro at 8 o'clock this morning in a cablegram from Mr. Bowen, who said:

"The protocols have been signed. The blockade will be raised to-morrow. Congratulations."

To this message President Castro replied as follows:

"Bowen, Washington.

"In the name of Venezuela and in my own name, I offer you expressions of my eternal gratitude for the decided spontaneousness with which you have served the cause of justice, which is the cause of the humanity that distinguishes superior minds. CASTRO."

The British cruiser Tribune, the only warship at La Guayra has received no orders with regard to raising the blockade.

It is believed that the termination of the blockade will be the death blow to the Matos revolution.

TEXT OF THE PROTOCOLS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The text of the protocols which were signed last night by Mr. Bowen and the representatives of the allies were made public to-day. The text of the British protocol is as follows:

"Whereas, certain differences have arisen between the United States of Venezuela and Great Britain in connection with the claims of British subjects against the Venezuelan Government, the undersigned, Mr. Herbert W. Bowen, duly authorized thereto by the Government of Venezuela, and his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Michael H. Herbert, K. C. M. G., C. B., his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, have agreed as follows:

"Article 1—The Venezuelan Government declare that they recognize in principle the justice of the claims which have been preferred by his Majesty's Government on behalf of British subjects.

"Article 2.—The Venezuelan Government will satisfy at once, by payment in cash or its equivalent, the claims of British subjects, which amount to about £5,500, arising out of the seizure and plundering of British vessels and the outrages on their crews and the maltreatment and false imprisonment of British subjects.

"Article 3.—The Venezuelan and British Governments agree that the other British claims, including claims by British subjects other than those dealt with in Article VI. hereof, and including those preferred by the railway companies, shall, unless otherwise satisfied, be referred to a mixed commission constituted in the manner defined in Article 4 of this protocol, and which shall examine the claims and decide upon the amount to be awarded in satisfaction of each claim.

"The Venezuelan Government admit their liability in cases where the claim is for injury to or wrongful seizure of property, and consequently the questions which the mixed commission will have to decide in such cases will only be: (A) Whether the injury took place, and whether the seizure was wrongful, and (B) if so, what amount of compensation is due. In other cases the claims shall be referred to the mixed commission without reservation.

"Article 4—The mixed commission shall consist of one Venezuelan member and one British member. In each case where they come to an agreement their decision shall be final. In cases of disagreement the claims shall be referred to the decision of an umpire nominated by the President of the United States of America.

"Article 5—The Venezuelan Government, being unwilling to provide a sum sufficient for the payment within a reasonable time of the claims specified in Article III., and similar claims preferred by other Governments, undertakes to assign to the British Government, commencing the 1st day of March, 1903, for this purpose, and to alienate to no other purpose, 30 per cent. in monthly payments of the customs revenues of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello. In the case of failure to carry out this undertaking, Belgian officials shall be placed in charge of the customs of the two ports and shall administer them until the liabilities of the Venezuelan Government in respect of the above-mentioned claims shall have been discharged.

"Any question as to the distribution of the customs revenues so to be assigned, and as to the rights of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy to a separate settlement of their claims shall be determined, in default of arrangement by the tribunal at The Hague, to which any other power interested may appeal.

"Pending the decision of The Hague tribunal the said 30 per cent. of the receipts of the customs of the ports of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello are to be paid over to the representatives of the Bank of England at Caracas.

"Article 6—The Venezuelan Government further undertake to enter into a fresh arrangement respecting the external debt of Venezuela with a view to the satisfaction of the claims of the bondholders. This arrangement shall include a definition of the sources from which the necessary payments are to be provided.

"Article VII. The Venezuelan and British Governments agree that, inasmuch as it may be contended that the establishment of a blockade of Venezuelan ports by the British naval forces has ipso facto created a state of war between Venezuela and Great Britain and that any treaty existing between the two countries has been thereby abrogated, it shall be recorded in an exchange of notes between the undersigned that the convention between Venezuela and Great Britain of Oct. 29, 1834, which adopted and confirmed mutatis mutandis the treaty of April 18, 1825, between Great Britain and the State of Colombia, shall be deemed to be renewed and confirmed or provisionally renewed and confirmed pending conclusion of a new treaty of amity and commerce.

"Article VIII. Immediately upon the signature of the protocol arrangements will be made by his Majesty's Government in concert with the Governments of Germany and Italy to raise the blockade of the Venezuelan ports.

"His Majesty's Government will be prepared to restore the vessels of the Venezuelan Navy which have been seized and further to release any other vessels captured under the Venezuelan flag on the receipt of a guarantee from the Venezuelan Government that they will hold his Majesty's Government indemnified in respect of any proceedings which might be taken against them by the owners of such ships or of goods on board them.

"Article IX.—The treaty of amity and commerce of Oct. 29, 1834, having been confirmed in accordance with the terms of Article VII. of this protocol, the Government of Venezuela will be happy to renew diplomatic relations with His Majesty's Government.

"Done in duplicate at Washington this 13th day of February, 1903.

"HERBERT W. BOWEN,
"MICHAEL H. HERBERT."

With few exceptions the German and Italian protocols correspond with that of Great Britain. Germany, it is provided, is to receive $340,000 to be paid in five monthly installments, beginning March 15, whereas Great Britain and Italy are to receive $27,500, the former the day the protocol is signed, and the other sixty days from that date.

To offset this increased advance payment given to Germany the following is provided in Article III. of the Italian protocol:

"The Venezuelan Government accept, recognize, and will pay the amount of the Italian claims of the first rank derived from the revolutions 1898-1900, in the sum of 2,810,255 bolivars.

"It is expressly agreed that the payment of the whole of the above Italian claims of the first rank will be made without being the same claims or the same sum submitted to the mixed commission and without any revision or objection."

Article 8 of the Italian protocol also contains the following concession to Italy already enjoyed by Great Britain and Germany:

"The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between Italy and Venezuela of June 19, 1861, is renewed and confirmed. It is, however, expressly agreed between the two Governments that the interpretation to be given to the Articles 4 and 26 is the following:

"According to the Article 4 Italians in Venezuela and Venezuelans in Italy cannot in any case receive treatment less favorable than the natives, and according to Article 26 Italians in Venezuela and Venezuelans in Italy are entitled to receive, in every matter, and especially in matter of claims, the same treatment of the most favored nation, as it is established in the same Article 26."

The Italian protocol reads "at once," where the British uses the word "immediately" regarding the raising of the blockade.

TO SAIL FOR VENEZUELA.

The Maracaibo and the Philadelphia to Resume Their Trips and the Nora Is Specially Chartered.

At the offices of the Red D Steamship Line, 135 Front Street, it was announced yesterday afternoon that the company's ships will resume their trips to Venezuelan ports at once, in view of the blockade being raised. The Maracaibo, which has been laid up here during the blockade, will sail next Monday for Curacao, La Guayra, and Maracaibo, with a full cargo of general freight.

The Philadelphia will sail next Saturday for San Juan, Porto Rico, and from there to Venezuelan ports, and on the same day the Norwegian steamer Nora, which has been chartered by the Red D Line, will sail for Curacao and Maracaibo. Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, the agents, said that, owing to the scarcity of flour and other staples in Venezuela since the blockade, a large amount of carrying space is being sought by shippers who are anxious to be the first in the field to meet the demand. Flour is said to have advanced $10 a bag in Venezuela since the trouble there began. The Red D ships will carry considerable shipments of this and other staples on their first trips. The Zulia, which has been doing service in West Indian waters during the blockade, will probably be put back on her regular run between here and Venezuelan ports at once.

BANKER KIMBALL FINED.

Sentence Suspended in the Case of Paying Teller Rose of the Seventh National Bank.

William H. Kimball, President, and Gamaliel W. Rose, Paying Teller, of the Seventh National Bank at the time of the Marquand failure, who pleaded guilty to over-certifying checks of that firm to the extent of $1,250,000, were arraigned before Judge Thomas in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, when Kimball was sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000 or to stand committed to Ludlow Street Jail until it was paid or he was otherwise released by law, while Rose was released under suspended sentence.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for Kimball, made an extended plea for his client, in the course of which he bitterly denounced Mr. Delafield of the National Park Bank as having broken a promise to protect the Marquand checks.

Judge Thomas, before passing sentence, said that careful investigation made at the instance of the court had failed to show that either Kimball or Rose had profited or sought to profit by their criminal acts, or that there was the slightest moral turpitude on the part of either. He said that Paying Teller Worth of the Park Bank had shown integrity and intrepidity worthy of the highest place in the financial world in putting an end to the check kiting operations of the two institutions.

He said that there was reason to believe that over-certification was a common practice in financial institutions, and that the lenity shown to the guilty parties in the present instance must not be taken as a precedent that like lenity would be shown on future occasions. He recommended that the Federal officers interested pay frequent visits to banking institutions at 2:15 P. M. on business days to look for such violations, which they should bring to the attention of the Grand Jury.

Judge Thomas quoted figures showing a hopeful outlook for those who had lost money in the Marquand collapse. It is expected that the charges still pending against Kimball and Frank B. Poor of Marquand & Co., of having conspired to defraud the Seventh National Bank, will now be dismissed.

DROWNED HERSELF IN THE BAY.

Waded Into the Water Off Fort Hamilton and Then Plunged.

Mrs. Anna Werebe, forty-three years old, of 272 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by drowning herself in the bay at Fort Hamilton. Mrs. Werebe, who was the wife of John H. Werebe, a night watchman, had been despondent, it is said, for some time because of continued ill-health. She left home yesterday morning, and about an hour later was seen walking along the Shore Road at Fort Hamilton.

When she reached Ninety-fifth Street she walked down to the water's edge there, and after taking off her fur boa and gloves, which she laid on the beach, waded out into the bay until the water was up to her shoulders. She then plunged forward and sank below the surface. A man on shore who had seen her enter the water tried to rescue her, but she was drowned before he could reach her. The body was recovered and taken to the Brooklyn Morgue, where it was identified last night by the woman's husband.

Julius W. Tiemann Dead.

Julius W. Tiemann, brother of ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann, of this city, died yesterday in the eighty-fifth year of his age at his home, 125 West Forty-third Street. He was born in this city and was the son of Anthony Tiemann, who founded the Manhattan Color Works in 1807. He was educated in private schools here and in Germany. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Historical Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He leaves three sons and three daughters.

"Colored Croker" Arrested in a Raid.

Capt. Schmittberger and several of his men raided the rooms of the United Colored Democracy at 150 West Fifty-third Street last evening and took twelve colored men to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. A colored man had complained that he had lost $8 playing poker in the association's rooms. John J. Bell of 327 West Fifty-second Street, known as the "Colored Croker," was one of the prisoners.

Mail Carriers Lost in Mountains.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 14.—Advices have reached here from Placerville, Idaho, that two Thunder Mountain mail carriers have been lost in the mountains for three weeks. They are Charles Hagens, the regular carrier, and a companion. Three carriers have arrived and report snow on an average of 18 feet deep, and in some places 35 feet deep. They report the death of two unknown prospectors, who were caught in a snowslide.

Williams Won at Basket Ball.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 14.—Williams again beat Dartmouth at basket ball in the gymnasium this afternoon, 14 to 7, in the roughest game seen here this season. Yesterday's score was 17 to 5 in favor of Williams.

Maloney Released by Cincinnati Club.

President H. C. Pulliam officially announced yesterday the release of William A. Maloney by the Cincinnati Baseball Club.

TILLMAN TELLS NORTH TO LEAVE SOUTH ALONE

The South Carolina Senator on the Race Problem.

W. J. Bryan Speaks at Press Club Dinner—Baron von Sternberg's Letter Referring to Venezuela Settlement.

The thirtieth annual dinner of the New York Press Club, held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, was enlivened by a speech of Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who told the North directly to leave the South alone in its settlement of the negro question and advocated strenuous life in the South in a race war between Caucasians and negroes. He went to the extent of saying that he advocated bloodshed and would himself, as the Governor of his State, lead a mob of lynchers where any black man had committed an unmentionable crime. He said that there was no right or reason for such cases other than to lynch without trial.

Previous to the impassioned speech of the Senator from South Carolina the Mayor of New York talked about the growth and the needs of the Greater New York, what had been done, and what would be done under present plans. The Mayor vigorously defended his administration. William Jennings Bryan did not get a chance to speak until late in the evening, as the talk of Senator Tillman and several of the previous speakers was at such great length that it was close to midnight before he was heard.

Joseph Howard, President of the club, presided. Those at the guests' table were W. J. Bryan, Mayor Low, Shisoo Kondo of Japan, Walter Damrosch, ex-District Attorney Philbin, Murat Halstead, the Rev. M. J. Savage, Senator Tillman, Recorder Goff, Gen. Sickles, and President Curren of the Boston Press Club.

President Howard read letters from the President and Baron von Sternberg, the new German Minister. The latter's letter was dated Washington, Feb. 14, and read as follows:

I find it absolutely impossible to leave my post. The question is settled, but many details demand my speedy and close attention for at least two days. I am delighted to hear that the agreement pleases all concerned.

Four men met, negotiated in perfect harmony and good faith, and now separate with best feelings of friendship. If four men can agree there seems to be no reason why four nations should not be able to agree. I feel confident they will as soon as they trust and understand each other in the same way as we did. To facilitate and to foster closer understanding lies in the hands of the gentlemen whom I have been looking forward to meeting to-night to a very large extent. They have done so much during the last weeks of unrest, and I congratulate them with all my heart for what they have done in the interest of peace and good will.

President Howard introduced Mayor Low, who said:

"Since consolidation a population as great as that of Baltimore has been added to the city. That is why the overcrowded condition of our street-car lines have developed.

"The transportation companies have not kept pace with the city in their efforts to care for the growing needs of the city. If they had tried as hard to fulfill their obligations as the city has, we should not now be suffering under present conditions. The City of New York would be helpless to carry out its great improvements if it had not been for this administration in taxing the real estate of the city at its true valuation. [Applause.]

"Every American looks with more or less concern upon great aggregations of capital. But no matter how great the corporation, or what its capital, the people, when properly represented, can hold the corporations in check."

SENATOR TILLMAN SPEAKS.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage, who spoke next, was followed by Senator Tillman, who said in part:

"I don't know why I have been chosen to speak as a representative of the South. I don't think that you have treated me exactly fair in this, but I am going to speak for the South as I know it. I am accustomed, as the Senator from South Carolina, to first get the permission of the President of the Senate and then to let go. I have the permission of your President. We have had in the Senate for the past five days Chauncey M. Depew on the Statehood bill. I believe he stopped yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. I have been notified that he will continue next Monday, and so I have time to be with you.

"The more the men of the press come to know me the better they like me, but I want to say that I am absolutely independent of the whole bunch and have no favors to ask from them. I come from a State where the people do their own thinking and their own voting, and as the representative chosen from such a people I am content with their verdict, and not what the press may have to say about me. It might be well to get in with you on one of the many days of the year in which you hound and persecute me, but the devil himself don't know what I am going to say next, and I don't prepare my speeches. I never, however, say anything I do not believe to be the truth and the right.

"The most momentously dangerous question in the Nation to-day is the race problem. Within the last three months the President has given utterance to and has done acts that have brought it to the front, and there has been nothing so vicious since the Force bill. The amendments to the Constitution in regard to the ex-slaves are worse than useless—they are harmful, baleful. Why, Mormon Smoot, who would be in the Senate, has entertained 'niggers,' saying that if the President was good enough to do so he was, too.

"We of the South have been Roosevelted, Hannaed, and Smooted too long. It seems that somebody who knows might have a hearing in the North, and I propose to be heard. I was born on a slave plantation and was nursed by a negro woman. I did not join the Confederate Army, for at the time I was suffering with a malady which made me lose the sight of one eye. After the battle of Chickamauga I saw enough dead to fill this hotel to the roof and hundreds of boys in blue being led away prisoners. I know enough to know that you are criminal, if you don't know what you are doing with this negro question.

"To-day it is more threatening and direful than anything that has confronted you since the war. In South Carolina there are not over 17,000 people who went through the civil war period, and they are far outnumbered by the blacks. The South was not responsible for these people being a large part of our population. It was Northern men who sold slaves to our Southern fathers. The war destroyed slavery, and I thank God that it is gone, but with the amendments to the Constitution after the war in the reconstruction arrangements you sent to us carpet-baggers and negro office holders.

"We were compelled to use the shotgun and tissue ballots to preserve our independence, and of course we did it, as we would again if we had to. A free vote and fair count would mean perpetual servitude to a race of baboon men. We have adopted the educational qualification and other measures for our preservation.

"The President has written a letter in which he says that where a negro has shown that he is qualified to hold office he is unwilling to shut the door in his face. He receives at his table Booker Washington.

"There is no one to help the white man in the South. He works out his own salvation. Beware lest you turn over America to the African, and you will under the present system of educating the rapidly self-producing race. The South will be Africanized unless white men come from the North, but why in God's name should they come if they are to be treated as we are? It would seem as if it were your game to make the South Carolinians in a century a race half mulatto. I believe that all men are born free and equal, but, so help me God! I don't believe a 'nigger' is. Give us one of your white men for three of our 'niggers,' and I will be glad, as any Southern man will be, to swap."

A painful incident occurred while Tillman was ending his speech. Some diner shouted: "How about your nephew!" There were cries of "Shame!" and he was put out. Tillman said:

"It is not proper to discuss family matters here, but I wish it were possible for me to have a little talk with that gentleman."

He then concluded by saying: "When you want to make a negro the equal of a white man, you are laying down his death warrant.

"Far across the Pacific Ocean there are a lot of islands that we have paid for at the rate of $2 a head for a lot of men who are a great deal more intelligent than the negro. Now, do you think that the Filipino deserves the same treatment as the Southern negro? If so, stand up. [Nobody stood up.] All of you who think that the Southern negro is capable of governing the Southern white man, stand up." [Nobody stood up.]

W. J. BRYAN'S REMARKS.

William J. Bryan, on being introduced, said in part:

"I remembered that a considerable proportion of the American people would rather hear me speak on a subject other than politics. It seems to me to-day that there is an awakening throughout the world that nothing is greater on earth than conscience, and conscience is a tremendous force, and I cannot believe that there is any one of you who wears fine clothes who would forget the hand that had made them.

"I do not agree with Senator Tillman, for I do assert that no newspaper can make a bad man good long or make a good man bad. I tell you that the great dailies are no longer the expression of free thought as they once were, and I say that when a man has to think as does another man, he loses the power to discern right from wrong.

"I am happy to-night to know that the dark clouds that have been hanging over little Venezuela have rolled away, and I know that no nation would interfere with the homestead law that we have made in South America. The Monroe doctrine is not a call to war, but is a call to peace, and it shows that the pen is mightier than the sword, and that reason can prevail when human lives are at stake."

DEFENSE OF "WATERED STOCK"

Prof. Veblen of the University of Chicago Declared That It Is Merely Capitalized Good Will.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Prof. Thorstein B. Veblen of the Department of Political Economy at the University of Chicago, in a contribution to the Decennial Series of university publications, explains many virtues in "watered stock."

According to Prof. Veblen, "watered stock" is a slangy term which is never permitted to creep into his text, but is relegated to the footnotes. "You should call it 'good will,' capitalized good will, something no self-respecting corporation should be without," he declares.

In modern business capital means "capitalized presumable earning capacity," and that includes the good-will of corporations, which was once known as watered stock, the writer continues. "The line between credit and capital, or between debt and property, in the values handled throughout these strategic operations of coalition, remains uncertain. Indeed, the old-fashioned concepts of 'debt' and 'property' or 'liabilities' and 'assets' are not fairly applicable to the facts of the case—except, of course, in the way of a technical legal distinction."

Prof. Veblen argues that it is only a poor struggling corporation under incompetent management which, in these days, does not carry plenty of water. The preferred stock should be the material capital and the common stock "water" or "good-will."

TRACTION DEAL RUMORED.

Philadelphia Capitalists Negotiating for Syracuse Street Railway System.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Stephen Peabody of New York yesterday held several conferences with officers of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company, which has practically a monopoly of the city streets. It was rumored in business circles that an offer had been made for the purchase of the system in behalf of Mr. Peabody, P. A. B. Widener, and W. L. Elkins of Philadelphia, and John Dunfee and other capitalists of this city.

A stockholder of the company said Mr. Peabody and his associates are seeking control of the road, and have been for some time. The Directors of the company held a meeting which lasted all day to-day. To-night several of them denied that any offer had been made for the purchase of the system. They said they were engaged in talking over improvements.

Mr. Peabody and his Philadelphia associates are heavy owners of stock of the Syracuse Lighting Company.

Accompanying Mr. Peabody in this city was R. L. Kuser, the millionaire brewer. They inspected the plants of the Bartels Brewing Company, Haberle Crystal Spring Brewery, and Thomas Ryans's Consumers' Company. Mr. Peabody announced that they were looking for some plants to purchase. He left for New York to-day.

SAVED BY DOG FROM FIRE.

Animal Burned to Death in Vain Search for Children, Rescued After He Gave the Alarm.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 14.—George Coppersmith and his wife and three children had a narrow escape from perishing in a fire which started in their home in Hawthorne, early yesterday morning. That they were not burned to death was due to the sagacity of a large Newfoundland dog.

Mr. Coppersmith has a five-year-old son who is a cripple, of whom the dog was very fond. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the animal ran into the room where the little chap lay asleep and began tugging away at the blanket. The noise made by the dog aroused the little fellow, and he in turn went into the room occupied by his father and awakened him.

Mr. Coppersmith found the parlor ablaze. He aroused his wife, and they carried the children to a place of safety.

In the meantime the big dog had missed the other children, and went back into the house in search of his friends. When the flames had burned out, and Mr. Coppersmith went into the ruins to search for some of his jewelry, he found the remains of the faithful dog, which had perished in his efforts to save his master's children.

Scandinavian-American New Steamship

A. E. Johnson & Co., General Passenger Agents of the Scandinavian-American Line, announce that a new 10,000-ton twin-screw steamer is now being built by Alexander Stephen & Son on the Clyde, for the Scandinavian-American Line. According to information from the company's office in Copenhagen, the new vessel will be named the United States. She will be a sister ship to the Oscar II. and the Hellig Olav. It is expected that she will be launched in the beginning of March and will be placed in commission in July. With this addition to its fleet, the Scandinavian-American Line will have a regular fortnightly twin-screw steamer service between New York and Scandinavia.

Princeton Dormitory Giving Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 14.—A new scheme in the matter of dormitory giving has found favor among Princeton graduates, and has the approval of President Wilson and the Trustees. The idea was originated by the classes of 1892 to 1897, inclusive, to combine their class memorial funds and erect a Gothic dormitory in which each class should bear the expenses incident to one entry, distinctively marked as the gift of that class. Each succeeding class, if they desired, could add an entry in their name. The site of the dormitory has not yet been decided upon.

Alabama Coke Production.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 14.—The coke production of Alabama last year for the State was 2,210,735 tons—an increase over last year of 30,110 tons. By counties the production was: Bibb, 41,392 tons; Jefferson, 1,864,975; St. Clair, 15,293; Talladega, 30,472; Tuscaloosa, 164,867; Walker, 94,210. The fatalities in the coal mines of Alabama last year were 50, an average of 1 man for each 200,000 tons of coal mined.

Woman Gets $10,000 Damage Verdict.

A verdict for $10,000 was awarded yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to Mrs. Flora M. Wood in her suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover damages for personal injuries. The plaintiff alleged that she was thrown from a Broadway car, and so injured that her hearing was impaired.

Quebec Line Buys the Bungaree.

The steamship Bungaree, formerly owned by A. Lander & Co. of London, and which has been purchased by the Quebec Steamship Company for the New York-West India trade, arrived in port yesterday morning. Coming so soon after the loss of the Madiana the Bungaree forms a very welcome addition to the Quebec Company's fleet.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN IN TOWN.

The Nebraskan Reticent as to the Possible Candidacy of Judge Parker for the Presidency.

William J. Bryan of Nebraska is in the city and will remain until to-morrow. Seen at the Victoria Hotel by a group of reporters, Mr. Bryan greeted them cordially, but was not disposed to say a great deal.

The presence in town of Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals, by many considered a strong possibility as the Democratic standard bearer in the National campaign next year, was called to his attention, but Mr. Bryan declined to express any opinion as to his probable candidacy.

"I don't know much about the Judge," said Mr. Bryan. "Perhaps after I read what he has to say at the Colonial Club dinner to-night I may be in a position to say something."

"What about Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"I believe," replied Mr. Bryan, "that I did suggest Mr. Garvin. Do you think he has a chance?"

No one ventured an opinion, but one of the reporters ventured to ask: "Who will you name next?"

"I can't tell you until I hear how Judge Parker makes out to-night," was the reply.

"Do you think," he was asked, "that Tom L. Johnson of Ohio has any chance for the Presidential nomination?"

"I believe Mr. Johnson said the other night," replied Mr. Bryan, "that his only present ambition was to be re-elected Mayor of Cleveland."

Mr. Bryan intimated a belief in the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt by the Republicans next year; that Mexico would not adopt the gold standard; that the watering of stocks was the principal cause of recurring financial troubles, and that it was too early to predict what would be the character of the financial plank in the next Democratic National platform.

Mr. Bryan was met at the Victoria Hotel by W. P. Cantwell and Jay Forrest of Albany and Dr. John H. Girdner of this city.

A reception will be tendered to Mr. Bryan by the Woman's Democratic League of Brooklyn to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Clarendon Hotel, that borough. Mrs. Eugene V. Brewster, President of the league, will make an address of welcome, after which Mr. Bryan will speak.

FACTORY GIRLS IN A PANIC.

Three Injured Seriously by the Explosion of a Bottle in Which Coffee Was Being Heated.

Fifty girls were in a panic after the explosion of a large bottle in which coffee was being heated on a stove in the handkerchief factory of William Meyer & Co., at 435 Broadway, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon. Three were hurt so seriously that they had to be taken home in an ambulance, after refusing to go to a hospital. They are Kate Murie, sixteen years of age, of 246 Stagg Street; Mamie Germill, eighteen years of age, of 16 Morgan Avenue, and Agnes Sorry, fourteen years of age, of 349 Keap Street.

About eight girls were around the stove when the coffee, in a bottle that was corked, was put there. While they were chatting and laughing the explosion came, shattering the bottle and scattering the fragments of glass in all directions. It was thought that a fire had occurred and all of the girls in the place, except those that were stunned and injured, ran toward the street. Several of them, in their anxiety to get out, fell down the stairs and were cut and bruised.

When the excitement had subsided somewhat and an investigation could be made, the three girls who had been hurt seriously were found unconscious on the floor. All were suffering from scalds and cuts on their faces, necks, and hands. Three other girls were cut also about their faces and hands, but they were able to go home.

A hurry call for an ambulance was sent to the Eastern District Hospital and when Dr. Deutsche arrived at the factory he wanted to take the three girls to the hospital, but they refused to go. Dr. Deutsche was obliged to administer medical aid to other girls who had become hysterical.

DEATH OF MRS. MARY C. LANE.

Superintendent of the Washington Square Home for Girls for Fourteen Years—Stricken by Apoplexy.

Mrs. Mary Charlotte Lane, the Superintendent of the Washington Square Home for Girls, formerly the Wetmore Home, for the past fourteen years, died yesterday morning in the New York Hospital, having been stricken by apoplexy on Monday last. It was said that no other patient suffering from so grave an attack of cerebral hemorrhage displayed such vitality in the hospital.

Although she was in philanthropic work for fourteen years, Mrs. Lane's name was almost unknown to the public. More than two years ago it became evident that she had overworked, and the officials of the home became solicitous about her condition and planned to give her a long rest. She had a severe apoplectic attack, but she continued her work. On Monday she went to Brooklyn, and while on the way home she had cerebral hemorrhage. She was found in the street near the home.

Mrs. Lane was born on June 23, 1843, in Brookville, Penn. She was the daughter of the Rev. David Polk and Mary C. Polk. In 1865 she was married to Abram Bogart Lane of Brooklyn. The funeral service is to be at noon to-morrow in the home, at 49 South Washington Square.

ARBITRATION WITH DOMINICA.

Claims of American and French Companies to be Submitted to a Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Judge Penfield, solicitor for the State Department, has just received from United States Minister Powell at San Domingo an arbitration treaty signed by himself for the United States and by Juan Francisco Sanchez, the Dominican Minister of State for Foreign Relations, providing for the settlement of the claims against Dominica of the San Domingo Improvement Company and allied corporations.

The treaty provides that the President of the United States shall name one arbitrator, the President of Dominica another, and both Presidents jointly a third, and these arbitrators are to pass upon the terms of payment of an indemnity to the San Domingo Improvement Company, the San Domingo Finance Company of New York, and the Company of the Central Dominican Railway, all under American charters, and the National Bank of San Domingo, under a French charter. It is agreed that these companies shall withdraw from San Domingo, the Government of that country to deposit with the United States $4,500,000 gold as indemnity for the relinquishment of their rights.

ARMY STAFF BILL SIGNED.

Col. William F. Randolph Immediately Made a Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt late this afternoon signed the Army Staff bill and it is now a law. Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou, and two or three officials of the War Department were present at the White House when the President affixed his signature to the measure.

One of the first acts under the law was the promotion of Col. William F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, to the grade of Brigadier General. The other provisions of the act will not take effect until after the retirement of Lieut. Gen. Miles on Aug. 15.

THIEVES RENTED HIS HOUSE.

Col. F. A. Conklin's Tenants Got Away with Bric-a-Brac, Books, Silverware, and Furnishings.

Col. Frederick A. Conklin, a manufacturer of woolens, made it known yesterday that he had fallen a victim to a pair of clever thieves, who, after renting his handsome residence at 679 Macon Street, Brooklyn, had cleaned the house of furniture worth about $5,000. Some months ago Col. Conklin, whose manufactory is located in Andover, Mass., left Brooklyn and took up his residence in Boston temporarily, to be nearer his business. Before leaving Brooklyn he rented his house, entirely furnished, to a young couple who described themselves as Mr. and Mrs. J. Whippley.

The pair came to the Colonel with letters of introduction, which he now believes were forged. Not having heard from his tenants for some time, Col. Conklin came to Brooklyn a few days ago, and was astonished to find that the pair had left the house and taken with them all the furnishings. Col. Conklin says that these, including the books, silverware, and bric-a-brac, are worth about $5,000. He reported the matter to the police, and detectives traced part of the stolen property to storage warehouses in Brooklyn.

Col. Conklin has also discovered that before taking the furniture from the house "Mr. and Mrs. Whippley" had raised $750 in chattel mortgages on the contents of the house.

NIGHT WATCHMAN IN JAIL.

His Room Filled with Silverware, Fabrics, and Cash—His Chum Arrested—R. H. Macy & Co. Complainants.

Mysterious disappearances of quantities of silverware, silks, and other costly goods from the stock of R. H. Macy & Co.'s store, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, are, it is believed, cleared up by the arrest of John Wittmer, twenty-eight years old, a night watchman in the establishment, and John Williams, twenty-two years old, with whom he lived at 505 West Forty-first Street. Both were held in $1,000 bail for examination by Magistrate Mayo in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, where they were arraigned by Detective Sergeants Vallely and Kerr, their captors.

Williams, who is a bricklayer, was recognized as having gone under the alias of Cullen, but what surprised the policemen most was that a man with Wittmer's record, as they knew it, should ever have obtained a position of trust. They said that he had served a sentence in the Elmira Reformatory for stealing a diamond pin worth $250 from Eli Perkins, the humorist, on a Broadway car about two years ago, and that he had also served a term in the same institution for a crime similar in many respects to that of which he now stands accused, while employed at John Wanamaker's department store.

R. H. Macy & Co. have as yet been unable to count up their loss, but it was said late yesterday that it could not amount to less than $5,000 in goods. Silver and fabrics worth $2,000, and also $500 in cash, were found in Wittmer's room, the police say, at the time of his arrest. It was through information that Wittmer gave at that time that they arrested Williams or Cullen as an accomplice working on the outside. Both prisoners were taken to Headquarters Friday night, and at that time the detectives refused all information concerning them.

The losses were first noticed about five weeks ago. The force of private detectives who guard the store were put to work, but had obtained absolutely no clue up to a fortnight ago, although the goods continued to go, and the matter was then reported to Capt. Langan, Chief of the Detective Bureau, who assigned Vallely and Kerr to the case.

It took them but about half a week to ascertain that unusually large amounts of silverware had recently been pledged at a certain pawnshop in Tenth Avenue. They took out some of the goods which bore the maker's imprint, but they were articles made in such large quantities that it could not be told by any one who had handled them whether they had been a part of R. H. Macy's stock. But the evidence was sufficiently tangible for the detectives to watch the pawnshop, and after a very brief vigil they saw Wittmer enter. They shadowed him then, and while he came and went about his nightly work, they built up their case until they deemed it complete, and they arrested him at his door as he was going up to his roomful of treasure.

DIED OF ADDISON'S DISEASE.

Letter Carrier Berliner's Skin Turned Brown and Then Black.

After more than a score of physicians had from time to time tried their skill in efforts to save him, Jacob Berliner, a Brooklyn letter carrier, died yesterday at his home, 58 St. Mark's Place, that borough, of what is believed to have been Addison's disease. Berliner was taken ill last Summer, and it was observed that the color of his skin was beginning to turn, first to brown, and then to black. He went to the Seney Hospital for treatment, and from the symptoms exhibited the doctors there were inclined to the opinion that Berliner was suffering from what is known as Addison's disease.

The case excited the interest of physicians generally in the borough, and many of them visited Berliner with a view to checking or curing the disease. All failed, however. Berliner remained in the hospital until about a month ago, when he was removed to his home. In the meantime his skin all over his body had turned black. Immediately following the man's death, yesterday, his skin, it was noticed, turned to a shade lighter.

Dr. Frank E. Caldwell of 119 Henry Street, Brooklyn, who had been attending Berliner since last July, said last night that he had no doubt that the man was afflicted with Addison's disease. The symptoms of the disease, he said, were the turning of the skin to brown, and then black, and a wasting away, as in the case of tuberculous diseases.

LECTURES ON CHINESE STUDY.

Columbia's New Professor Arranges a Course for Public Instruction.

Prof. Friedrich Hirth, holder of the Dean Lung Chair of Chinese at Columbia University, will deliver a course of free public letures on "Why and How to Study Chinese," during March and April. The lectures will be given in Room 309 Havemeyer Hall, at 4 P. M. on the following dates:

March 5—Political reasons calling for the study of Chinese.
March 12—Scientific results obtainable from Chinese studies, I.
March 19—Scientific results obtainable from Chinese studies, II.
March 26—On the method of studying Chinese, I.
April 2—On the method of studying Chinese, II.

Eleven courses to be given by the Department of Chinese at Columbia have been arranged for the second half of the academic year, Feb. 9 to June 10. Instruction in two of these courses will be given to the general public without charge. Information in regard to these courses will be given upon application to the Secretary of the university.

D'ESSAUER IS SENTENCED.

Chicago Man Who Robbed Mother-in-Law Gets Indeterminate Sentence.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—George D'Essauer to-day was sentenced to the penitentiary for embezzling $14,000 from Mrs. Elizabeth Harvey, his mother-in-law, by means of forged securities. The duration of his term in prison is indeterminate.

D'Essauer after his indictment fled to Europe and was arrested in London. Mrs. D'Essauer furnished the information that led to the arrest of her husband.

Public Speaking Competition.

The first public competition for the George William Curtis Medals in public speaking will be held in Earl Hall, Columbia University, on March 18. The judges of the competition will be William Travers Jerome, '84; Robert Fulton Cutting, '71, and Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

5:30 A. M.—415 West Sixteenth Street; Henry Beshlage; no damage.
7:10 A. M.—179 to 183 Lewis Street; Swartzkopf & Richetts; no damage.
10:50 A. M.—610 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
2:45 P. M.—215 Henry Street; Frida Sissinwine; damage trifling.
2:30 P. M.—533 West Fortieth Street; Charles Smith; damage, $25.
3:15 P. M.—317 West Ninety-third Street; W. K. Field; damage, $200.
5:50 P. M.—11 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Isabella McCabe; damage trifling.
8 P. M.—547 East Eighty-fourth Street; George Ehret; damage, $50.
8:05 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue; W. C. Smith; damage trifling.
9:05 P. M.—84 Orchard Street; Annie Rubenstein; damage, $25.
9:10 P. M.—East side of White Plains Road and Tenth Street, William's Bridge; Adolph Walso; damage trifling.
10:05 P. M.—1,253 Broadway; Imperial Truck Company; damage, $100.
10:20 P. M.—529 West Thirty-fifth Street; unknown; damage trifling.
11 P. M.—49 Cannon Street; Sarah Cohen; damage trifling.

HALL.

Final Mark Down Sale of Furs.

We shall make a Clearance Sale this week of our entire stock of Sealskin Coats, Persian Lamb Coats, Hudson Bay Sable Stoles, Mink Stoles, Fox Scarfs, Alaska Sable (Skunk) Scarfs, Black Lynx Stoles, Bear Boas, Chinchilla Stoles, Bear Muffs, Fox Muffs, Chinchilla Muffs, Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs, Black Lynx Muffs, Mink Muffs, Near Seal Coats, Plain and Trimmed; Men's Fur Caps and Gloves, Robes, Fur Lined Overcoats, &c.

This is a chance opportunity to secure High Class Furs

AT LESS THAN 1/2 ACTUAL VALUE.

W. H. HALL,
346 SIXTH AVE.
(BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.)

The "Popular Shop"

ALWAYS ATTRACTIVE with Things Not to be Had Elsewhere.
The McHugh (Mission) Furniture.
(Gold Medal, Charleston Exposition).
(Silver Medal, Pan-American Exposition).
The Comfortable Willow Furniture.
The Formosa Cane-Seated Chairs.
The Liberty Flax Fabrics, For Furniture and Hangings.
The Picturesque Wall Papers and The Cecil Aldin Nursery Pictures.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REASONABLE RATES.
Visitors Welcome.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.,
42D ST. W. AT 5TH AVE.
(Trade Mark Reg'd.)

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CLERGYMAN TO BE DISMISSED.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The Rev. George N. Howard, pastor of the Free Baptist Church of Batavia, since last October, has been declared by the Council of Free Baptist Ministers to have forfeited his right to recognition as a clergyman of that denomination, and it demanded the surrender of his credentials.

He was tried on charges growing out of a lawsuit which he had instituted to regain possession of certain letters which he said had been taken from a waste paper basket in his room, and which were alleged to have been mailed to him by women from several places in Western New York.

The quarterly meeting which appointed the Council ordered that its decision should be final. Howard made no defense. The letters referred to, which had been torn to pieces, were put together and offered as evidence against him.

Howard was formerly pastor of a church at Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Citizens' Union Suggestions Indorsed.

Lawyer Louis A. Cuvillier has written to R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, indorsing the Union's suggestions for increasing transit facilities in the city. "I am," he says, "in favor of universal transfer in Greater New York; that is to say, a five-cent fare for all the five boroughs of Greater New York, and if that were adopted the railroad companies, if they were properly capitalized, would make money at that. I would be in favor of the city purchasing the franchise, rolling stock, and equipments of every railroad in Greater New York, on a valuation placed by competent appraisers, and I believe we would have a better system of transportation and cheaper fares."

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—W. B. Woodbridge, Boston; Dr. H. Nelson Jackson, Burlington, Vt.; H. J. Schroeder, Cincinnati; Herbert V. Rubens, London.

IMPERIAL—C. H. Howard, Toronto; Clement Stern, Milwaukee; M. H. Burnham, London; W. B. Morgan, Memphis.

GRAND—Dr. Robert Carothers, Cincinnati; Capt. S. E. Smiley, United States Army.

GILSEY—F. C. Davidge, Toronto; R. Moody Critchett, Pittsburg; C. F. Cotton, San Antonio, Texas.

ALBEMARLE—T. M. Courtenay, Ottawa; George G. Bryant, Chicago.

VICTORIA—Charles Goodrich, Duluth; W. W. Grier, Washington; W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.

MANHATTAN—C. I. O'Connor, Pittsburg; C. S. Postlethwaite, Pittsburg; Nathaniel Holmes, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—LeB. W. Dewey, Montreal; A. A. Davis, Cincinnati; H. S. Morton, Chicago.

PLAZA—H. J. Miller, Pittsburg; S. K. Murphy, Belfast; Wilfrid Skaife, Montreal; F. F. Rolland, Montreal.

SAVOY—J. F. Coleman, Chicago; Julius Gans, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—Richard S. Rauh, Pittsburg; T. J. Harris, Chicago; G. D. Joslyn, Detroit.

HOFFMAN—H. Muller, Danzig; Fred. McBee, Knoxville; Charles F. Glenney, London; H. W. Frank, London; R. W. Miller, St. Louis.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. A. Blount, Pensacola; W. B. Dickey, Washington; William S. Morgan, Nashville.

ASTOR—William F. Scott, St. Louis; Timothy Morney, New Orleans; J. N. Motherall, Chicago; J. W. Langley, Washington.

Ask successful cooks what vanilla flavoring they use and they will reply

Vanilla Crystals

Why? Because, being free from alcohol, the flavor does not evaporate, but imparts that full rich vanilla flavor so much desired—delicious, pure and economical. Only 10 cents at all grocers. A package equals any 25 cent bottle of Vanilla Extract in flavoring power. Mailed on receipt of 10c in stamps if your grocer has not yet got it.

VANILLA CRYSTAL CO., NEW YORK.

JUDGE GROSSCUP TALKS OF TRUST LEGISLATION

Declares Republican Measures Miss the Prime Mischief.

Believes That the Conservative Public Is Turning Toward Socialism and That Momentous Changes Are Coming.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 14.—Criticism of the anti-trust measures adopted by the Republicans at the present session of Congress, and prediction that the American public is turning 'n the direction of radical legislation on property matters, were uttered by Judge Peter S. Grosscup before the Good Government Club of the University of Michigan to-night.

"The separation of labor from proprietorship, the separate mobilization of these two forces as enemies, instead of their commingling in common 'nterest," he said, "is the most unrepublican and menacing fact that now confronts the American people.

"The consolidation idea, thus far, has accentuated this menace. It has done what is still more menacing in narrowing the personnel of the proprietorship of the country, and thus detaching from the friends of property the great liberal body of citizenship.

"However we may wish it, this old-time conservative force will not, thus isolated, remain stationary. It will swing, in time, to those whose attitude is already opposed to the institution of property, and in this movement would give to Socialism allies that would make Socialism invincible.

"Could the old ideals stand up against an alliance such as that? Will the great body of the people, excluded from participation in the property of the country, remain loyal to the order of things to which property must look for its bulwark? Can we invoke the name of American in an order of events that, in their practical outcome, are essentially un-American and unrepublican?

"Our first duty is to make up to the realities of the situation, and our next to put the forces of industrial freedom in order. Not until we have done these, not until the time when the property-acquiring instinct of the country is again unified upon a basis fair alike to all, can we rest assured that the outcome of the encounter need be no longer feared.

"But what is such fair basis? What changes can we make in corporate policy that will lead to the peopleization of the proprietorship of the country? Will the people under any conditions to any large extent enter the field of corporate ownership?

"For my own part, I believe that once corporate organization and management is cleared of thimble rigging and pitfalls, so that the fortunes of an enterprise will be bound up, not in an overstrained organization, but solely in the vicissitudes of the business itself, the American people will be found ready to take up again their share in the proprietorship of the country.

"Th emeasures pending in Congress make no change in the basis of corporate organization, nor do they provide for visitation. They exhibit no purpose, at least no controlling purpose, to widen the proprietorship of the country. The publicity proposed is confined to the gathering and publication of statistics, valuable, possibly, to the speculator or the trained investor, but ineffective and worthless to the ordinary man who may be speaking ownership.

"What chiefly is needed, the intervention of Government as Trustees, not as mere news gatherer; a guarantee that when a corporation is created its creator has seen to it that it is fairly organized, not mere statistics of haphazard corporate organization, which the people cannot comprehend, is absent from the bills. In short, the measures pending miss sight of the prime mischief to be remedied, and thus, running astray, miss the remedies to be adopted.

"But though we cannot expect adequate legislation now, it will come. The public mind is forming. Unless I am greatly deceived, the mad-dog policy of treating corporations proposed by some will be rejected. The American people will not, in blind fury, pull down about them the industrial edifice. But any policy caluculated merely to temporize will, with equal conclusiveness, be rejected. There wil be no room, when the public mind is made up, for the diversions of the political masquerade.

"And the public mind will in the end be made up. The people of the United States will, in time, come face to face with the full significance of the situation on which they are entering. Side issues that now obscure, will then clear up, and sordid interests that now obstruct will be brushed aside, and it will be made plain that but for some far-reaching reconstruction of our corporate policy we are on our way either to socialism or to a form of government no longer republican.

"Then will come about a determined public will to set our house in order; to reestablish, on the secure foundations of popular proprietorship and industrial liberty, the property interests of the Republic; to restore those ideals in the depths of whose firmament the people of America have always looked, and look now, for lights to guide them on their courses."

WANT INSURANCE RATES CUT.

Massachusetts Merchants Say Underwriters Have Made Up the Conflagration Losses.

An appeal to fire underwriters to rescind the general advances made in fire insurance rates about a year ago has been adopted by the Lynn (Mass.) Board of Trade at its annual meeting. The appeal which is addressed to fire underwriting bodies generally, including the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the New England Fire Insurance Exchange, contends that the insurance companies have now had sufficient opportunity to recoup themselves for the conflagration losses which preceded the advance in rates.

The memorial, which is issued over the signatures of President Hastings and Secretary Sawyer of the Lynn Board of Trade, is in part as follows:

"The Lynn (Mass.) Board of Trade, in annual meeting assembled, memorializes the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the New England Insurance Exchange, the Lynn (Mass.) Board of Fire Underwriters, and all other fire insurance rating bodies or associations, and represents that eleven months ago the representatives of the fire insurance companies doing business in the United States came before the insurance public and represented that by reason of large fires at Waterbury, Conn.; Paterson, N. J., and an unusually large number of general losses, it would be necessary temporarily to raise fire insurance rates 25 per cent. on certain classes of risks in all the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

"The insuring public, while realizing what a burden it meant to business interests everywhere, felt that it was only to be temporary, and after a proper presentation of the case had been made, considered that it was probably necessary to be done and acquiesced.

"The Lynn Board of Trade, representing one industrial centre's business interests, and having a common interest with the whole insuring public of the United States, respectfully memorializes the different rating associations, and asks that the rates which were temporarily advanced eleven months ago to enable the fire insurance companies to meet their year's liabilities, may be decreased 25 per cent. on March 1, now that a majority of the companies, as shown by their annual statements, have been able to make the year profitable."

WILLIAM P. WHYTE RETIRES.

Ex-Senator and ex-Governor of Maryland, He Resigns as City Solicitor of Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—William Pinkney Whyte, ex-United States Senator, ex-Governor of Maryland, and ex-Mayor of Baltimore, to-day tendered his resignation as City Solicitor. Mr. Whyte is seventy-eight years old. In giving his reason for resigning he said:

"I am no longer a young man, and since taking hold as the head of the city's Law Department my time has been occupied to the fullest extent with municipal affairs. For the $4,000 a year salary received as City Solicitor I have lost $8,000 through inability to handle much of my private practice. Then I am tired out with the many details of the work of the city law business."

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Until further notice, the Store will open at 8:30 A. M.

Saks & Company

We are Agents for the Butterick Patterns. Main Floor, 34th Street Side.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

We will place on sale MONDAY at special prices,

Ribbons.

Double face Satin Liberty, Satin Gloria and Moire Antique, 4½ to 6¼ inches wide, in black, white and all the light Spring shades; in quality and design they are specially adapted for the new sashes.

Lot No. 1—Value 35c. per yd. At 23c
Lot Na. 2—Value 48c. per yd. At 29c
Lot No. 3—Value 50c. per yd. At 33c

The new Spring weaves and shades have already found a place in this Department. They embrace Warp Prints, Persians, Plaids, Brocaded effects, Fancy Stripes, Satin Edge Crash and Chamelon Ambre, effects designed for millinery, dress and bodice trimming. Sashes, which promise to find universal favor this Spring, are also here. Those of plain wide ribbon, with large individual figures on the ends, are among the novelties.

Main Floor, Centre.

We will place on sale MONDAY, at special prices,

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Sheets, 2½ by 2¾ yards, hemmed. Value 69c. At 49c
Sheets, 2 by 2½ yards, hemstitched. Value 69c. At 49c
Pillow Cases, 45 by 38½ in., wide hemstitched hem. Value 15c. At 12c

SECOND FLOOR.

We will place on sale MONDAY, at special prices,

MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES OF

Muslin Underwear,

Embracing the new Spring Styles; of Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin, with trimmings of lace, embroidery, tuckings and hemstitching in exquisite effects, at one-third to one-half of regular values.

NIGHT ROBES, at 58c, 98c, $1.50, 1.98, 2.98 up to $5.90
CHEMISES, at 98c, $1.50, 1.98 and $2.98
CORSET COVERS, at 25c, 58c, 75c, 98c and $1.25
DRAWERS, at 45c, 75c, 98c, $1.25 and $1.98
SKIRTS, at 98c, $1.50, 1.98, 2.98 up to $5.90

THIRD FLOOR.

We will place on sale MONDAY, at special prices,

Bed Quilts.

Marseilles Quilts, five designs from which to choose. Value $2.50. At $1.79

Fringed Quilts, colored; with white, light blue, pink, red or navy fringes. Value $1.50. At $1.15

SECOND FLOOR.

We will place on sale MONDAY, at special prices,

UPHOLSTERY.

CURTAINS.

Of Antique Marie Antoinette, Renaissance and Brussels. Values $5.00 to $6.00 per pair. At $3.75

Of Arabian Point, Irish Point and Brussels. Value $6.50 to $8.00 per pair. At $4.95

Of Marie Antoinette and Renaissance. Value $9.50 to $12.50 per pair. At $7.50

In conjunction with the above we will offer curtains of Renaissance, Point d'Arabe, Marie Antoinette, Brussels, Cluny and Louis XIV. design, at $9.00, $14.50, $18.50, $22.50 and $27.50 per pair. They are all special values. The best grade of these styles will also be offered at prices ranging from $45.00 to $185.00 per pair.

SOFA CUSHIONS.

24 inches square, covered with Oriental striped tapestries, assorted patterns; filling of silk floss. Value 80c. At 59c

In addition to the above special offerings, we have a complete assortment of fine Lace Curtains, Bonfemmes, Bed Sets, Portieres, Couch and Table Covers and drapery fabrics by the yard, suitable for wall coverings, hangings and furniture coverings. Also a large assortment of Screens, Mission and Grass Furniture, Window Seats and Tabourets, Brass and Iron Beds and Bedding. We are prepared to accept and execute orders for Shades, Slip Covers, Cottage Furnishings and all manner of interior drapery decorations. Designs and estimates submitted on application.

SIXTH FLOOR.

We will place on sale MONDAY, at special prices,

Table Linens.

PATTERN TABLE CLOTHS.

Double, Satin Damask pattern of fine quality; 2½ yards wide.

2½ yards length.	Value $7.00.	At $4.75
3 yards length.	Value $8.50.	At $5.75
3½ yards length.	Value $10.00.	At $6.75
4 yards length.	Value $11.50.	At $7.75
4½ yards length.	Value $13.00.	At $8.75
5½ yards length.	Value $16.00.	At $10.75

NAPKINS TO MATCH.

Three-quarter size. Value $6.50 per dozen. At $4.95
Five-eighth size. Value $5.00 per dozen. At $3.95

SECOND FLOOR.

Our New Departments

Will Be at Your Service on Monday.

Silks	Dress Goods	Bed Linen
Velvets	Trimmings	Rugs
Laces	Linens	Upholstery
Linings	White Goods	Embroideries
Notions	Wash Goods	Art Embroderies
Napery	Blankets	Objects of Art

In their institution, we have adhered to our standard of merchandise. It begins where merit does, and ends with the best. Each Department presents an introductory offer. Every effort has been strained to make them worthy of the occasion. They are indicative of the fashion in which the Departments will serve you. You may accept their predecessors with which we founded our business as a criterion.

An Important Sale of Umbrellas

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Its organization required much shrewdness and diplomacy. The result justified the effort. We have secured the entire product of a maker who is far-famed for the sturdiness of his umbrellas. The price concession was most generous. The superiority of material is self-evident. Also the good taste expressed in the handles. Here are the details:—Best Paragon frames, steel rods, tight roll, handles of pearl, sterling silver, gold, royal copper, carved and smoked ivory, agate, gun metal, crystal and fancy woods in a variety of shapes and designs, including the new straight English club. Sizes 26 and 28-inch. They are divided into three lots, all of which include the above handles.

Lot No. 1. Union Silk Taffeta, tape edge. Values $2.75 to $4.00. At $1.95

Lot No. 2. Of All-Silk Surah. Values $4.50 to $5.50. At $2.95

Lot No. 3. Of All-Silk Surah. Values $6.00 to $10.00. At $3.95

MAIN FLOOR, 34TH STREET SIDE.

An Important Sale of Sterling Silverware.

AT HALF PRICE.

They are exhibit models. One of the best known smiths wrought them. Every piece is 925-1000 fine, of heavy weight. Besides their intrinsic value, they express the highest type of the silver-worker's art. The designs are new, and include the Art Nouveau. They are offered at about one-half the prices for which they are usually sold. The articles embrace Hair Brushes, Mirrors, Combs, Bonnet, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Whisk Brooms, Shaving and Infants' Brushes, Scissors, Writing Desk Requisites, Manicure Pieces, Toilet Articles and small silver Novelties. They are divided into twelve lots as follows:

Lot No. 1—Values 45c. and 50c. At 24c
Silver back Dressing Combs, Manicure Pieces, Memo Tablets, Book Marks and Vinaigrettes.

Lot No. 2—Value 75c. At 38c
Nail Brushes, Combs and Manicure Pieces.

Lot No. 3—Value $1.00. At 48c
Bonnet and Hat Brushes, Whisk Brooms, Combs, Scissors, Vinaigrettes, Shaving Brushes, Manicure Pieces and Cigar Cutters.

Lot No. 4—Values $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. At 63c
Cloth, Bonnet, Hat and Infants' Brushes, Whisk Brooms, Buffers, Nail Brushes, Combs, Scissors, Shaving Brushes, Manicure Brushes, Vinaigrettes and Alcohol Lamps.

Lot No. 5—Values $1.50 to $1.95. At 89c
Cloth, Bonnet, Hat and Infants' Brushes, Scissors, Manicure Pieces, Cigar Box Openers and Vaseline Jars.

MAIN FLOOR, CENTRE.

Lot No. 6—Value $2.25. At $1.10
Cloth, Hat, Bonnet and Infants' Brushes, Manicure Pieces, Whisk Brooms, Combs, Scissors and Shaving Brushes.

Lot No 7—Value $2.75. At $1.38
Manicure Pieces, Whisk Brooms, Shaving, Cloth and Hat Brushes

Lot No. 8—Value $3.50. At $1.68
Cloth and Hat Brushes, Whisk Brooms and Military Hair Brushes.

Lot No. 9—Value $4.50. At $1.98
Handle Hair Brushes and Mirrors.

Lot No. 10—Value $5.75. At $2.68
Handle and Military Hair Brushes and Mirrors.

Lot No. 11—Value $7.50. At $3.68
Handle and Military Hair and Cloth Brushes.

Lot No. 12—Values $9.00 to $11.00. At $4.98
Handle and Military Hair Brushes and Mirrors.

The New Millinery.

Our designers have just returned from Paris. They brought with them all the newest ideas of the far-famed Parisian masters. If you would see them most tastefully and cleverly expressed you need but pay our department a visit. You will find the most exquisite creations imaginable. They are designed for present wear. If they tempt you to ask the prices you will find them moderate.

Notions and Trimmings.

We have organized these two departments with a distinct purpose: to make them complete and replete with every requisite usually found within their precincts—and a few besides. Their chief claim to usefulness is greater than that, though. It's the dependable quality of everything which they offer. Whether the article be great or small, rest assured it is as good as you can find anywhere, cost considered.

We will place on sale MONDAY, at special prices,

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

An[illegible]olian Mats of rich designs and harm[illegible]ious effects. Values $3.00 to $4.00 At $2.50

Karabagh Rugs, average size 4 ft. by 3 ft. 3 in. Values $7.50 and $8.00. At $5.50

Shirvan Rugs, 3 ft. 9 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. Values $18.50 to $28.50. At $15.50

Mosul Rugs, sizes 3 ft. 11 in. by 5 ft. 8 in., and 4 ft. 2 in. by 7 ft. 4 in. to 4 ft. by 9 ft. Values $22.00 to $30.00. At $19.75

Anatolian Silk Rugs, average size 4 ft. by 6 ft. Values $75.00 to $85.00. At $50.00

Tebriz, Kirman, Saruk and Sehna Rugs; sizes 4 ft. by 7 ft. to 5 ft. by 8 ft. Values $82.00 to $115.00. At $73.50

Antique Persian Carpets in perfect condition, beautiful soft colors; sizes 8 ft. by 10 ft. to 10 ft. by 13 ft. Values $150.00 to $200.00. At $115.00

SIXTH FLOOR.

Our collection of Oriental Rugs is one of the rarest. Its chief claim to distinction lies, not in numbers, but in its richness and exclusiveness. It represents the life work of an Orientalist well versed in the mystic symbolism as expressed in Oriental Rugs. They include Tebriz, Khorassan, Kermanshah ar d [illegible] of silks, ranging in prices from $350 to $2,750.

We will place on sale MONDAY, at special prices,

Spring Suits and Skirts for Women

Tailor-made Suits

Of Black or Blue Canvas Cloth (loose weave), with trimming of stitched Taffeta, blouse effect; silk lined and silk drop skirt. Value $29.00. At $22.50

Dress Skirts

Of Veiling, two entirely new models, trimmed with Taffeta Silk, over silk drop skirt. Value $24.00. At $17.50

Walking Skirts.

Of Cheviots, Oxfords, Meltonettes and Mannish Mixtures, in black, blue, gray or brown. Value $7.50. At $4.85

The advance styles of these garments are now with us. In conception and creation they are radically different from those of last season. A simple elegance is the predominating effect. You will also find in our Department an excellent selection of Wraps, Paletots, Jackets, Top Coats, including the new Equestrienne effects, Tailor-made and Walking Suits and separate Skirts, as well as Costumes for all occasions.

FOURTH FLOOR.

We will place on sale MONDAY, at special prices, in the

Art Needlework Dept.

Liberty Satin Art Squares of oriental and floral design, suitable for pillows. Value 98c. At 48c

Dresser Sets, consisting of scarf and pin cushion cover with ruffled flounce of wash Swiss, white or colored linings. Value 89c. At 39c

SECOND FLOOR, 34TH STREET SIDE.

We will place on sale MONDAY, at special prices,

Dress Silks.

Tussah Silks, fancy stripes; 20 inches wide. Value 59c. per yard. At 39c

Plain Taffeta Silks, in cream, white, black, and all the new shades and colors. Values 65c. and 75c. per yard. At 49c

Printed Satin Foulard Silks, in the new Spring patterns. Valves 75c. to $1.00 per yard. At 59c

Fancy Plaid Taffeta Silks, design and texture specially adapted for petticoats Value $1.00 and $1.25 per yard. At 59c

Crepe de Chine, in a most generous assortment of colors. Value $1.35 per yard. At $1.10

Of Silks we have every desirable weave, both new and standard; the colors and shades are exquisite; many of them are also exclusive.

SECOND FLOOR.

We will place on sale MONDAY, at special prices,

Stationery.

Whiting's vellum paper, letter and note sizes, in white, azure and heliotrope. Value 10c. per quire At 5c

Envelopes to match, per package of twenty-five. Value 10c. At 5c

MAIN FLOOR, CENTRE.

We will place on sale MONDAY, at special prices,

Dress Materials.

Voile, Panama, Granite and Etamine Suitings, all colors, 46 to 48 inches wide. Values 75c. to $1.00 per yard. At 49c

Black Wool Cheviots, 52 inches wide. Value 75c. per yard. At 53c

Voile, 44 inches wide, ten colors from which to select. Value 75c. per yard. At 59c

Silk and Wool Eolienne Crepes, 46 inches wide, in street and evening shades. Value $1.75 per yard. At $1.25

Supplementing the above you will find in our Department all the new Spring fabrics in black and colors, including Etamines, Voiles, Eoliennes, Crepe de Paris, Laine de Soie, Silk and Wool Veilings, Embroidered Voiles, Irish Tweeds and Scotch Suitings adapted for street or house wear.

SECOND FLOOR.

We will place on sale MONDAY, at special prices,

Wash Materials.

Silk Madras and Silk Embroidered French Muslin, of figured Dresden and floral designs, dots, stripes and Jacquard effects. All in the newest Spring colors. Value 50c per yard. At 29c

Satin striped and corded Madras, in neat effects on white and linen grounds, designed for Spring shirt waists and shirt waist suits. Value 15c per yard. At 8½c

SECOND FLOOR.

We will place on sale MONDAY, at special prices,

Embroideries.

Swiss, Nainsook and Batiste all-over Embroideries, 22 inches wide; thirty-four patterns from which to select. Specially adapted for Waists and Guimpes.

Lot No. 1—Values $3.50 to $4.50 per yd. At $2.18
Lot No. 2—Values $5.00 to $10.00 per yd. At 2.98

Nainsook Flouncings, nine and twelve inches wide; thirty-five patterns from which to select. Values 50c. to 75c. per yd. At 29c

MAIN FLOOR, 34TH STREET SIDE.

We will place on sale MONDAY, at special prices,

Shoes for Men and Women.

At 1.95

Values $2.50 and $3.00

Those for Women are of Patent Leather, lace style, with good white oak soles, comfortable lasts. At $1.95

Those for Men are of Box Calf, Patent Leather and Velour Calf, medium and heavy soles; lace style. At $1.95

MAIN FLOOR.

BALFOUR'S DEFENSE OF ALLIANCE REJECTED BY BRITISH PUBLIC

The People Insist That England Has Nothing in Common with German Aspirations—Some Plain Speaking Expected in Parliament—The Grenadier Guard Scandal—Sunshine Lights London's Grim Thoroughfares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Premier Balfour's reappearance in public after his recent illness is welcomed by men of all shades of politics, and his speech yesterday at Liverpool was eagerly read.

For weeks people have been wondering what the Premier would be able to say in defense of the Government policy which has been so unmercifully attacked from all sides.

The general impression is that his apologia falls short of the requirements of the case. His defense of the German alliance fails to convince any one of the necessity for associating England in the Venezuelan affair with a country which has lately manifested so much hostility to her people and her policy, a country, moreover, the ruler of which is actuated by motives and ambitions with which England has nothing in common. Mr. Balfour's good advice to the press to refrain from fomenting international animosities is the obvious resource of a statesman at a loss to find arguments wherewith to combat the legitimate criticisms of the recognized organs of public opinion.

The press of England is not so much a creator as a mirror of public thought and sentiment. With lofty philosophical disdain Balfour has affected to ignore the admonitions of the press, saying he never reads the newspapers. Recent events, however, seem to have opened his eyes to their importance. Had he paid attention a little earlier to the evident feeling of the British public as expressed in the papers which reflect their views and aspirations he would perhaps have paused before embarking lightheartedly upon a policy which threatened to estrange from England one nation whose friendship she values above all others.

The people will now wait for the proceedings of Parliament next week, where it is certain the Ministry will have to listen to some plain speaking and some home truths which will not be very soothing to their vanity. There seems, in fact, every prospect of a lively session, for there are some interesting topics to be discussed, not the least important of which relate to military affairs.

LATEST MILITARY SCANDAL.

Englishmen have heard more than enough of War Office inefficiency of late, but they are destined to be treated to a good deal more discussion on the subject before long.

Recent events remind me of a successful German play performed here this Winter. It is called "Im Bunten Rock," and is a comedy based on military life in the Fatherland. One of the characters is a Mrs. Clarkson, a young, beautiful, wealthy, and intensely patriotic American widow.

"You may say what you like about America," says her bosom friend, a sprightly German girl, "there are two things you can't rival there. They are the Coliseum at Rome by moonlight and a Prussian Lieutenant."

The enthusiasm of English girls for English Lieutenants is not quite so exaggerated, but the prestige of the scarlet coat is nevertheless very great. Of all the regiments in the British Army there is none held in higher esteem by the very smartest and most exclusive sets of English society than the crack regiments of the Guards. Of these the Grenadiers, of which the King is Colonel in Chief, is the premier.

Judge, then, of the astonishment, amounting to stupefaction, felt by all classes when Admiral Cochrane brought his sensational charges against the subalterns of that famous regiment of punishing offending comrades by flogging, inflicted in the most degrading and humiliating circumstances.

There seems no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of the allegations, and publicity has been given the matter, which will necessitate statements in Parliament.

It is urged in palliation of the court-martialing of subalterns by subalterns and the subsequent brutal punishment that for two centuries it has been the custom in cases where a subaltern has offended against the canons of military etiquette obtaining among the Grenadiers, he is handed over to the senior subaltern for correction.

There are even some who privately defend corporal punishment, as administered in cases which have excited such widespread indignation, so great is the power of tradition among Englishmen.

An enormous majority of the nation, however, condemns such abuses in the strongest language as dishonoring in the last degree to the army and to the reputation of British officers and gentlemen, and demands that, tradition or no tradition, they shall be abolished forthwith.

Charges and counter-charges are being freely made by parties involved in these deplorable scandals, but self-respecting and impartial men prefer to suspend their judgment, remembering that in all such disputes one story is good until others are heard. It is certain, however, that for a long time to come people will hear with mixed feelings that lively and familiar air which is one of the favorite English military marches, "The British Grenadiers."

The Grenadiers' Band is admittedly one of the finest in the British Army, and is requisitioned on all important state occasions.

There is no more attractive sight during the London season than that of this smart regiment marching, headed by its musicians, through the streets or the leafy park of the capital.

LONDON SEASON BEGINS.

With the King's return to London this week the season may be said to have begun. As far as climatic conditions are concerned it opened auspiciously.

"As the day lengthens the cold strengthens," is a favorite proverb with the weatherwise here, but so far it is inapplicable to February. This week we have even had a foretaste of Spring, which has rejoiced the hearts of every one.

London is always beautiful to your true Londoner. Winter cold and fog, Summer heat and dust cannot rob it of its fascination for those who have once come under its spell.

Johnson, Goldsmith, Lamb, Dickens loved it with a passionate affection. Lowell felt its charm, whether threading the crowded streets or sitting beneath the trees of the Kensington Gardens, where the murmur of distant traffic fell on his ear, as he said, like the noise of the shuttle in the roaring loom of time.

But London is most beautiful of all when, after a dreary Winter day, the cheerful sunshine suddenly appears and gilds the dingy smoke-darkened buildings and transfigures the city as by a touch from an enchanter's wand. This week has been bright and sunny, with a blue sky overhead and soft, balmy airs which seemed like the promise of May.

One has only to take a walk through the West End to become aware of the transformation which has been wrought by this delightful weather. The fashionable thoroughfares are crowded with ladies whom it tempts from the multitudinous suburbs to do their shopping in Bond Street, Oxford Street, and Regent Street. The atmosphere is exhilarating, and, as you step briskly along, the fragrant odor of violets from the flower girls' baskets perfumes the air.

"Sweet violets, penny a bunch" are the words which fall on your ear as you pass, and unless you are made of sterner stuff than most people you turn back for a moment, succumb to temptation, and go off in triumph with your sweet-scented posy.

On such days all the shops possess an enhanced attractiveness, but the florists' windows are especially seductive to the eye. They are veritable treasure houses of delicate blossoms imported directly from the Riviera, that fairyland which attracts such numbers of wealthy English during the Winter months.

A GERMAN DRAMATIC POEM.

A not unnatural association of ideas leads me from speaking of flowers and fairyland to speaking of fairyland as represented in "Die Versunkene Glocke," by that gifted German poet, Hauptmann. This beautiful play was performed for the first time in England this week by a German company. It would be difficult to imagine anything in more striking contrast to the sordid materialism of modern London life than the delicate fancy of the poet, who has drawn his inspiration from the naïve and charming tales of German folk-lore.

I have attended most of the German plays produced in London during recent years, but can recall none which has made so great an impression on a large and critical audience as this exquisite allegory of the sunken bell, in which elves, gnomes, sprites, all the mythical creatures which people the dreamland of little children are associated with a philosophy of life remarkable alike for its truth, its beauty, and its noble elevation.

As I have touched on the drama, let me conclude with reference to two great actresses now performing in Paris. Sarah Bernhardt, who is almost as familiar a figure in London as in Paris, has had the extraordinary experience this week of being hissed; yes, actually hissed, in her own theatre.

The divine Sarah is at present playing Hermione in Racine's "Andromaque." She claims she is giving the part a truer interpretation than it has ever received before. Her reading does not commend itself to certain young playgoers, who apparently consider themselves guardians of Racine's fame, so Thursday night when the curtain fell hisses came from the audience. Bernhardt interviewed her harsh critics.

"We admire you, Madame," said one of them, "but your artistic conception differs from ours."

Thereupon the actress thanked them and requested them to continue hissing.

"Rest assured, Madame, we shall continue to hiss as long as you play Hermione."

With that the defenders of Racine left with threats and salutations.

Bernhardt has a serious rival in Madame Humbert, who is now become the heroine of Parisians.

After her appearance in court there is hardly a boulevardier who does not openly express the wish that she may emerge triumphant from her great case.

Her calmness, audacity, and defiance of the Judge, prosecutor, and everybody have fascinated the press and public. Every one is talking of la grande Thérèse, who is universally acclaimed as the greatest performer in the tragic comedy begun this week at the Palace of Justice.

THE SULTAN A DARE DEVIL.

St. Louis Fair Commissioner Langerman, Just Returned from Morocco, Gives New Description of Ruler.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—J. W. Langerman, who has returned here from his special mission to Morocco, where he went to invite the Sultan to participate in the St. Louis Exposition, said to-day:

"The Pretender is a nobody. There always has been internal dissension in Morocco, and this is only a recent phase of it. The Sultan said: 'It is said that I am going too fast; that I am a whitewashed European, and that I in fact dress in European garb.'

"An indescribable smile from the Sultan followed this remark. He is as thoroughly a Moor as he ever was. But he wishes Morocco to keep pace with other nations in internal progress, especially in building railroads and opening up trade. He tried a small line from one palace to another, but it was torn up by the populace.

"The Sultan is such a fear-nothing character that he will go on relaying the line till he carries his point. If the Sultan only practiced the cruelties of his predecessors he would be more popular in Fez. Yet he dispenses justice according to the old-fashioned Moorish traditions. Bad offenders are whipped around the town till they die. The Sultan told me he would not behead the Pretender if the latter is caught, but would exhibit him in a cage throughout the country.

"The Pretender is nothing but a 'big bluff.' If Europe will leave Morocco alone matters will soon be settled."

Mr. Langerman eulogized the courage of the Sultan, saying: "When bad news is brought in he receives it with a quiet decision to remedy the defect. He has held his life by a thread all through this trouble."

While at Fez, Mr. Langerman said, the populace spat at him whenever he appeared in public. He added: "No European can ever stir out without a strong bodyguard, so rabid is the fanatical hatred of Christians."

INVASION OF NIGERIA.

British Punitive Expedition Routs the Emir and Occupies Kano.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Advices received here to-day from Nigeria say that the British punitive expedition commanded by Col. Morland and consisting of 1,200 men belonging to the West African frontier force, occupied Kano Feb. 3 after sharp fighting. Only two British officers were wounded. The enemy lost heavily, but the city was uninjured. The Emir of Kano fled to Sokoto.

An official dispatch to the Colonial Office adds that twelve of the British rank and file were wounded and that three hundred of the enemy were killed. The Emir was accompanied in his flight by 1,000 horsemen.

The expedition referred to in the above dispatch was fitted out early in January in consequence of the menacing attitude of the Emir of Kano, a powerful Mohammedan ruler of Northern Nigeria, who had placed a price on the head of Capt. Abadie, the British resident at Zaria, capital of Zeg-Zeg, in Central Africa.

Northern Nigeria is a territory one-third the size of India and containing many millions of inhabitants. It had hitherto been held for Great Britain by a staff of civil and military officials of whom the total number, including white non-commissioned officers, was about 165 men.

The town of Kano, which is the centre of a district of the same name, is situated not far from the limits at which the fertile territory of the well-watered southern districts of this part of West Africa are bounded by the Saharan Desert.

It is at Kano that the caravan routes meet and cross and where the wealth of the country accumulates. From Kano it filters through the surrounding districts.

LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED MEET.

Two Thousand Idle Ones Pass Resolutions in Trafalgar Square.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A much advertised mass meeting of the unemployed of this city passed off very quietly at Trafalgar Square this afternoon. About 2,000 persons out of work were present, but the assemblage was entirely dwarfed by the aggregation of police and spectators.

The meeting passed a resolution demanding work and declaring that the proposed investigation into the National food supply in time of war should not be undertaken till the Government relieved the famine now existing in time of peace.

The unemployed people are preparing a demonstration for Feb. 17, when King Edward will open Parliament.

KING EDWARD GREETS MARCONI

Wireless Telegraph Tells of Cordial Interview with British Monarch.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Signor Marconi, referring to his reception yesterday at Buckingham Palace, says:

"The King sent for me and accorded me a private audience. I had not seen him since the time of the first experiments at Cowes. The King was kind enough to congratulate me on the progress made in wireless telegraphy since those days and expressed the greatest sympathy with our efforts.

He knew all about the difficulties put in my way by the British postal authorities and quite understood why his message to President Roosevelt went by cable. His Majesty personally reiterated the pleasure which President Roosevelt's message afforded him."

The inventor added that the erection of wireless telegraph stations was progressing well. He laid much stress on the action of the Italian Government towards the wireless South American stations, as that action, Signor Marconi explained, was taken on the recommendation of the Italian officers present at the recent transatlantic experiments. Marconi will return to Canada in April.

BULGARIA FAVORS PEACE.

Dissolves Macedonian Committees and Arrests Many Agitators.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 14.—It is officially announced that the Government has decided to dissolve the Macedonian Committees in Bulgaria and place a strong military cordon along the Macedonian frontier, thus demonstrating Bulgaria's readiness to fulfill her international obligations.

President Michaelovski of the Central Macedonian Committee, Gen. Zoutcheff, the Vice President; President Stantcheff of the Sarafoff Macedonian Committee, and many others have been arrested.

M. Danew, the Premier, announced in the Sobranje (National Assembly) to-day the measures which led to the arrest of the chief officers of the Macedonian Committees, and added that the offices of the Central Macedonian Committee had been seized and all the papers there confiscated. He said the dissolution of the Macedonian Committees in the provinces has been accomplished without opposition.

Macedonians have been summoned to a mass meeting to-morrow to protest against the action of the Government and to demand the release of the prisoners.

Albanians Become Obstreperous.

VIENNA, Feb. 14.—A dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse from Belgrade says:

"Three thousand Albanians, after meeting to protest against the introduction of reforms, marched upon and occupied the town of Ipek, (Turkey in Europe,) which is now completely isolated.

Demand for West Indian Fruit.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 14.—The Governor has issued an order raising the prohibition against the importation of Canadian cattle. The order against the importation of cattle from the United States is still enforced. The fruit companies are finding difficulty in providing steamships with cargoes, owing to the increased demand for Jamaican fruit.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU PLAN

French Statesman Has His Eye on the Presidency.

Little Doubt That He Will Again Head a Ministry—Trying to Do Away with Expensive Dueling.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A split between the Radical and Socialist groups of the Extreme Left is the result of M. Combes's declarations in the Chamber in favor of religion. M. Jaurès, the Socialist Vice President of the Chamber, has taken a strong lead in the Prime Minister's favor, and has thereby profoundly offended the more anti-Christian section of the Radical Party.

M. Jaurès, while not expressing a positive personal adherence to the religious pronouncements of the present head of the French Government, nevertheless insists upon the great services rendered by the latter to the cause of free thought by his energetic expulsion of the religious orders. He compares M. Combes to Robespierre, who, without being a Christian, nevertheless accepted the idea of the existence of a Supreme Being, and admitted that there was a moral difference between right and wrong.

To the thoroughgoing materialist, however, who constitutes the typical French Radical, all this is very unsatisfactory. There is M. Combes, who, whatever he may say or do, will always be liable to a certain amount of suspicion in the Radical eye on account of his former profession as an abbé. And there is M. Jaurès, whose materialistic creed has already been called in question owing to the fact that his little daughter was notoriously baptized in water specially brought for the purpose from the River Jordan, and is being, with her father's consent, brought up in the Catholic faith.

The result of it all is that the majority upon which the Government depends, and which is composed of a coalition of Radicals and Socialists, is liable at any moment to collapse. Indeed, the probability of this result is so obvious that politicians who are capable of looking at these questions with a certain amount of critical impartiality unanimously concur in the belief that M. Combes must have deliberately provoked this situation by his extraordinary speech with the object of breaking up the present Cabinet and opening a door for the return of M. Waldeck-Rousseau to power.

That M. Waldeck-Rousseau is disposed to come out of his temporary retirement and once more seize the reins of government is an open secret which I have not heard anybody deny. He has deftly managed to escape the personal odium which he would have incurred had he been forced as Chief of the Executive to carry out the Association's law, the passing of which by the Chamber was certainly the most important legislative performance of his Ministry. When he comes back, and this will probably be at no distant date, it may be confidently anticipated that the trend of legislation followed by the new Ministry, over which he will preside, will take on a slightly reactionary shade.

With M. Jaurès, the Opportunist Socialist and the defender, so to speak, of M. Combes's newly found faith, the Socialists will probably be contented to be not further officially represented in any high post of state. The danger that collectivist Socialism might appear to receive a measure of national recognition would thus be avoided. M. Jaurès, who, as the greatest living orator in France, has always been one of those forces of the Socialist Party in the Chamber which had to be chiefly counted with, would either in his present post or even as the holder of one of the minor portfolios be comfortably removed from the only sphere in which he could do any harm, and with nothing but the truncated body of collectivism to do battle with. M. Waldeck-Rousseau's task of governing would be a much easier one.

The path, moreover, to the Elysée would then be open to him.

I hear that the late M. de Blowitz has left all his money to his son, M. Stephane Lausanne de Blowitz, the editor of the Matin, and that the total exceeds 5,000,000f.

TWO NEW PARIS JOURNALS.

Two new journalistic ventures in Paris are worthy of a brief notice. M. Gaston Mayer, son of the well-known impresario, and himself a showman of long and wide experience in spite of his youth, has commenced the publication of a monthly review entitled "The International Theatre," which gives in French as well as in English a very full account of all important theatrical events both in Europe and the United States. The editor has even a special correspondent in Japan. This review is plentifully illustrated, costs a franc, and is selling in large numbers on the boulevards.

The other venture is a resuscitated form of the old American Register, under the slightly modified title of The American Register and Anglo-American News. This is, I believe, the oldest paper printed in English on the Continent dealing with American news that exists, and was once the property of the late Dr. Thomas Evans, so well known as the dentist of Napoleon III., and for the famous adventure which befell him at the commencement of the Commune, when the Empress Eugénie took refuge in his house.

The American Register devotes a large portion of its space to chronicling the doings of smart American society in Paris, and as these details have the advantage of being published in English, the paper is, I hear, rapidly becoming much more popular than it ever was before. Its proprietor is Count Leigh Hamong, who has long been well known in social and literary circles and for his extraordinary skill as a chiromancist. In fact, in the science of palmistry, which of late years has fascinated so many brilliant minds, he is believed to have no equal in the world.

There is some prospect that the present Chamber will pass a bill still further limiting the free practice of dueling in this country, though it must be admitted that should this sport be made even more innocuous than it is at present there will be little or nothing left of it whatsoever. Three duels took place yesterday, not one of which resulted in any serious wound being inflicted on any of the six principals. The first one was a kind of trial of strength between two well-known fencing amateurs of different fashionable fencing schools here.

The next pair were a couple of Spanish journalists who had squabbled over the Humbert case, while the third combat was between M. Colline and M. Laberdesque, who has made himself already famous by his duels with Max Régis, the Algerian champion of anti-semitism. Max Régis and Laberdesque are now friends, and they shook hands before the encounter began.

There is no reason, indeed, why M. Colline should not now join in this reconciliation for all the harm that the two antagonists did one another, especially as the origin of the fight in this instance was that M. Colline, formerly a friend of M. Laberdesque, disapproved of the latter's new-found friendship with M. Max Régis. The sum total of the whole sanguinary scene was that one of the amateur swordsmen in the first duel became afflicted with a cramp of the wrist, which obliged him to leave off. Very slight wounds in the shoulder put an end to the other two combats. In the case of the two Spaniards, the scratch was so insignificant that the wounded man himself exclaimed that he could have done a far more dangerous piece of work by means of an ordinary toothpick.

TO MAKE DUELS HARMLESS.

For several years past the tendency in this country has been to reduce the danger of dueling to a minimum. This has not prevented, however, some fatal encounters taking place. But the whole code of dueling and all the science of the modern fencing master are directed toward preventing the two combatants from killing one another.

Modern swordsmen are all taught to aim at the wrist or the arm, for a very small wound in either of these parts of the body is sufficient to place your antagonist hors de combat, owing to the swelling of the affected muscle or tendon which promptly follows it and makes the further holding of the sword an impossibility. When the weapon chosen is the pistol there are various other tricks employed which spoil the accuracy of the aim, but in this case it is the seconds whose duty it is to exercise their skill and science to prevent fatal results.

When the bullets are not actually made of brown paper the wad may be rammed down with such force as to make the weapon jerk in the air when it is fired off, or else, and this is frequently done, the words of commandment, "Feu, un deux, trois," are given out in so spasmodic and unexpected a fashion that neither of the combatants has time to aim. When this happens the only persons on the field who are in any danger are the seconds and the doctors.

It has been suggested that if the procès verbal or official report of the duel, drawn up by the seconds, had by law to be written on stamped paper, this might bring in a certain revenue to the Government, relieve the deficit on the budget, and at the same time act as a restraint on excessive or unnecessary dueling.

Already the chief obstacle to dueling in France is its cost. The cheapest duel cannot be done for less than 250 francs, which is about equivalent to the expense of a sixth-rate funeral. As most duels arise among young people of the student and literary classes, it often happens that a reconciliation is accepted by both parties as the cheaper and, indeed, only possible end to the quarrel, neither of the would-be combatants having enough money to "go out" with.

MUTINY IN A FRENCH GARRISON

Labor Pamphlet Held to be Responsible for Their Misconduct.

La Patrie of Paris, which is the principal Nationalist organ, and hence a defender of the army, prints a story from Poitiers giving the details of a mutiny which recently broke out there among the men of the Thirty-third Regiment of Artillery, which has only been stationed in the town two months. The mutiny included nearly all of the Sixth Battery, which is under the command of Capt. Amedée Bonnet.

It appears that the men had asked for permission to proceed to the fête which was being held at Saint Benoit. Permission was refused by the Lieutenant, who was commanding in the absence of the Captain. The men then took counsel in their rooms and later proceeded to Saint Benoit, headed by the buglers.

The Paris press attributes their misconduct to local attacks on the army which are being carried on in many provincial towns.

According to Capt. Amedée Bonnet's official report of the affair, the artillerymen were "not guilty of an act of insubordination." They wanted to go to a country dance and, not being allowed permission to do so, they broke out of barracks. Although private advices from Poitiers sent to Paris say that the affair was much more serious than the Government will admit, the only real important result of the mutiny is the action taken against the members of the Paris Labor Exchange, who have been held responsible for the distribution to soldiers of copies of a manual to which reference was recently made in the Chamber of Deputies. In this pamphlet, of which 60,000 copies have been struck off, the men serving in the national army are advised to desert when they can, to refuse to fire on the people during strikes, and to adopt a generally insubordinate attitude toward their officers.

French Trade Report.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—French imports increased $1,268,200 and exports increased $8,797,600 during the month of January.

DRAMATIC ROMANCE OF A POLISH COUNTESS.

Efforts of the Berlin Police Said to Reveal the Presence of a Sham 'Heir.

The Berlin papers bring further details concerning the arrest of a Polish nobleman's widow, Countess Isabella Wesierska Kwileska, who is charged with having palmed off a strange child as her own. The announcement of the arrest was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Jan. 30.

In 1897 Count Kwileska died, leaving, it was supposed, a male heir born the year before, who, on the father's death, inherited a large estate yielding $20,000 annually. The legitimacy of the heir was denied by Count Mirjislaw Kwileska, a member of the Prussian Parliament, and he brought civil action. The jury, however, returned a verdict in favor of the Countess, and she has since enjoyed the revenue of the estate in question.

Count Mirjislaw, however, went quietly to work, and has now established what is said to be overwhelming evidence that the Countess is palming off a strange child as her own. The affidavits which induced the police authorities to take action assert that the Countess, in May, 1896, arrived in Berlin with three elderly Polish women, two of whom were deaf and all three totally ignorant of German. A few days later the birth of the heir to the Kwileska millions was formally recorded by the Berlin registrar of births. The concierge of the Countess's house in Berlin has made an affidavit to the effect that on the evening in which the child was born two ladies arrived in a cab carrying a bundle and went straight to the Countess. When the Countess's husband, who was traveling for his health in Southern Europe, heard the news of the birth he sent his own physician straight to Berlin to see the Countess and her child, but the physician made a statement to the effect that an audience was denied him.

The Berlin police, it is announced, have discovered the child to be the son of a daughter of an Austrian railway watchman and an Austrian army Captain. They have also found the cabman who drove the two ladies with the bundle.

Countess Isabella Wesierska Kwileska has long held an exalted position in social circles, both in Berlin and Warsaw. Her many friends refuse to believe the charges against her, but Count Kwileska and his supporters profess to be confident of his winning his suit.

English Compliments to the Kaiser.

The Kaiser is forty-four years of age to-day. We congratulate his Imperial Majesty on having been borne so long.—London Globe.

DOINGS OF SOCIETY IN FRANCE

Mrs. John Jacob Hoff's Work Among the Poor Americans in Paris—Miss Fanny Reed's Injury Not Serious—Miss Hallowell's Musicale—Short Flights to and from the Riviera.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Mrs. McDowell and her daughter of New York, who have been visiting Mrs. T. R. Congdon, have left Paris for Nice. They will spend some weeks traveling in the Riviera.

Mr. and Mrs. Herler, née McGinnis, who have returned to Paris after some two years spent in New York, gave a soirée musicale at their residence in the Rue Vaugirard on Monday, the musical numbers being admirably rendered by Mlle. Romanelli, Mr. Schmidos, and Mr. Cortlandt Palmer, the young American pianist. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Moffat, Mr. and Mrs. Bodington, Mrs. Van Vorst, Mrs. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, the Misses McGinnis, Julia Fuller Lonsbury, Prince de Broglie, F. A. Bridgman, and Charles Holman Black.

Mrs. John Jacob Hoff, who has a magnificent apartment in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, is a popular hostess. Her sympathetic nature and kindliness to the poor working classes among the American colony are great, and her Church work occupies quite a large share of her life in Paris. Friday is Mrs. Hoff's day for receiving, and frequently one hears good music on these "at home" days.

The hostess's salons were thronged with cosmopolitan society last Friday, when an impromptu musical programme was heard and much appreciated by all present. Miss Douglas Putnam played charmingly on the harp, while Mme. D. Egremont contributed several songs. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Connor, Mrs. Gladstone, Mrs. Millington Drake, Mrs. Kipling, Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Baird, Mme. Totbean, Mrs. Parsons, Marquis and Marquise de Castrone, and F. A. Bridgman.

The news that Miss Fanny Reed has met with an unfortunate accident through a fall will be received by her numerous friends and admirers in Paris with something like consternation. The latest bulletin happily announces that, apart from the shock, Miss Reed is not seriously ill and will soon be able to receive at her artistic salons in the Rue de la Pompe.

Mrs. Griswold Gray and Miss Alice Blackington have left Paris for Cannes.

Miss Giles has left for Mentone to meet Mrs. Ryle, who leaves on the 15th.

Miss Hallowell gave a charming musicale at her home on the Boulevard St. Michel on Monday evening last. Miss Hallowell's apartment is one of the most artistic in Paris. The music was furnished by Miss Klumpke on the violin and Mr. Holman Black in song. Mrs. Horton poured tea. Some of the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Humphrey Johnson, Mme. Boutet de Monvel, Miss Bullet, M. Rodin, M. Charles Holman, and M. Hardy.

Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Struve and Miss Furste of San Francisco are leaving to-morrow for Cairo to spend some time there.

THE BRUSSELS TOWN HALL

Venerable Building Free of Scaffolding After Thirty Years.

Ornate Facade Restored to Complete Harmony with Remainder of Edifice—A Woman Who Remembers the Battle of Waterloo.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—Last Saturday was a remarkable day for the people of Brussels; the last remaining scaffolding was then removed from the western façade of the Town Hall, and, for the first time in thirty years, the venerable old "Maison de Ville" was divested of the familiar wooden encumbrance which, within the memory of the present generation, has marred the beauty of its outlines. The façade, which has been restored in complete harmony with the remainder of the building, does great credit to the talent of the city's architect, M. Adolphe Samyn.

The most noteworthy features about the new façade are the fourteen statues with tall pieces, representing the principal celebrities of Brussels between the twelfth and seventeenth centuries. The most noteworthy among these statues, placed in artistic niches, are those of Roger van der Weyden, the famous artist and the city's official painter; of Saint Boniface, Dean of Sainte-Judule and later Bishop of Lausanne, and André Vésale, the "father of anatomy," as he is surnamed in Belgium.

The Town Hall, which has now been completed, was begun in the fifteenth century, and is the chief masterpiece of the architects Jean van Ruysbroeck and Jacques van Thienen. The building is one of the most admirable examples of Gothic architecture on the Continent, and ranks with those three other famous Flemish communal structures, the Town Halls of Ypres, Ondenarde, and Bruges. The Brussels Town Hall is entirely Gothic in style, but of a Gothic which is almost of the Renaissance, and with its new façade gives the impression of being one mass of sculpture.

In a recent article published by a Parisian newspaper an attempt was made to show that a certain John Orth, a Luxemburg subject who had served in the French foreign legion, was none other than the Archduke Salvator. After investigating the matter, I have discovered the following facts concerning this John Orth. On the official registers of Wasserbillig, a small Luxemburg village on the Moselle, figures the name of "Jean Orth," born Dec. 18, 1859. Orth, who was of a roving disposition, left his native village at an early age and wandered throughout Europe.

After serving in the Légion Étrangère he returned to Esch-sur-Alzette, in Luxemburg, where he attempted to make capital out of his name John Orth; many people in the district believe to this day that the man was the Archduke Salvator. Last year Jean Orth made a brief stay at Wasserbillig, but has not been heard of since then.

One of the last remaining spectators of the battle of Waterloo is Mme. Veuve Givron, who recently celebrated her hundredth birthday. Mme. Givron, née Jeanne Poty, was on the battlefield June 18, 1815, and distinctly remembers all the events which preceded and followed the great contest.

She, together with her brothers and sisters, fled to the neighboring woods when the news spread that Napoleon was marching on Waterloo. On the afternoon of the 18th Jeanne Poty left her hiding place and went to the Hougomont Farm, and later to the Caillou Farm, where she took refuge. Shortly after, Napoleon entered the farmhouse with his escort, and, seeing the frightened child, stopped and stroked her head.

Mme. Givron, who has retained all her faculties and has a remarkable memory, gave THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent a graphic description of these circumstances when he visited her at Viesville, a village in Hainaut, recently.

REGIS FIGHTS TWO DUELS.

Ex-Mayor of Algiers Entertains His Friends at Separate Performances on the "Field of Honor."

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Max Regis, the former Mayor of Algiers and anti-Semite leader, took part in two duels to-day, and will figure in two more. The first was fought with swords, and his adversary was M. La Basderque. It grew out of a private controversy. In the second encounter pistols were used, and M. Regis exchanged shots with Jacques Landeu. Newspaper criticisms were responsible for this quarrel. The meetings occurred in the suburbs, and were witnessed by a large crowd of people, including a number of women.

Before the first encounter M. Regis shouted insulting defiance at his adversary. The former was slightly wounded in the right arm in the third bout, and the affair was stopped. M. Regis again insulted M. La Basderque, who named his seconds for another encounter, declaring that he intended to kill his adversary the next time they met.

M. Regis also challenged the master of ceremonies for protesting against his insulting methods on the field, but friends intervened and brought about a reconciliation. The pistol duel followed. Two shots were exchanged without effect.

CONFLICT BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Newly Appointed Bishops of Carcassonne and d'Annecy Receive No Confirmation.

According to the Roman paper, l'Italie, a prominent member of Mgr. Lorenzelli's entourage asserts that the Vatican is preparing to raise the question of French adhesion to the Concordat. Here are the facts:

"The Bishops of Carcassonne and d'Annecy recently nominated have not yet received their bulls, nor has Premier Combes been informed that the nominations have been acted upon in Rome. Contrary to the Concordat, he wishes Rome to recognize the power of the State to nominate Bishops at its will. He has asked, therefore, through the representative of the Vatican in Paris, a recognition of such rights. The Holy See accepts investiture by the scepter, but investiture by the crozier and ring, that is to say, unilateral nomination, is obnoxious to it. Never will it recede on this point, for it is embodied in the discipline and the constitution of the Church.

"Moreover, in order to nominate new Bishops the Ministry should put forward their credentials. On the contrary, it has declared to the Holy See that it would not even discuss the candidates designated."

According to l'Italie, behind this new offront placed by the French Premier on the Vatican is a scheme for final rupture with Rome.

"M. Combes knows that a large majority of the French people would view with displeasure the suppression of the religious budget and the consequent separation of Church and State. He does not wish to take the responsibility of such action, but he desires the Holy See to act first by questioning the French Government's observance of the Concordat so that he may be able to say: 'It is the Pope who wished the rupture.'

"The situation is, therefore, very critical. A high personage, well informed as to the details of the conflict, said recently: 'We are moving rapidly toward rupture.' Cardinal Rampolla is said to be very uneasy over the matter."

TUBERCULOSIS IN PARIS.

The supplementary report on tuberculosis in Paris has been placed in the hands of the Municipal Council by M. Ambroise Rendu. It states that, although the disease is still in a great measure limited to certain lower class neighborhoods, great anxiety is felt lest it should contaminate other classes of the population.

It appears that pulmonary tuberculosis has during the last five years caused the death of 61,184 inhabitants of the Seine Department, 30,132 of the victims being from twenty to thirty-nine years of age. When the figures are carried back eighteen years they are still more alarming. Prof. Brouardel says the statistics are inadequate, as he maintains that Paris sends a great number of consumptive patients with pulmonary bacillus to Nanterre, Gentilly, Saint Maurice, and other outlying districts.

Although the first step toward remedying the evil will be the construction of two sanatoriums at Brévannes and Aglincourt, M. Ambroise Rendu considers that the only effectual means will be the establishment of dispensaries in populous districts which are not, strictly speaking, hospitals, although for the sake of economy they can be constructed close to these establishments. These should be devoted solely to pulmonary patients either with definite symptoms or under observation. The report deplores the hopeless neglect of elementary sanitary precautions which marks the Parisian working and lower classes.

THE SEMINOLE BAFFLED.

Steamship Unable to Rescue American Fishing Schooners Frozen in the Ice.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 14.—The steamship Seminole returned to Channel Harbor this afternoon. She was unable to get around Cape Ray owing to the heavy northwest gale, accompanied by a snowstorm, which blocked the ice against the land, making it impossible for the vessel to proceed to Bay Islands.

She reports that the coast is tightly packed with heavy drift ice, and that nothing can be done until the wind changes.

The local ice navigators believe the Seminole will never succeed in her attempt to rescue the five American fishing schooners laden with cargoes of herring, which have been frozen in the ice in Bay Islands since the latter part of January.

NEW SHAPES FOR KAISER'S SHIPS

Chief Constructor of German Navy Invents a New Style for Warships, Increasing Speed Without Increase of Power.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The German Navy has acquired an invention destined to revolutionize the whole system of ship construction and to make German warships the swiftest fighting craft afloat. The invention is one made by Prof. Kretschmer, the Chief Constructor of the Imperial Navy. It completely rejects the traditional type of ship patterned on the form of fishes and substitutes that of aquatic birds by giving warships the shape of a tetrahedron, that is, a figure inclosed by triangles.

By minimizing the wave resistance the new form augments the propelling capacity of the screws of a ship of the present type 50 per cent., thus producing a corresponding acceleration of speed without any increase of power.

Kretschmer's theory rests on the proposition that a vessel should be built in the shape of an animal which moves on the surface of the water like a boat instead of in the shape of a fish, which moves through the water. His type does not produce bow, stern, nor side waves nor commotion of any kind in sliding or gliding through the sea.

Naval officers assert that the vexed problem of acquiring greater speed without higher power of the machinery and bigger coal bunkers is solved. The advantage of the waveless ship in scouting and reconnoitring in war time is described as a unique feature of this invention.

WIVES OF GERMAN DIPLOMATS.

Many of Them Are of Foreign Birth; Some Are Americans.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—When it was made known that the new Minister, Baron Speck von Sternburg, had been chosen by the Emperor to represent Germany in Washington the question was asked, "Can a German diplomat be appointed to such a position whose wife is an American?" Many, in fact, believe that a law exists forbidding the representative of Germany to be married to a woman of the country to which he is accredited.

Such a law does not exist, nor has it ever existed. It is true, however, that Bismarck prohibited the marriage of German diplomats with foreign women, as he found that the practice had assumed undue proportions. This prohibition affected both Ministers and attachés. Such marriages in exceptional cases, even under Bismarck, were allowed. The Kaiser, in fact, at all times has not the privilege to rescind his Chancellor's prohibition.

The following cases where German diplomats were allowed to marry foreigners prove the last-named statement: Chancellor Count von Buelow, for example, in 1886 was married to the Italian Maria Beccadelli di Bologna of the princely house de Camporeale. His successor as German Minister to Rome was Count von Wedel, whose wife is a Swedish woman named Stephanie Hamilton. A countrywoman of this Countess is the wife of Prince Eulenburg, the late German Ambassador to Vienna. She is of the Swedish princely house of Sandels.

A Russian woman is the wife of Herr von Radowitz, the German Ambassador to Madrid. Count von Hatzfeld, the predecessor of Wolf von Metternich, the German Ambassador to the Court of St. James, was married to an American, Miss Helen Moulton.

GERMANS AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Show No Enthusiasm, and Are Disinclined to Exhibit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The St. Louis Exposition is not arousing any enthusiasm here among German manufacturers. Commissioner Lewald says it cannot be denied that with few exceptions German manufacturers are not inclined to exhibit.

A larger attendance can only be secured by the exposition management offering more facilities, especially more space for the display of machinery, and free power.

NOTES FROM LATIN AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—Following is the full text of the Brazilian Government's statement in regard to its attitude toward Bolivia apropos of the Acre troubles, certain portions of which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 26. The document bears the signature of Rio Branco, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"With reference to the question of the Acre territory we have given Bolivia to understand that the contract for the leasing of the territory, together with the powers granted to the Bolivian syndicate, was a monstrosity in law, seeing that it entails a veritable alienation of sovereignty made to a foreign company without international standing. [illegible] By this contract the Bolivian Government has granted foreign powers to administer a region inhabited solely by Brazilians, [illegible] fiscal forces and to dispose of the sovereignty of navigation of the Acre [illegible]. In making this concession it was not ignorant of the fact that Peru claimed the whole extent of this territory. At this very moment Bolivia and Peru have signed an arbitration contract on this subject. The concession was on it null and void, seeing that the Bolivian Government [illegible]

"Brazil has given [illegible] a very wide interpretation to the treaty of 1867 with the object of meeting Bolivia, and she has always sought to procure for Bolivia facilities for communication by the Amazon and Paraguay, but the Bolivian Government having alienated in favor of a foreign syndicate the rights conceded on the Acre territory, Brazil has deemed it her duty to sustain the true interpretation of this treaty and consequently to defend as Brazilian the [illegible] of the Beni River westward until it meets Peruvian territory. The whole region to the south of the Madeira River, inclosed between this parallel and the oblique line which runs from the mouth of the Beni as far as the source of the Javary, is, however, the subject of dispute between Peru, Brazil, and Bolivia. We proposed the purchase of the Acre territory traversed by the parallel of 10 degrees in order to come to an understanding with the Bolivian syndicate. Then we proposed an exchange of territory. The Bolivian Government declined to accept the proposals. Señor Pando, the Bolivian President, intends to march against the Brazilian subjects in Acre. The President of Brazil has decided to concentrate troops in the adjoining States of Matto Grosso and Amazonas."

CHILE.—The papers and public opinion of Valparaiso think that Germany's course in regard to Venezuela is unjustifiable. El Comercio, in an editorial article, says: "Germany is acting in South America with [illegible] of the United States, but in contrast with the other powers, evidently seeking to provoke the United States. [illegible] but a serious contest will not break out. Germany's action in the [illegible] beginning of a gigantic struggle for a commercial conquest of South America, and the statesmen of the powers concerned will prevent a war of doubtful consequences."

Lieut.-Col. Emilio Mujica of the Chilean army, the inventor of a device for perfect accuracy in [illegible] guns, has been appointed Military Attaché of the Chilean Legation at Washington, where he intends to perfect his invention.

PERU.—It is reported from Lima that the American company there is pushing the work on the railroad to Cerro de Pasco to [illegible] probably [illegible] Cerro de Pasco before Sept. 1 next.

The Peruvian Government is taking advantage of the [illegible] Louisiana Purchase Exposition by preparing a series of pamphlets in English relating to the great resources of Peru and the outlook of foreign capital.

ALLEGED BANK FORGER CAUGHT.

Isaac Bernstein, Said to be Member of a Band, Taken to London from Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Isaac Bernstein, who fled to South Africa at the time of the [illegible] was brought back to London this morning. Bernstein is said to have been one of the men who went to New York to try to dispose of some of the forged notes.

On Jan. 22 of last year a young man [illegible]

DUELING IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—[illegible]

had established himself as a doctor at Flensburg, and was the father of a family. Dr. Grawert, without delay, challenged the doctor.

Every effort was made to prevent the duel. Friends came forward and tried to effect a reconciliation. Their efforts failed, and then, as a last resort, the matter was referred to a court of honor, which, after [illegible] days of negotiation, failed in its attempt, and at last the duel was arranged. On Saturday last the fatal meeting took place. In a secluded spot of Grunewald, near Berlin, and in the presence of about a dozen persons, who are said to have been chiefly officers of position, the duel was fought. The combatants used pistols, and both parties fired at the same instant. Dr. Aye immediately fell to the ground, mortally wounded [illegible].

After a hurried examination of the body, life was pronounced extinct, and the corpse was transported [illegible] to the military hospital. [illegible] Grawert [illegible] remains of [illegible] grief-stricken [illegible] guilty of [illegible]

Only a few moments later a pathetic scene occurred. The doctor's widow, who had just learned the tragic news, arrived at the hospital [illegible] taken at once to the side of her husband. On entering the room in which the dead body was lying she became hysterical and [illegible]

[illegible] circumstances surrounding this fatal duel and the long [illegible] which [illegible] hoped [illegible] the Kaiser will take stern steps to put a stop to the barbarous custom of dueling.

This is the second dueling case which has engaged public attention in Germany [illegible]

WARNING AGAINST CLASH WITH GERMANY

Poultney Bigelow on the Coming Struggle for Markets.

The Emperor's Colonial Expansion Policy, He Declares, Threatens in South America to Break Through the Monroe Doctrine.

"The Coming Struggle for the Markets of the East" was the theme of the second lecture in the course of "Our New Problems in World Politics," which was delivered yesterday by Poultney Bigelow before the League for Political Education, at 23 West Forty-fourth Street. Mr. Bigelow sounded a warning that in efforts to secure markets in distant lands the United States is bound to clash with Germany's colonial expansion policy which threatens in South America to break through the Monroe Doctrine.

"We want the markets of the world, and we want the earth because we believe that we have more intelligence and enterprise than any one else. We have exterminated the Indian, and by so doing have become a monument to 'the survival of the fittest,' which idea since the Spanish-American war we have forced on the nations of Europe. We want the markets of the earth because all the wars in our history were struggles for the markets. In 1776 and 1812 we clamored for what we called 'free trade,' and when we got those things we put up the wall of 'protection.' The St. Louis Exposition is to commemorate a struggle for markets. When you analyze the war of 1861 you find it was a struggle for the home market. We wanted to make the people of the South pay 20 or 30 or 40 per cent. to build up Northern industries.

"To-day we are approaching a struggle for more markets. I don't say that we need them, but the movement is fast growing, and as a result there is bound to be a physical clash. As in reform movements old men avoid the fight, we expect that every thirty years young men who don't know what war is are full of enthusiasm and want to fight. My objection to war is that the wrong men get killed. The men who start the war remain in Washington or the newspaper offices, and the young men are sent to the front, to come back filled with disease.

"When the struggle is over the contractors and stock brokers pull the chestnuts out of the fire. It was the same way in Johannesburg before the Boer war, and those who spread dissension took no part in the conflict. The Spanish war was too easy for us, and you may assume that the war feeling which prevails throughout the country as a result is dangerous. The same thing is true in Germany, but there was no such feeling there after the Franco-Prussian war.

"During the Boer struggle there was a strong feeling in Germany that England was against German colonial expansion. It was a very bitter feeling and came near leading to trouble between those countries. The German official to-day cannot understand how it can be possible to get German-Americans to fight against Germany. They believe that the Germans here are being bulldozed, and societies have been formed, like missionary ones, to educate Germans in all parts of the world as to their duty to the German Government. The Germans in Russia represent large colonies, but they have to serve in the Russian army. Yet you never hear Germany complain about that to her neighbors.

"There is, however, a feeling against England and the United States, and a belief that something must be done. The English have extended their markets by treating all nations alike. England has been the policeman of the world for the past fifty years, and we have not done anything to help her. Instead of taking our share of the responsibility we have been doing our best to make trouble against England. I was brought up to hate England and to look upon Englishmen as 'bullies,' who were beaten at Bunker Hill and Yorktown. We considered that we were the 'light' and they were the 'spirit of darkness.' When the school books are altered for the next generation we won't think of doing anything without the help of England. England and the United States working together would make war an absurdity. There might be civil war. I believe in war as I do in personal fights and duels.

"We must face the war that is not inevitable, but probable. We must remember that there are men in Europe who are trained to think of nothing but war, and are only awaiting the chance. Germany is very strong, and Germans think so. We may say that the whole strength of Germany is now being expended on a navy. Germans do not naturally take to the sea, but it has been forced on them by the German Emperor, who could make drawings both of the inside and outside of all our war vessels. Through his spies he knew all about our unpreparedness in the Spanish war. Germany has a powerful army, and they think that a strong navy is destiny, just as we find that our destiny is 'protection.'

"Germany means to be as great a naval power as she is on land. In Venezuela, St. Thomas, and on the west coast of Africa, there were German colonies established, but they were failures. Still the tradition of them remains. She failed to get a solid batch in the United States. There was a time that such a colony could have been established in Wisconsin like that founded by the Mormons in Utah, but it is now past. In this country, with 10,000,000 of Germans, there is no trouble about language, because that was allowed to settle itself. This is because the Germans who came here were opposed to the oppression in their own country and became more American than the Americans. When they make trips to the fatherland they are looked upon as poison, and not like returning colonists. They come back to the United States more violently opposed to the German Government.

"During the Spanish war it was apparent that in German centres and communities here that they were opposed to militarism. They have inherited this dislike for military rule from their parents, who came here to escape it in the old land. German officials won't believe that we could recruit a big army of German-speaking people who would fight for the Republic against them.

"If Germany should through her excellent transport service land a force of 60,000 men in Venezuela or somewhere else in South America we would have a difficult problem to solve. In Brazil Germany has a close colony and they all work together. This colony may be said to be Germany's nucleus beyond the sea. Now, then, imagine a nation with the most perfect military and naval forces thoroughly convinced of breaking through the wall we call the Monroe Doctrine and the trouble which would follow when we knew that our organization is not what it should be and our transport service poor. In four years we haven't solved the Philippines, although we condemned the Spaniards for not quelling the Cuban revolution in three years."

Mr. Bigelow closed his lecture by telling of the pluck displayed by Minister Bowen while in Spain during the late hostilities, and said that it was marvelous that we should have a man of such energy and courage looking after American interests in Venezuelan affairs at this time.

AMBASSADOR TOWER'S UNIFORM

Ornate Habiliments Worn by United States Representative at Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Ambassador Tower's uniform, which he wears at court and on diplomatic occasions, consists of navy-blue cloth trousers of the conventional cut, with gold stripes about two inches wide down the sides, and a swallow-tail coat buttoning to the chin with a straight, military collar embroidered with gold heads of wheat. The cuffs and coattails are also gold embroidered, and the buttons are of gold.

The uniform is similar to the diplomatic uniforms of other countries. A straight, diplomatic sword is also worn, and the hat is cocked and not unlike that of officers of the United States Navy, but it has white feathers lying close to the crown. The civilian attachés of the United States Embassy wear the same uniform but with black feathered hats.

SNOWBALL CONFLICTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Correspondents of various Paris, Berlin, and London papers in Constantinople have been regaling their readers with material which is a relief from the interminable speculations as to the Balkans. A fortnight ago what is described as an "American blizzard" swept through Constantinople, with the result that all Pera turned to snowballing. Crowds of roughs took up their position in alleyways off the principal thoroughfares and snowballed everybody who passed, until the Governors of Galata and Pera were obliged to call out their guards.

A Russian nobleman, in a big astrachan coat and cap, was pelted, and quietly drew out a big revolver and began to make preparations to fire. The crowd dispersed for a time, only to attack with renewed energy a well-known Palace spy who was passing along the main street from Galata to the Yildis Kiosk.

All through Pera there were drifts five and six feet deep, with an average depth of two feet. For two days nearly all traffic was blocked, although some carriages managed to make their way about, drawn by six horses and guided by postilions.

The stories concerning the cleaning of the streets are presented with much detail, and the municipality is praised for its "splendid effort." One account gives the particulars of a free fight between the street cleaners and the street traction company. The company, it seems, cleared some of its lines, but refused to carry the snow away. Its laborers were then attacked by the municipal street cleaners. The latter, being in the majority, defeated their opponents, and then shoveled the snow back on the car track, having first removed what they considered to be their proper portion.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

WITHOUT admitting that it has violated the agreement with the powers in regard to the Levant by turning the harbor of Porti into a naval station, the Russian Government charges, through the Vovoe Vremya, that Great Britain has violated the convention by establishing a coaling station at the Island of Zea. The truth appears to be that, in 1900, during the Taff Vale strike, a Greek company established on the island a depot of Welsh smokeless coal, ever since availed of by the British Mediterranean Squadron, which has sought its coal there instead of at Piraeus or Salonika. It may be added, however, that the Greek company, being ostensibly a private corporation, has refused to supply Russian warships.

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Landrath von Willich, who recently committed suicide in Posen, was one of the leading members of what is known as the "Ostmarkenpolitik," the movement for Germanizing the Polish-speaking districts of Eastern Prussia; he was also a pronounced enemy of the Agrarian organization, and was recently conspicuous for having been challenged to a duel by the Agrarian leader, Major von Endell. A council of honor decided that he need not fight, and he shot himself while his charges against Major von Endell were being investigated. Advices from Posen, of a Polish source, state that the suicide of the Landrath is due more to Agrarian persecution than to Polish antagonism, thereby denying the statements published in the Berlin press.

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The latest important work done by the Russian Government in order to foster Black Sea trade is the construction in the neighborhood of Sarepta and Tsaritsyn of a railway line and an enormous basin and port, which is to serve as an outlet for the grain, petroleum, fish, and other cargoes of the Volga and Kama basins. It is expected that about 5,000,000 tons of commodities will yearly pass through this port to Novorossiysk.

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In a remarkable speech delivered the other day at Khartoum, Lord Cromer made some striking observations as to the future of the Upper Soudan. One great obstruction to the development of Egyptian industry, he said, was the high price of coal. At Khartoum it was recently £6 a ton. He added, however, that he had recently heard that there was great prospect of finding good coal south of Khartoum. "Such a discovery would be of greater value than the finding of gold. It would materially alter the whole problem of the development of the Soudan. To return to what I was saying, however, I consider the construction of a railway to Suakin absolutely essential to the development of the country. It will cost some £2,500,000—and money, especially when expressed in seven figures, is not easy to find."

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Placards have been posted in Paris warning the inhabitants against the evils of alcoholism. They are signed by M. Musureur, the Director of the Poor Law Administration, and M. Selvès, Prefect of the Seine. As a result, the Licensed Victuallers' Association has brought action against the bill poster, claiming damages. The association alleges that the placards, although ostensibly issued for the purpose of combating alcoholism, in reality constitute a violent attack upon all articles sold by licensed victuallers. The bill poster will be defended by the Government.

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At a recent meeting of the Psychical Research Society held in London, Sir Oliver Lodge stated that certain anonymous friends of the movement had founded an endowment fund amounting to £2,000. He further said that as soon as the sum had been augmented to £8,000 a scholarship would be founded to which a holder, irrespective of sex or nationality, might be appointed for any period that might seem necessary, his or her time to be entirely devoted to the work of psychical investigation. Sir Oliver added that, in spite of all reports to the contrary, the aim of the association still remained "the investigation and better comprehension of human faculty, human personality, and human destiny," and that the discovery of telepathy had constituted the first fruits of the society's work.

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Le Journal Officiel of Paris announces that Gen. André, Minister of War, has removed a prominent General and three Colonels belonging to a provincial garrison. No names are mentioned, but the paper goes on to say that the officers in question allowed their wives and daughters to serve at a charity bazaar fair in aid of the local Congregational schools, and that the Minister of War holds the officers deserving of blame for permitting their families to take part in what he defines as "nothing less than a political demonstration against the Government which employs them."

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In the Italian Chamber of Deputies the other day, Signor Zanardelli, the Premier, paid a glowing tribute to Marconi, whose achievements he "greeted with patriotic joy, as the latest triumph of Italian genius." Before the cheers which the remarks inspired had died away, Signor Galimberti, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, announced that he was drafting a bill providing for the erection of a radio-telegraph station of great power, "uniting Rome with America over a distance of 6,000 miles." A motion introduced by Signor Frascara, that the Chamber pass a resolution recognizing the great work accomplished by Signor Marconi was unanimously adopted amid tumultuous applause.

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It was not so very many years ago that the correspondent of a London paper in Belgrade, who had dared to cast aspersions upon the Servian Army, was shot dead in the streets. Other assaults from a similar cause are on record. Nowadays, however, according to what happened to M. L. Lazar, the Belgrade correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, a less barbarous method of revenge is employed. Herr Lazar, who, by the way, is a Hungarian, recently wrote to the Berlin paper describing the Servian Army as undisciplined and as suffering great privation. The other night he was waylaid by a party of officers who flogged him so cruelly with riding whips and sticks that he was left unconscious on the ground. The Servian Government has declined to entertain his case or even to allow him the opportunity to point out the offenders.

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Displeased at the notoriety which had been given the "cake walk" in Paris, those society journals of the French capital which draw their inspiration from the Faubourg Saint-Germain, have entered into a concerted movement for discouraging what is termed "a demoralizing American innovation." Le Gaulois, which is the mouthpiece of the Royalists, asserts that "genuine Paris society has never given any encouragement to this 'barbarous and ungainly dance,'" which it considers altogether unworthy of the patronage of fashionable Parisiennes. All the same, what Le Gaulois elsewhere stigmatizes as a "danse des nègres" is still more popular than ever at the music halls and at the Nouveau Cirque, where it was first introduced.

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Dr. Castellani, an eminent Italian physician, residing in Uganda, has sent to a Roman correspondent some interesting particulars concerning the "sleeping sickness" which rages among the natives in the Victoria Nyanza district. In one year 50,000 natives died of the disease. The epidemic is already spreading in British East Africa, and if it reaches the sea coast serious consequences may be expected, because from the seaports of Mombasa and Zanzibar the disease might be conveyed to other countries. The malady, says Dr. Castellani, last from two to six months, and always ends fatally. Dr. Castellani says he has succeeded in discovering the microbe of the disease.

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The current number of L'Européen contains a reply by Prof. N. C. Frederiksen of Copenhagen to articles which recently appeared in the periodical in question by MM. van der Vlugt and Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. The last two named writers had attempted to show a similarity between the Transvaal and Finland by the following ratio: that England was to the Boers what Russia was to the Finns. Prof. Frederiksen shows this ratio untenable, and replaces it by the following: that the Finns are to the Russians as the English are to the Boers, and for these reasons: the Finns are temperate, enterprising, frugal, and maintain a higher civilization than the Russians; they are patriotic and have no intention of appealing to a foreign power to help them regain their lost rights. On the other hand, the Boers obstructed the advance of civilization, were domineering and tyrannical, and as far as individuals were concerned, sought to force others to conform to their own retrograde manner of life and thought. The Boers, therefore, should be placed in the same category as the Russians, while the English, because they have succeeded in bearing the torch of civilization through South Africa, should be compared to the Finns, who are just as enterprising and advanced, but who have been unable to succeed and must now give way to the force majeur. Thus, while civilization is advanced by the victory of the English, it receives a severe blow by the victory of the Russians.

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Le Figaro of Paris prints an interesting paper by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, in which the writer assumes that Germany aims to extend her frontier to Trieste. The question is: Is it worth while for France to go to war in order to prevent the Germans of Austria being incorporated within the German Empire? Aside from sentiment, the Baron contends that France has no interest whatever in the settlement of the problem which he thinks inevitable on the death of Emperor Francis Joseph, and for these reasons: France would be obliged to act alone; the neutrality of England and Italy could not be counted on; and the true destiny of French expansion lies not in the direction of the Rhine, but on the Niger and the Mekong.

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The body of Hamid Bey, at one time Military Attaché at the Turkish Embassy in Berlin, was found the other day in the Bosphorus. It seems that in June he was hurriedly recalled to Constantinople and it was officially given out at the Berlin Embassy that his nerves had given way and that he had gone on a long vacation to recuperate. Then the news came to Berlin that, while on a pleasure excursion in the Sea of Marmora, he had become demented and had jumped overboard. The Constantinople correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt declares that marks of strangulation were found on the neck of the body just washed up. But he adds that he is unable to say just why the genial and courteous Hamid Bey should have been selected as the recipient of "Abdul Hamid's Order of the Silken Cord. That is one of the mysteries of the Yildis Kiosk."

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In the course of a long article published in Le Siècle of Paris, Yves Guyot, the well-known French political economist, attempts to show that municipal socialism as inaugurated and carried out by the Fabian Society in England, is a distinct failure. The movement, he says, has gradually augmented a distrust by capital for municipalities engaged in such enterprises. To be sure, if some taxes have been reduced, the difference has been more than made up by the prices exacted by the monopolies; the result is an enormous increase of municipal indebtedness. "It is certainly easier to administer a municipal monopoly than one carried out by the State," he continues, "but if the former results in disappointments of all kinds, material and moral, the members of the Fabian Society should be the first to recognize that experience has destroyed their ideals. The failure of municipalization is the condemnation of nationalization."

Chess Masters at Monte Carlo.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 14.—In the fourth round of the international chess tournament to-day Mieses beat Taubenhaus, Vienna opening, in 44 moves; Schlechter beat Tarrasch, Queen's Pawn opening, in 36 moves; Albin beat Moreau, King's Bishop's Pawn opening, in 40 moves, and Pillsbury beat Marco, Ruy Lopez opening, in 38 moves.

Gen. Uribe-Uribe Not a Suicide.

PANAMA, Feb. 14.—The announcement from Kingston, Jamaica, on Feb. 8 that Gen. Uribe-Uribe had committed suicide is untrue. It was Col. Roberto Uribe of Herrera's army who took his own life.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Key to the News from the Balkans—The Heterogeneous Mass Called "Macedonians"—"Internationalism" in France.

The Macedonian Problem. The news which has recently come by cable in regard to the impending troubles in the Balkans is usually traceable to three sources—that emanating from the agents of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee in Vienna, Paris, and even in London; the leakage in diplomatic circles and the observations made on it, and the facts gathered on the spot by sundry special correspondents of the continental press. News from two or more of these sources of information often appears in the same dispatch sent to this country, with the result that conflicting statements are made, which, although on the surface more or less coherent, are, in reality, contradictory. Confusion is often inevitable, as the sources of information are rarely given.

The tales of Turkish atrocities, which were so common a month or so ago, have now grown less frequent, owing to the presence of special reputable correspondents in Macedonia and Bulgaria, although affairs in the former state are far more threatening. In the meantime, the agents of the Macedonian Committee have turned their attention from the Turkish province to Constantinople itself, where they discover, in common, routine actions on the part of the Turkish War Department, a most ominous situation. Thus the sending from Salonika to the Turkish frontier certain battalions of Redifs is interpreted as a sign that Turkey is preparing to invade Bulgaria, whereas, the troops are really sent in order to relieve those who have been on duty since last August. For years that part of the Turkish Third Army Corps, whose duty it is to police the Bulgarian frontier, has been on a war footing. It is relieved every six months by a transfer of fourteen battalions.

The best recent interpretation of the consensus of opinion in diplomatic circles may be gathered from an article in Le Matin of Paris, which, however, is not authoritative as far as the French Government is concerned:

"Russia shows remarkable serenity. M. de Montebello says that she displays the greatest coolness of judgment, while Count Lamsdorff seems convinced that Bulgaria has taken due precautions. The Czar and M. Delcassé are in full conformity of views. England, through Sir Edmund Monson, adopts the theory that the pressure ought to begin at Sofia to prevent the growing activity of the Macedonian Committee. Austria is actually bold enough to suggest the reform of the Turkish gendarmerie. M. Delcassé alone thoroughly realizes that the only centre for diplomatic action is Constantinople. In this case, France is leading the European concert, and it would be better if the tune were more menacing, saddling the Sultan with the full responsibility of a second edition of horrors in Macedonia like those in Armenia."

On account of the natural Russian bias of the Paris paper, it may be added that there is much doubt in Continental diplomatic circles as to the exact attitude of Russia. The troublesome question is, Did she withdraw M. Bakhmetieff, her diplomatic agent at Sofia, because he was unable to induce the Bulgarian Government to take measures against the Macedonian Committee, or because he had finished his mission of informing Bulgaria just how far she could depend upon Russian aid if her territory were invaded by Turkey? The Macedonian Committee is the strongest unauthorized political organization in the world. No more striking evidence is needed to show that it controls the entire Government at Sofia than the fact that the murders of Bulgarian officials perpetrated by its agents go practically unpunished.

If, as is reported by special correspondents in the Balkans, an uprising in Macedonia seems imminent this Spring, the problem facing diplomats is, whether the interests of Russia will cause her to support Bulgaria, and, hence, indirectly the revolutionists, or whether she will make the revolution next to impossible by aiding Bulgaria to annihilate the committee, uniting with Austria in a sincere endeavor to have the Porte remove all cause for revolution in Macedonia itself.

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What Macedonia Really Is. In spite of the cry of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee, "Macedonia for Macedonians," that Turkish province is actually inhabited by Bulgarians, Greeks, Servians, Wallacks, Turks, and Jews, among whom the only thing in common is a desire to throw off Turkish rule. At the same time, the Bulgarians there desire to be governed from Sofia, the Servians from Belgrade, the Greeks from Athens, and the Turks by the Young Turk Party when it shall be established in Constantinople.

In addition to this question of nationality is one of religion, which complicates matter still more. There are seven chief religious sects in Macedonia, the adherents of the original Greek Church, those of the schismatic Bulgarian Church, those of the New Greek Church, who recognize the Patriarch in Constantinople, those Bulgarians and Servians, converts of American missionaries, who call themselves Protestants; the Wallacks, who are an offshoot of the Ancient Greek Church, those who practice the Jewish faith, and the Mohammedans.

The Turkish Government, in administering the affairs of Macedonia, goes on the principle of assisting and protecting the weak and of snubbing and persecuting the strong or predominating party; thus, in a certain district where the Greek is strongest he is least popular with the Turkish authorities. Near the Bulgarian frontier, where the Bulgarian element is practically held in subjection, several public offices are held by Greeks, and so on.

This mode of government would probably long since have proved its success from a Turkish point of view were it not for the fact that the Macedonian Committee in Sofia discovered its real nature and set about to disrupt it. In the Greek districts the agents of the committee talk about union with Greece; where Servians predominate they speak of a Servian commonwealth; on the Bulgarian frontier their circulars declare that Prince Ferdinand is ready to aid an uprising the moment it is under way. Everywhere they proclaim the crying tyranny of Turkish rule with a careful way of fitting the details of misgovernment on those districts which would be most influenced by them.

It will thus be seen why the predominating party in every district is anti-Turkish, while no two district majorities have common ideas as to what would ensue should the rule of Turkey be unmoved. Naturally no reforms which the Russo-Austrian Convention is likely to offer would be accepted in every district. Here again the refusal of the Revolutionary Committee to accept reforms has its significance, as does the present enigmatic position of the Government in St. Petersburg.

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M. Jaures in the Alliances. The election of M. Jaurès, a Parliamentary Socialist, to be one of the Vice Presidents of the French Chamber of Deputies has caused more of an uproar in the Paris press than was even aroused by the appointment of the Socialist, Millerand, to the Ministry of Commerce in the late "Cabinet of Republican Defense" under M. Waldeck-Rousseau. Both men believe that Socialism is a matter for legislation, thereby distinguishing themselves from the Revolutionary Socialists, or the "Reds." Like his friend in the late Ministry, M. Jaurès early became a convert to the Dreyfus cause, and two years ago lost his seat for his opinions. Ever since the Combes Cabinet came into power the various factions of the Republican Party have renewed their old jealousies against the Parliamentary Socialists, forgetting that the Socialist vote once saved the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry at the most critical period of its existence, if not Republican France itself; and now, in spite of the wonderful reforms projected or carried out by M. Millerand, the Government organs are vociferating loudly against a Socialist Vice President.

Le Temps, which is now practically the authoritative mouthpiece of the Combes Administration, reminds Radical Republicans that the time is past when Socialists are desirable in influential places. "The adoption of a measure of Republican defense is no longer at stake. No expediency is present." The "internationalism" of M. Jaurès causes Le Journal des Débats to regard his election as a fault which cannot be too much regretted.

M. Jaurès is one of the most eloquent speakers in French politics, and as what is called his "internationalism" is sure to play an important part in the present session, in which the new Army bill will be settled, an extract from a recent speech may not be without interest. The speech was delivered extemporaneously in reply to an attack made upon him for asserting that Europe—particularly France—would be better off without any "entangling foreign alliances." He said:

"Peace is now a possibility in Europe. During the last thirty years there has been no war among the Western nations—this is unprecedented. To be sure, the two great systems of alliances are a check to people's Chauvinism, but I do not believe that Germany alone, or the Triple Alliance collectively, has formed any plan to attack France in all these years. Why is Germany manifestly seeking an entente with France? There are new forces at work. Side by side with the Italian rapprochement is to be noted the growth of a pacific spirit on the part of the great mass of Europeans. No objection was made to an alliance when it was purely for the defensive. But the time for such an alliance has gone by. Now the alliance can only save France, when she is able to save herself, otherwise she must be at the mercy of her ally. France now feels that she can stand alone. She should be allowed to do so."

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A New Spanish Trust. A significant sign of the growing importance of the National Union in Spain—that association of industrial guilds, which, if turned into political channels, would hold the balance of power in the Cortes—is the recent establishment in Madrid of a trust of buyers of foreign exchange. This trust has entered into an arrangement with the Governor of the Bank of Spain and representatives of the three principal railways—the Great Northern, the Southern, and the Andalusian—which represent about two-thirds of the total mileage of the peninsula and generally require over $25,000,000 of foreign paper every year to pay abroad the coupons of their bonds, interest on their shares, and purchases of rolling and fixed stock.

The trust is to last for one year, and is then to be prolonged or dissolved on giving three months' notice. The board will meet every Thursday in Madrid to fix the price above which its members will make no purchase of foreign exchanges. The members are bound to let each other know the amount of the exchanges they buy, as a reserve to draw upon when they cannot secure on the markets foreign exchanges at the price fixed weekly by their board.

The trust has also made arrangements through the Bank of Spain for obtaining from the Banque de Paris et Pays Bas and the Credit Lyonnais a permanent credit of $10,000,000. All other railway companies and enterprises in Spain requiring exchanges will be permitted to join the trust on agreeing to the terms of the convention.

The Spanish Treasury disclaims any part in the movement, and the Madrid press believes that the mining interests of Bilbao are behind the enterprise.

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Indian Frontier Outlook. The failure of the Russian Government to establish a Consular representative at Herat, followed by the news that the Ameer of Afghanistan will shortly pay a visit to the Viceroy of India, has caused the Novoye Vremya of St. Petersburg to call attention to the opportunity which Russia should not lose of defending Persian interests where they clash with those of Afghanistan—taking it for granted that Great Britain will defend the latter.

The recent dispatch of a British officer, Major MacMahon, with an armed escort, to Seistan to settle the disputes which have arisen between the Persians and the Afghans with regard to their respective rights to the waters of the River Helmand, has caused the Russian organ to declare that he will certainly favor the Afghans, in which case Russia cannot remain unmoved, and even if he acts simply as an arbitrator, there is all the more reason for Russian resentment, as then the shores of the river are sure to fall into British hands.

According to the Vremya Russia has discovered that dominating influence at Herat would not be of particular use to Russia. Russian military strategists no longer consider it as the gate to India, the paper says. It adds that this position is now held by Seistan, which occupies a site on the flank of the road to India which cannot be turned, and the possession of this province would be of considerable assistance to Russia in a campaign against India.

"How would Lord Curzon regard the dispatch of a Russian mission to Kandahar, accompanied by a strong military escort?" asks the Russian paper. "And yet Russia also might well feel concern at the differences existing between the Afghans and the neighboring tribes on the eastern frontier of Afghanistan, as well as at the disputes which have arisen on the western borders of that state."

QUEEN AIDS AMERICAN BABES.

Helena of Italy, with the King, Attends Benefit Theatricals for Nursing Home.

ROME, Feb. 14.—Queen Helena was present at the United States Embassy to-day on the occasion of the children's theatricals in aid of the Anglo-American Nursing Home. It was the first time her Majesty had attended such a function since she ascended the throne.

Among the guests were King Victor Emmanuel, the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, the British, German, and Austrian Ambassadors to Italy, prominent Court officials, and members of the American colony. The proceeds amounted to $2,000.

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END OF THE VENEZUELA MESS.

Lessons of international weight and moment have been taught by the course and the ending of the Venezuela foray, and some of the chief nations of the earth have been the beneficiaries of that teaching. To Venezuela herself the lesson has undoubtedly been, if not the most salutary, at least the most severe. The loss, the cost, the inconvenience and humiliation of being blockaded are injuries out of all proportion to the doubtful benefits of cheating one's creditors. Venezuela learns not only that it does not pay to repudiate debts, but that there is great danger in the improvident incurring of them. The Venezuelans have been foolish and heedless, and their Government has been corrupt. They have been unconscionably cheated in the obligations they have assumed and altogether badly guided in their attempts to evade them. They have got a lesson in business and financial wisdom which, let us hope, will be remembered.

The Venezuelans have also learned that nothing in the Monroe Doctrine, nothing in our practice and policy, requires us to shelter them from the hard consequences of their folly. German and English critics of our course toward the allies have charged that we were attempting to protect and encourage South American repudiators. A little real knowledge, a grain of sound sense, would make this mistake impossible to European statesmen. From the very beginning we consented to the collection of the debt. It was only to the unavowed or unforeseen measures employed by the collectors that we took exception.

Great Britain must be put next, we think, with respect to the sharpness with which this teaching has been administered. Mr. BALFOUR and Lord LANSDOWNE, the former of whom Mr. LABOUCHERE describes as an ignorant child in foreign policy, while to the latter he pleasantly attributes that golden mediocrity of mind which enables the inheritors of wealth to bear themselves gracefully, have been admonished by the English people that it will not do to make alliances with the nation which is about their worst friend against the views and interests of that nation which is certainly their best friend. English criticism of the Ministry does not spring from party feeling, as criticisms of Mr. GLADSTONE's policies did very often—it arises from deep and just English resentment of mixing up in a disreputable business with a foreign Government that has never shown itself to be inspired with friendship for England or to be prompted by English motives of public action. The Ministry, of course, will come in for a lashing when Parliament meets, and there will be no sorrow in this country if the punishment is made to fit the crime.

That Germany has learned anything would be a rash assumption. We know that the many opportunities of the past have been wasted upon that singular Government—for it is, we may be sure, upon the governing class, as distinguished from the German people, that must be placed the responsibility for so many instances of German ineptitude in foreign relations. But we hope we may not be considered too optimistic if we express the belief that the governing class in Germany must have learned that the friendship of the American people is not to be won or kept by such policies or such practices as have been exhibited to us during the proceedings of the allies. If during the past month Germany has learned what to avoid if she would keep the friendship of the Americans which she professes so much to desire, the Venezuela mess will not have been without special benefit for her. Italy we may leave out of the account. Hers has been a minor part, and we are not aware that she has given offense or come in for criticism.

For ourselves, we have learned that we must not so readily give our assent to the joint action of European nations against American republics. We assented to a pacific blockade. It turned out to be a war. Whenever in the future we may be consulted as to adventures of this nature it will be open to us to point to the warnings of history. European alliances against American republics have never prospered. England and Spain withdrew from the alliance against Mexico when they found that France was not keeping the faith. The intimate understanding between LOUIS NAPOLEON and the British Government during our civil war brought open discredit to both, while England must now pay in censure abroad and shame at home for the money she extorts from Venezuela with German help. We hope the occasion may never arise when we shall feel compelled to say that joint European action against a Spanish-American republic would be considered an evidence of unfriendliness to ourselves.

To all nations alike this unpleasant Venezuela affair ought to teach the lesson that the attempt to collect debts with cannon is a bad business. It is a kind of undertaking which nations which stand highest in civilization might very well agree to abandon. Neither Germany nor Great Britain would adopt that method against a strong Power like Russia or France. It wears at best an ignoble aspect, this bullying of little countries by big ones over a question of debt. Quite too often the debt itself is not justly due, being, as in the Venezuelan case, largely made up of extortions easily practiced upon the debtor by reason either of his improvidence or his bad credit. Thus the Government which sends a fleet to enforce the claim becomes a collusive agent in the extortion. The better way, the more honorable way, would be for every Government to put its nationals on notice that they must look out for themselves in their purchases of the bonds of foreign Governments.

There is to be arbitration at the end of this dispute, but the triumph of arbitration is by no means complete. Germany gets outright a large sum of cash, Great Britain and Italy smaller sums, and by the protocol agreements with each 30 per cent. of the customs receipts of the two chief Venezuelan ports are to be set aside to pay the balance of the sums due, which are to be determined by a mixed commission. The question which goes to the arbitrators is that of preferential treatment—whether the allies shall divide between them the entire 30 per cent. set aside until their claims respectively are satisfied, or whether they shall share the fund with the half-dozen other foreign creditors of Venezuela. The most that can be said is that arbitration has not been wholly ignored as the means of settling disputes.

THE TURK IN EUROPE.

It is quite plain that the Macedonian rising is simply a symptom of a chronic disease. Occasionally Turkish misrule becomes so gross and outrageous that flesh and blood cannot bear it. Then a rebellion shows that the chronic disease has again reached an acute stage. The only real remedy for these effects is to remove the cause. One by one the Christian provinces have been lopped from the Ottoman Empire and made independent or at least autonomous. But those of them that are left to Turkish government are as sure as ever to be misgoverned. They will continue to be so until the Turk is driven out of Europe.

There is no immediate hope of that most desirable consummation. We have just had a specimen, on a small scale, in Washington, of the method of procedure of the "European concert." We have seen how the individual jealousies of its members, and their desire to get the better of one another, prevent them from working cordially together even for ends in which they have a common interest, and how the "concert" is sure to become a collection of discords. What has happened with respect to Venezuela is what has been happening on a larger scale, with reference to the Eastern question, ever since there was an Eastern question. It is true that Europe in self-defense has had to intervene from time to time, when the Turk became intolerable as well as unspeakable, and that its intervention has bettered the condition of such populations as it has freed from the Turkish yoke. But the rival interests and the mutual jealousies of the Powers have kept the Turk in Europe, whence he would long ago have been driven if the Powers could have agreed upon the disposition to be made of Constantinople.

It is probable that the outcome of the present situation will be that the Porte will agree to some reforms in Macedonia, which will appease the turbulent population of that province. It is certain that, if the agreement is made, it will promptly be broken, and that it will not be long before another intervention will be required. But the forces now nominally arrayed against the Sultan are apparently greater than he will venture openly to defy.

PUBLIC BUILDING IN WASHINGTON.

Those are two amazing riders on the Sundry Civil bill which Mr. CANNON has just affixed to it. One of them appropriates $4,000,000 for the erection of an office building for the use of members of the House of Representatives, facing Capitol Park. The other appropriates $2,000,000 for an extension of the Capitol itself.

Men not yet old can remember when $6,000,000 was a good deal of money, when, certainly, the official "watch dog of the Treasury" would have scrutinized with much care the proposal to spend it on such purposes as these. But that is not the point. If the House wants an office building for the use of its members, as doubtless it does, the House will assuredly get it. And if Congress desires to extend the Capitol, the Capitol will be extended.

But the point is that in neither of these measures is the slightest care taken or pretended to be taken to secure a worthy and dignified architectural result. The construction of the office building is put in charge of the "Superintendent of the Capitol," subject to the direction of a commission composed of three members-elect of the next Congress. The extension of the Capitol is to be constructed under the direction of these three and three Senators.

"The Architect of the Capitol" is the title of an old office. It was worthily filled for many years by the late Mr. CLARK, who died a year or two ago, at a great age, after an efficient and acceptable service of more than thirty-five years. During the latter part of his term the business of members of Congress to his office had naturally been transacted through his clerk, and when the architect died, they as naturally desired that the clerk should be appointed to succeed him. But the clerk was not an architect and had no architectural training whatever. The appointment would have been resented by the architectural profession of the whole country as an outrage. But it was represented that the duties of the place were not properly architectural, being only to make such slight changes in the arrangements of the building as the convenience of Congress might require from time to time, and the title was changed to "Superintendent of the Capitol."

The Superintendent, however, has not failed to magnify and extend his office. He has lately signalized it by "superintending" the redecoration of "Statuary Hall," the old Chamber of Representatives, now more commonly known as the Chamber of Horrors, and has thereby given Congress and the public a taste of his architectural quality. It is not too much to say that he has added new horrors to the place. For he has covered the walls with an untruthful and unconvincing statement, in cheap paint, that they are constructed of costly polished marbles, and has thus degraded a respectable apartment. This shocking sham adds a touch of vulgarity to the absurdity which the chamber already derived from the miscellany of its sculptural contents, widely various as they are, not only in artistic merit, though mostly bad, but even in scale and in material.

That an official capable of authorizing and "standing for" this performance should be put in charge of any architectural work for the Government whatever is a thing not patiently to be endured. And yet it is proposed to put him in charge not only of a $4,000,000 public building, but also, as we are informed, of the designing of the new municipal buildings for the District of Columbia. Worse yet, no other architectural authority than his, which is less than none, is to be required for the extension of the Capitol, the building of which all Americans are proud. The architectural profession throughout the country will naturally be aroused to protest against the cynical levity with which it is thus proposed that Congress shall deal with the public architecture of the capital. And the architects will have the hearty support of all citizens who are aware what these projects involve. Although Mr. CANNON may not be aware of it, what he proposes is an outrage, and the consummation of it would be a National scandal. It is inconceivable that there is not enough artistic intelligence in Congress to defeat the consummation of it.

AIMS IN LIFE.

We hear a good deal in these days in regard to the prevalence of selfish or sordid aims and the degree to which "commercialism" is taking possession of the minds of men. Many sweeping assertions are made in this direction which have the fortunate attribute for their authors that they cannot be disproved. As they generally imply the adoption by the authors of a superior standard of opinion and action, such assertions are tempting. Sometimes also they are sincere.

Now the aims of men may fairly be judged by the things in the pursuit of which they seek or accept the aid of others. To those who need reassurance as to the earnest application of able men to disinterested ends we commend the recent announcement of a few of the appropriations made by the Trustees of the Carnegie Institution in aid of original research in Johns Hopkins University. They were five in number. Of these the amount is given for four and the total is only $4,500, as follows: To Dr. HARMON N. MORSE, Professor of Analytical Chemistry, $1,500 for an assistant in his researches upon the new method he has evolved for measurement of osmotic pressures. To Prof. R. W. WOOD, $1,000 to maintain a research assistant in his work. He has appointed THOMAS SIDNEY ELSTON of the University of California to the position. Dr. H. C. JONES, in new physical chemistry as it is studied in America, gets $1,000 for an assistant in his researches. FREDERICK HUTTON GETMAN of Stamford, Conn., receives the appointment. His doctoral dissertation deals with an important problem in physical chemistry. Dr. J. J. ABEL, Professor of Physiological Chemistry, $1,000, for the purchase of apparatus necessary to his researches in that subject. He is a leader in this branch of science in America. There was a fifth, described as "liberal," but the amount not mentioned, to Dr. J. B. WHITEHEAD, in the physical department, to carry forward a research in the theory of a magnetic field developed by MAXWELL, the English scientist.

It will be noted that three of these grants are for the employment of assistants. The modest sum of $3,500 apparently is sufficient to secure the services of three men necessarily of unusual ability and thorough training. That does not indicate an exorbitant valuation of their time and labor, and it does show plainly enough that these men get their real compensation in the opportunity to search for scientific truth and to extend somewhat the limits of human knowledge. The funds at the disposal of the Trustees of the Carnegie Institution are considerable. In these instances it is to be inferred that they appropriated the sum which was found adequate to get the kind and amount of work needed. Clearly there are men of talent, energy, spirit, and ambition in our country whose main motive is not "commercial."

"SEMI-TEETOTALISM."

A commendable movement has been started in England by an association of which Lord ROBERTS is President, bearing the amusing name of the "Semi-Teetotal Association." Its standard is "no drinks between meals." The members assume a "solemn undertaking never to take intoxicating drinks except at the midday and evening meals." Why so grotesque a title should have been chosen does not appear. Semi-teetotalism is as absurd as would be a reference to the abstinence of the membership as partially absolute or limitedly complete. However, it makes very little difference what the association is called if it accomplishes the object for which it is formed. The difficulty with it would seem to be that it goes too far for the habitual drinkers who find it a long time between meals—to paraphrase the historic communication which passed between the Governors of the Carolinas—and does not go far enough for the advocates of total abstinence, who see in any tampering with "the demon of rum" a start on the toboggan slide which terminates where there is commonly supposed to be not enough ice to mix a cocktail.

The semi-teetotal movement seems to differ from other movements designed to check the drinking habit, in that it has a physiological rather than a moral basis. Drinking is not discouraged because it is wrong, or because it sets a bad example, or because it makes drunkards of all who are not miraculously rescued, but because drinking beyond strict moderation, and especially on an empty stomach, is a hurtful practice and endangers the health. Dr. ROBERT HUTCHINSON of the London Hospital, well known as the author of an important work on dietetics, preaches the new gospel of semi-teetotalism as follows in an address delivered a few days ago before the National Health Society:

> Of course, the natural beverage is water. It is an uninteresting drink, but that is all that can be said against it. It is a fallacy, though, to say that because it is the natural beverage it is therefore the best or only right beverage. Civilization has improved upon the food and drink of the cave man just as it has improved upon his dwellings and his morals. Alcohol is in some instances a good thing in beverage. Taken in large quantities it does great harm to the body, but taken in small quantities, properly diluted with water, and with meals, it often assists digestion. Those who are advocating semi-teetotalism are going on the right physiological lines. On an empty stomach the tendency of alcohol is to produce gastric catarrh and congestion, but when the stomach is full of food the alcohol in its stimulating action tends to quicken that organ in its beneficent office of churning the food.

This will give our total-abstinence friends something to think about and quarrel over. Lest it should be assumed that we need to be wrestled with in communications, we may be permitted to point out that in reciting the facts we have carefully refrained from expressing any opinion of our own, and that if Dr. HUTCHINSON needs to be set right by earnest men and women with absolutely no knowledge of the physiological effects of alcohol, this can best be done by letters addressed to him at the London Hospital. He need not read them if he does not want to, and no one else will see them. What would these good people say and do if they should hear in their own churches the doctrine propounded in All Souls' Parish Church by the rector, the Rev. F. S. WEBSTER, a follower of the semi-teetotal movement, who, while assuring his congregation that total abstinence is the only safe course for those addicted to drunkenness, expressed the belief that "for many persons there are reasons why they should not follow this course." Some of us are apt to forget that the union of Christianity and total abstinence is of very recent date, after all, and that even among the saints it was not always recognized as the indispensable condition precedent to holiness.

THE "COMMON COLD."

A cold of whatever nature is not usually considered a matter of other interest than that which comes from the fact that it is extremely disagreeable to the person who has it, and scarcely less so to those who are associated with the victim. Everybody "takes cold" more or less frequently as may be, and with greater or less severity. Consequently, the cold is for the average human being rather a condition than a theory, and the practical man has given up trying to account for how he gets it or why he recovers from it. His reasoning on the subject is usually from false premises to mistaken conclusions, so it really makes very little difference whether he thinks much or little about it, further than to be prudent and avoid unnecessary exposure.

Of late the biologists have been at work with the influenza micro-organisms, common and uncommon, and are introducing the pathologists to a number of interesting bugists, to coin a diminutive, which until lately have modestly remained in obscurity while doing work which in more than one instance has probably shaped the history of nations. The Bacillus influenzæ and the Diplococcus lanceolatus, the ambitious bacillus which has made a bid for immortality by appropriating the honored name of Friedlander, and sundry streptococci with family names difficult of pronunciation, have been entangled in the web of the gelatine plate and revealed in all their unlovely malignity by the microscope. A study of their habits, especially of that tendency to rapid multiplication which is characteristic of all bacilli, has dispelled a great many illusions as to the nature of the "common cold," as well as to its higher and more complex differentiations, and the conclusion of the pathologists is that the cold is the work of active pathogenic micro-organisms, usually beginning in a local inflammatory process in the nasopharynx, extending to the larynx and trachea, and thereafter manifesting a typically German tendency to locate colonies where they are not wanted and establish "spheres of influence" where it is necessary to regard them as in some sense intrusive. This conception of the nature of the cold is the only one satisfactory to the clinician, and is the one generally accepted by the medical profession. It means, in a word, that the so-called cold is not due to any one of the causes formerly held to account for it, but is the product of the activity of specific micro-organisms, making it in every form a more or less energetically contagious disease communicated from one person to another, and finding lodgment and conditions favorable to propagation in the mucus membranes of the person attacked. This does not make a cold any more tolerable than it was before, but if one must indulge in profanity concerning it—which, of course, is improper and unbecoming—it is a satisfaction to know that we have something tangible like the Diplococcus lanceolatus, rather than one's own carelessness or ill luck, to swear at.

Dr. JOHN ZAHORSKY of St. Louis, in a learned treatise on the modern aspects of the common cold, contributed to The New York Medical Journal, puts the matter very clearly, as follows:

> The subject is much simplified by searching for the origin of "colds" in contagion. They are contracted one from another. The immunity conferred by an attack is fleeting. In some individuals it lasts for a few weeks only, in others for months or even years. The susceptibility to "colds" is simply a diminished resistance of the respiratory tract to the invasion of certain micro-organisms. In some persons the local immunity is so short that they have repeated colds during the Winter. Repeated colds may also be explained on the ground that different germs produce disease at different times.

It would seem to be a fair presumption that the germs which produce the phenomena of the cold are always present and need only the diminished resistance produced by exposure to give them opportunity for energetic mischief. On this point, however, the bacteriologists are not agreed. That colds are more prevalent in Winter than in Summer is due to the same reasons which make diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other contagious Winter diseases. On this point Dr. ZAHORSKY says:

> In Winter the respiratory diseases prevail because more germs reach the respiratory tract from one person to another due to the commingling of people in houses in which ventilation is imperfect. In Summer we live always in the open air, for the windows and doors of our residences are open. In Winter these are closed and the air is stagnant. Air infections are, therefore, very prone to occur. The work of FLUEGGE and his pupils has clearly elucidated the mode of air infections. The infectious particles discharged through sneezing or coughing can only be carried from one to another when the air is stagnant. An air infection in the open air must be viewed as a curiosity, if it ever occurs.

If this aetiological concept of the nature of the common cold and its variants is accepted, it suggests a change in prophylactic and therapeutic methods. The general upbuilding of the body is the first step, through abundant nutrition, good assimilation and digestion, sufficient and discreet exercise, and attention to the hygiene of the person. Crowded and ill-ventilated rooms and vehicles should be avoided, and persons with colds should be shunned. Public opinion has probably not reached the stage of enlightened development when plans to run them off to North Brother Island or otherwise isolate them would be approved, but it may come to that, and until then, and especially until the specific micro-organisms of cold infection are more thoroughly studied, therapeutic efforts to abort or cure the cold will probably continue unsatisfactory. Its antitoxin is yet to be found. Dr. WILLARD PARKER's prescription of "a dozen pocket handkerchiefs a day" comes about as near meeting the requirement of making the patient comfortable as anything will until the bacteriologists solve the mystery of the formation of specific anti-bodies.

AMERICAN IDOLS.

Another British industry has been "invaded" by the omnipotent American, and again our citizen artisans have scored a victory over the pauper workmen of England.

The manufacture of idols for countries having use for them has long been an industry peculiar to Birmingham. We learn, however, that a Commissioner from Korea is on his way to Philadelphia with models from which he will have made a large number of assorted idols for the imperial temples of China and Korea. He has already arranged to place orders in that city for the manufacture of the goods he wants. Thus protection builds up and diversifies American industry. But if we are to manufacture idols and sell them for use in heathen temples how can we with good grace maintain the missionary effort which seeks their overthrow and which proclaims them for what they are—constructions of papier maché and plaster of paris and paint, before which "the heathen in his blindness bows down" as to wood and stone? Confronted by an idol "made in the United States" the American missionary might find himself at a loss for a good argument against idol worship, and the last thing he could do with good grace would be to claim for his own enlightened people a civilization higher than that of the communities he seeks to elevate. The idol industry and the missionary industry do not seem to go well together.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Illinois State Senate passed, by a vote of 43 to 1, a joint resolution in favor of a constitutional amendment to elect United States Senators by a direct vote of the people of the respective States.

* * *

Charles M. Bidwell, who died in East Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, at the age of seventy-three years and five months, owned the old homestead which had been in the possession of his family for seven generations, ever since 1696.

* * *

It is announced that Mrs. Anna R. Bourne, the only woman professor connected with Kentucky University, at Lexington, Ky., will resign her position at the end of the present collegiate year. She has charge of the department of history, and has the reputation of being a very efficient instructor.

* * *

The Louisville Ministerial Association issued an appeal to the ministers of Kentucky to deliver sermons last Sunday in deprecation of lawlessness. The appeal was occasioned, The Lexington Herald says, by the very small percentage of convictions for the number of murders committed in the State.

* * *

Frank H. Goodyear of Buffalo has given $50,000, and William Hamlin of the same city has given $40,000 to the fund to wipe out the debt of the Buffalo General Hospital. These generous contributions leave but $80,000 to be discharged, and it is said that of this sum $20,000 has already been pledged by other liberal citizens according to their means.

* * *

The plans for the St. Louis World's Fair include a refrigerating "arts" building, to cost, with the apparatus, $1,000,000. It is to be about 320 by 210 feet and 50 feet high, and will furnish cold storage, ice water, cool air for the theatres and other buildings, and ice for the largest ice skating rink in the world. Within the building will be exhibited each day real "old-fashioned" snowstorms.

* * *

A proposition to turn over the custody of Bunker Hill Monument from the Monument Association to the State of Massachusetts has been lately considered by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of that State, but it found few advocates in its favor. The care of the monument is now largely provided for by fees, which could not be charged if it should be State property.

* * *

The Maryland Democratic Association will entertain Mr. William J. Bryan at a banquet to be given in his honor after he has lectured in Baltimore on Tuesday evening next. As the hour will be late there will be no toasts, and it is intended that he shall be the only speaker. A member of the association was quick to say that it is intended merely as a compliment to Mr. Bryan personally, there being no politics in it.

* * *

Dr. William H. McKelvey, who has been President of the Central Board of Education of Pittsburg, Penn., for twenty years, was defeated for re-election at a meeting held on Tuesday last by John T. Fox by one vote, and it was Dr. McKelvey's vote that elected his competitor. Mr. Fox had voted for Dr. McKelvey, and the latter knew when he cast his vote that it would cause his defeat. His name was last on the list, and the vote stood then 17 to 17.

* * *

The cornerstone of the new State Capitol at Jackson, Miss., is to be laid June 3. Gov. Longino, Chief Justice Whitfield, and Bishop Galloway are expected to make addresses. The committee in charge of the ceremonies has issued a general invitation to the people of the State to be present, and it is especially desired to have there all persons now living who witnessed the laying of the cornerstone of the old State House in 1844.

* * *

At the first sitting of the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Montreal, last Tuesday, Archbishop Bond directed attention to the rule adopted by the General Synod declaring that no clergyman within the jurisdiction of the Church of England in Canada shall solemnize a marriage between persons either of whom shall have been divorced from one who is still living. He said that very long discussion resulted in the rejection of several amendments, aimed at permitting marriage of the so-called innocent party, and at providing for remarriage of the divorced persons themselves.

* * *

As was the case last year, the Irish societies in Chicago have decided to have no public parade on the next St. Patrick's Day. But for the first time in twelve years all the various factions of the societies in the city will come together and join in the banquet to be given in the evening. Some of them wished to have a parade, and they have succeeded in having a committee appointed to agitate the matter for next year. Among the speakers at the banquet are to be Gov. Yates, Archbishop James E. Quigley, and Mayor Carter H. Harrison.

* * *

Methodist Episcopal Bishop Charles B. Galloway of Mississippi has written a letter deprecating the mixing up of the prohibition question with any political party or the requiring of pledges from any political party candidates for office. "There is not," he says, "a single line of any restrictive law on the statute books of any Commonwealth in America placed there by any agency of a prohibition party." He says that the present Mississippi law is an admirable one, and none can question its great efficiency, though it might be improved in several important particulars. However, he thinks it would be unwise to tinker with it, and if any effort is to be made, he thinks it should take the form of a prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution, to be submitted to the vote of the people. He emphatically advises that the prohibitory people adhere rigidly to the strict non-partisan course they adopted in the beginning.

PRESIDENT AND THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have a President who has a large amount of physical courage. Has he moral courage? Thus far he seems to be hitting everything except the bull's-eye. And still he has a great opportunity before him. The last words of his illustrious predecessor, the present attitude of the best portion of his party, with the whole of the Democratic Party to sanction his course, why should he not take the bull by the horns and attack the trusts in their most vulnerable part, to wit, the Dingley monstrosity?

Does he not know that it is the synonym for the most unjust and unequal taxation that has ever been inflicted upon this people? Does he not know that these gigantic trusts, with their thousands of millions of capital stock, which pays no Federal tax whatsoever, are about the only beneficiaries of that same Dingley rascality, that enables them by indirection to take away the hard earnings of the people? And in the matter of reciprocity! Is not our treatment of Great Britain about as mean and small as it could be possibly? She opens her ports to us and admits everything free we send there, except, perhaps, whisky and tobacco, while everything from there is buried under such high tariff duties that they are almost prohibitive.

Are we doing as we would be done by in this matter? Is there any good excuse or proper justification for our action? If there be any, it is still a fact that in the pursuit of this policy we are creating a set of money nabobs at the expense and from the money of the people. There are certain manufacturing industries that are now asking the removal of duties from raw materials. The arguments they offer are simply unanswerable.

Yet is the President dumb in this matter. Again, has he any moral courage?

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Feb. 11, 1903.

ONE EFFECT OF OPPRESSIVE TAXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What President Roosevelt has just said about the suicide of the Anglo-Saxon race in this country is matter of common knowledge, and, unfortunately, true. The last census speaks for itself on the subject.

But the failure of Americans to raise families of children is not, as the President intimates, due to selfishness, but is the natural and inevitable result of oppressive taxation and the so-called "strenuous life," of which he is an advocate.

Life in America is, as Dooley says, a fierce battle, a wild rush and scramble, "with no holds barred," and the effect of such a struggle is most felt by Americans, who constitute the great middle class of our people, the farmers, the clerks, the professional men, and the citizens of modest accumulated means. These people, with the ambition and sense of self-respect peculiar to Anglo-Saxons, are unwilling to have children beyond their means to properly maintain and educate and provide for in the future.

By our system of indirect taxation, which, of course, means taxation based on consumption and not upon wealth, people of the middle class bear a wholly disproportionate share of the public burdens, the necessary cost of living being approximately the same whether a man be a farmer or clerk, or one of the multi-millionaires of whom we hear so much. The farmer, who produces grain or cotton which is exported, and the price of which is fixed abroad, is thus compelled to sell in the open and cheap market of the world, while his purchases must be made at the high rates established at home by the tariff. As a consequence of this system, the man of limited means may be indirectly taxed to the extent of 25 to 50 per cent. of his income, while the vast accumulations of property in the hands of our wealthy citizens escape almost entirely.

With our lowest or laboring classes everything is quite different. As we all know, they are mostly immigrants of Irish, German, Italian, or Jewish birth. With the exception of some of the Germans, these people are ignorant and possessed of little self-respect, and, as a consequence, poor as they generally are, they are quite content to obey the orders of their churches to increase and multiply as rapidly as possible, leaving any question as to the support of their families to chance or to public charity, which means the charity of the Anglo-Saxon.

AMERICAN.

New York, Feb. 13, 1903.

CATHEDRAL LIBRARY AND ITS SCOPE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerable interest, and some surprise, the editorial published on Feb. 12, 1903, in your excellent paper, entitled "Catholic Libraries." From a perusal of the article it is evident that there is some misunderstanding, unintentional on your part, I am sure, with regard to the views expressed by his Grace, Archbishop Farley, at the reception tendered him by the Catholic Library Association. May I be permitted, therefore, to express the views of a Catholic on this question?

The Cathedral Library, I take it, is the one referred to in the editorial, as there is no Catholic library as such supported by the taxpayers of the City of New York. The Cathedral Library is not a Catholic library. It is one of the circulation libraries supported by the City of New York. It is true that it is managed by and is under the direction of Catholics, but it is in no sense a Catholic library. It would be as logical to designate the Aguilar Free Circulating Library as a Jewish library because it is managed by and is under the direction of Hebrews. Any one, be he Catholic or non-Catholic, who is properly introduced, may have the privileges of the Cathedral Library.

You state in your editorial that because the managers of the Cathedral Library desire and deem it their duty to scrutinize the list of books to be circulated by it, and further insist upon their right to reject such volumes as they deem injurious and dangerous for the public generally to read, the Cathedral Library "is to be in fact a Catholic propaganda." In this view I beg leave to state you are in error. No one can dispute that good literature is a most beneficial means of acquiring knowledge. The reverse is equally true. Pernicious writings are more harmful and do more injury to the public, and particularly to the young, than can be readily estimated.

The great libraries, such as the Astor, Tilden, and Lenox foundations, should, I think, contain all publications which can be consulted as works of reference. But the importance of according to the managers of the Cathedral Library, and in fact to any circulating library, the privilege of rejecting such writings as they may in their wisdom deem harmful to the general public, is too evident to require argument.

Therefore, not only as a Catholic, but as a citizen, I indorse most heartily the position taken by his Grace, Archbishop Farley, on this question.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, JR.

New York, Feb. 13, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Another Tender Heart.

Clara—Going in for charity again, are you? What is it this time?"

Dora—We are going to distribute cheap copies of Beethoven's symphonies among the poor. Music is such an aid to digestion, you know!—New York Weekly.

A Shock.

Chollie—I went down to a rather informal affair last evening, deah boy, and, gwacious! I was compelled to witness a dreadful sight!

"Horrors! What was it?"

"A fellow without evening dress eating breakfast food for supper!"—Baltimore Herald.

Vacancy Yawns for Him.

"Why don't you have a sponge to moisten your stamps?" queried the man from across the street who had dropped in to use the lawyer's telephone.

"Good idea," answered the disciple of Blackstone. "Do you want the job?"—Chicago News.

Slow.

Wabash—How long did it take you to do that picture?

French Artist (proudly)—I am engage upon eet for seex months!

Wabash—Just as I thought. You're dead slow over here. Why, I've saw fellers in Chicago turnin' them things out while ye wait!—Philadelphia Press.

A WORLD OF LITTLE THINGS.

A little trill of laughter, a chord in nature's song;
A little deed of righteousness to stand against the wrong;
A little duty heeded; a little honor won;
A little hill surmounted, and a little kindness done;
A little labor daily; a little prayer and praise;
A little act of kindness to gladden weary days;
And so the whole creation to its ceaseless Heaven swings,
For little man is living in a world of little things.

A little hope to cheer us, although it waiteth still;
A little fire for comfort when Winter nights are chill;
A little dream, God-given, to bless us on the way;
A little welcome waiting us at ending of the day;
A little purpose shining through every deed we do;
A little bunch of roses to overspread the rue;
A little peace surpassing to which the spirit clings,
For little man is living in a world of little things.

A little hope, a little love, a little toil and rest;
A little glimpse beyond the veil, a little problem guessed;
A little faith, a little doubt, a little blinded trust;
A little halting journey, and a little of its dust;
A little knowledge merely of little ways we wend;
A little dream of Heaven awaiting at the end;
A little struggling upward, although on broken wings,
For little man is living in a world of little things.

—ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

It is the last week before Shrove Tuesday. Already a number of people have left for the South. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will go soon, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will leave in the course of the week. At present the principal news seems to come via Florida and the Carolinas. In a week the departures for Europe are to be begun, and the Tuesday and Wednesday ships will go out with full passenger lists. Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and others are to leave by the end of the month. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Newhouse have departed. Mrs. Newhouse will have a residence in London, and a box at the opera this season. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will come up from the South soon and sail for a long stay on the other side. Almost the last strains of dance music have been played, and the musicians are packing up their violins and other instruments, the lights are lowered, the assembly has departed, and farewells are being spoken. The season has ended.

There remain for the week shreds and patches of dances, the ends and the broken threads of entertainments. There are, however, among the last meetings of classes, two dances in the week which will bring forth a large number of débutantes and young women. One is the small dance in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly to-morrow evening, and the other the dinner dance at Delmonico's on Thursday evening. The week will have many musicales and dinners and theatre parties. Bridge and euchre remain as popular as ever.

There have been many Sunday dinners, and entertainments on this day have been among the features of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr will give a dinner this evening. Mrs. Henry L. Burnett will be at home this afternoon. Miss Callender and Miss de Forest will have music, and Mrs. Bull will give the last of her receptions. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and many others have been giving charming Sunday dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia have been entertaining in the same fashion also. They gave a dinner a week ago, and they will have several more for Sundays next month. At the Metropolitan Club on Sunday next there are to be many dinners, as it is to be the occasion of the annual reception.

A portrait show is being planned for the purpose of increasing the endowment fund of the School of Applied Design to $500,000. The show, which is to be of old and modern portraits, is likely to be held from March 15 to April 15, in a centrally located gallery. A meeting of the Advisory Board of the school to perfect the plans was held yesterday afternoon. It is believed that Chartran and other noted artists will exhibit some of their latest portraits, and that there will also be a collection of Copleys and Stewarts, from the galleries and art treasures of several well known New York families, which have never before been exhibited.

Saturday will bring the ball at Chatsworth in honor of Washington's birthday. The rooms of the club are being engaged rapidly. Tuxedo will also have a Washington's birthday celebration, and there are to be house parties galore. In fact, every suburban club will put forth extra inducements.

A sewing class for the New York Infant Asylum has been formed, and it will meet on Mondays in Lent in the residence of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster at 14 East Sixty-sixth Street. The members of the committee in charge are Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. William Robison, Mrs. Benjamin Welles, and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee.

The Badminton Club will meet on Saturday afternoons in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. There was a large reception at Sherry's on the afternoon of Jan. 24 to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the club. Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster received, and there was informal dancing. Mrs. de Peyster has offered a large silver cup for women's singles, subject to the conditions that governed the Badminton Ladies' Cup, i. e., it is to be given to the best player in women's singles who shall win it three successive times. Miss Martha E. Coster won the Ladies' Cup last year. The present prize is called the de Peyster Cup. The officers of the Badminton Club this year are: Amory S. Carhart, President; T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Vice President; Howland Pell, Treasurer; F. Ashton de Peyster, Secretary. The members of the Executive Committee are Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Howland Pell, A. S. Carhart, Philip G. Birckhead, F. A. de Peyster, and T. J. O. Rhinelander. The patronesses are Mrs. G. R. Dyer, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. F. Grand D'Hauteville, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. de Peyster, Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, and Mrs. W. L. Suydam.

Ernest Cunard, to whom Mrs. Florence Padelford, formerly Miss McPheeters of Baltimore is to be married on Feb. 24, is a cousin of Sir Bache Cunard's and a nephew of Lord Haliburton. Mr. Cunard has taken a house in Portman Square, and Mrs. Padelford is having her paintings and her famous collection of Dresden ware and other art treasures moved from her home in West Halkin Street to her future home. The honeymoon is to be spent at Nice.

As announced on Tuesday, the wedding of Arthur Gouverneur Morris and Miss Lilian Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Brooks (Miss Margaret A. Gibson) of 882 Lexington Avenue, is to be celebrated in the Church of the Incarnation at 4 o'clock on Tuesday, Feb. 24. Miss Brooks's maid of honor is to be Miss Anne Wallace Elliott and her bridesmaids are to be Miss Mary Ray Winters and Miss Mary Catharine Vail. James B. Ludlow will be Mr. Morris's best man and the ushers selected include Henry S. Brooks, Jr., Eugene Southack, William Coffin Dornin, Dr. Douglas Ramsay, Archibald Douglas, George Upton Hallett, Horatio S. Krans, and J. Appleton Pierson. The reception in the house is to be very small and for relatives and intimate friends only.

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster entertained at dinner last night for Miss Carola de Peyster, daughter of Johnston de Peyster, and her fiancé, Garret Kip. The dinner was in pink. Pink roses and heart cards, with the crest in pink, carried out the color scheme. Besides Miss de Peyster and her fiancé, the guests included Miss Emma Rutherford, Miss Helena Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Livingston, Edward A. Hosmer, Thomas Raborg, Miss Ella de Peyster, and Ashton de Peyster.

Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt of Madison Avenue gave last evening a dinner of twelve covers for her débutante daughter, Miss Mary Schuchardt, and afterward chaperoned the party to Mrs. Pratt's dancing class meeting at Sherry's. The dinner table was decorated with pink and white tulips, and there were Valentine favors. Miss Schuchardt was dressed in pink. Her guests were Miss Arletta Prentice, Miss Polly Ogden, Miss Madeleine Johnson, Miss Nannie Nicoll, Robert Bartholomew, Arthur Scott, Charles Townsend, Clinton Work, George Peabody, and Thomas Wood.

William Iselin led the cotillion at last night's gathering of Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt's dancing class at Sherry's. The favors were hearts, fans, and court plaster cases. The next dance is to be after Lent.

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster has invitations out for a luncheon on Monday, Feb. 23, in honor of Countess Laugier-Villars, who is booked to sail for Europe on Feb. 24.

Miss Harriette Cady is to give a piano recital on Friday afternoon, Feb. 27, in the Waldorf-Astoria, assisted by Raymond A. Moliec. The patronesses are Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. William Bloodgood, Mrs. W. G. Davies, Mrs. A. B. Outerbridge, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. William T. Bull, Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Miss Moller, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Francis Schroeder, and others.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's unique combination last [illegible] entertainments in

one was perhaps the most successful affair she ever planned. First came the dinner of some fifty covers at small tables at 8 o'clock. Over each table was an umbrella made of yellow flowers and green vines, and the yellow and green scheme was carried out everywhere. The walls of the halls and rooms were festooned with Southern smilax and asparagus vines, and the electric lights were swathed in yellow gauze. A cotillion, led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., followed the dinner, and for that and the rest of the programme some fifty or more additional guests came in. They were of the younger set, and included most of the season's débutantes. The favors included ornaments and trifles in silver, gold, and French gilt. Next came the vaudeville, in which stars and members of the chorus of "A Chinese Honeymoon," who in automobiles left the Casino for Mrs. Fish's house as soon as the evening's performance was over, sang and danced in costume, under the direction of their stage manager. Thomas Q. Seabrooke sang "Mr. Dooley," Katie Barry gave "I Want to be a Loidy," Miss Amelia Stone and Van Rensselaer Wheeler sang the duet "Perhaps," and Eleanor Falk sang "My Little Hongkong Baby." Will Pruett's song was "Roly Poly." Twelve members of the chorus also sang and danced. The champagne dancers in "The Silver Slipper" did their specialty. A supper at small tables completed the St. Valentine's merriment. Among the guests invited were:

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,	The Countess Castellane,
Miss Jean Reid,	Mr. and Mrs. Baylies,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills,	The Countess Fabbricotti,
The Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills,	Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard,
Mrs. Elisha Dyer,	Miss Cynthia Roche,
Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones,	Miss Livermore,
Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs,	Miss Douglas,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr,	Miss Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor,	Moncure Robinson,
Mrs. Moses T. Campbell,	Samuel P. Blagden,
Lady Cunard,	James Henry Smith,
Mrs. Arthur Paget,	Senator Wolcott,
	James de W. Cutting,
	Benjamin Ingraham,
	Pheonix Ingraham.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a large dinner last evening, and Mrs. Theron Strong gave one for Miss Helen Talbot Olyphant, the fiancée of her son, Prentice Strong.

Mrs. George Hammond McLane will give a reception to-morrow afternoon for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. James Hammond McLane, (Miss Cecil Boardman.)

King's Crown, the student society of Columbia University, will present the annual "'Varsity Show" next month. Roi C. Megrue, 1903, is the manager of the show. The social part of the affair, including the securing of patronesses, is in the hands of the following committee:

Christopher B. Wyatt, Chairman;	Marcellus H. Dodge,
Harold H. Weeks,	Barent Lefferts,
Lewis Iselin,	Lawrence Riggs, Jr.,
Robert B. Bartholomew,	Lewis Garfield Spence,
Henry R. Beekman,	Rutherfurd S. Pierrepont
Harry T. Peters,	George P. Cutler,
George H. Butler, Jr.,	Roi Cooper Megrue,
Chalmers Wood, Jr.,	Roscoe Crosby Gaige.
Herbert Roe Odell,	

There is to be a great deal of bridge for the Lenten season. The classes meet very regularly, and there are to be many extra parties besides. New classes are being formed constantly. Among the most popular are those of Mrs. Frederic Neilson and of Mrs. Frederic Esler. The class will meet at Mrs. Gerard's, on Gramercy Park, on Fridays, not on Mondays. A class that was taught by Miss Evelyn Noble of New Orleans will meet on Thursday afternoons. It has already assembled in the residences of Mrs. Winfield Scott and Miss Remsen.

Hermann Oelrichs, who has been in town for more than a month, appears to be remarkably well, but he will try the baths at Nauheim. He has not been abroad for several years. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have crossed the Continent and they are in San Francisco, where they will remain a few weeks before returning and sailing for Europe.

The residence which Mr. and Mrs. John McIlhenny have taken in New Orleans to entertain Miss Roosevelt and Miss Root is a very simple affair of the cottage style of architecture. It has been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James T. Hayden, who are abroad.

Mrs. George Law has taken a town house at 10 East Fifty-fourth Street for a term of years. She will go abroad, however, for the late Spring season.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson and Miss Johnson have gone to Lakewood to make a fortnight's stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar have left for St. Augustine, Fla. They will be absent six weeks.

Among those who will give dinners in the course of the week are Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, Tuesday, dinner for twenty-two guests; Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, 35 East Thirty-seventh Street, Wednesday evening, and on the same date Elbridge T. Gerry will have a stag dinner in his residence, at 2 East Sixty-first Street.

Mrs. Daniel T. Worden of 4 East Sixty-fifth Street will have a bridge party on Saturday next, and Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones of 741 Fifth Avenue will have a euchre party on Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Gen. and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson gave a dinner on Tuesday last for Baron and Baroness von Heyking.

Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, 33 West Fifty-seventh Street, will have a luncheon on Tuesday next.

Commander and Mrs. Chetwynd (Miss Augusta Robinson) are passing their honeymoon in Paris, where they have registered in the Hotel d'Athenée.

In the new Hotel Windsor, at Dinard, which was opened recently, there was a reception dance, at which were present Mrs. Ballard Smith, who wore black pollletted lace over white silk; Mrs. Scott Grant, her guest, who was in pink; Mrs. Ogden Jones, who wore white muslin and flower hat, and Mrs. Woodward, who was in black, trimmed in jet, and topped by a large black picture hat.

At Pau, Mrs. Neilson Potter, Mrs. Forbes Morgan, and Mrs. Kane have been entertaining. There have been fox hunts and a very good opera. In Rome, Mrs. Lee gave a ball a few weeks ago for her granddaughter, Miss Beckett.

The first of two receptions was given yesterday afternoon by Richard Glaenzer and Weston Spies Gales in their bachelor apartments. There were music and quite a large attendance.

A valentine heart party was given by Mrs. Elizabeth Miller Breen for her daughters, Miss Breen, and Miss Nettie Breen, in her residence at 125 East Sixteenth Street last evening. The rooms were decorated with hearts and arrows, and the favors were red heart boxes. After the card playing a supper was served to twenty-five young persons. Among those present were:

Miss Griffiths,	Mr. Bartell,
Miss Edith Gardner,	Mr. Lindenfelser,
Miss Winifred Offord,	Mr. Starr,
Miss Louise Haye,	Mr. Bradshaw,
The Misses Crimmins,	Mr. Higby,
Mrs. James H. Brice,	Mr. Olvany,
Mrs. Harry G. Brown,	John Griffithes,
Mr. Carter,	

ENGAGEMENTS AND WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Chamberlin announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss A. May Chamberlin of Summit, N. J., to Clarence Berry of Elizabeth, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lowenstein announce the engagement of their daughter, Belle Dorothy Lowenstein, to Edwin Goodman.

A reception will take place on Sunday afternoon, March 1, from 3 to 7 o'clock, at 42 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Goldberg of 64 West Eighty-fifth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, May M. Goldberg, to Oscar Lion. They will be at home on Sunday next from 3 until 6 o'clock.

In the home of Miss Creach and Miss Winter, at 76 East Fifty-fifth Street, on Thursday last Miss Winter's sister, Mrs. Cornelia Moulton Steeb, was married to John De Witt Blauvelt of Nyack, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Stitt. Only the family and a few intimate friends were present.

St. Valentine's Tea at Arts Club.

The seventh tea of the season at the Arts Club took the form of a St. Valentine's tea yesterday. The tables were festooned with small hearts. The guests, as usual, were received in the galleries, on the walls of which are paintings representing life in the polar circles. There are also many objects of interest pertaining to the life of the people on view. The guests were received by Mrs. Anna B. Leonard, Miss Myra Martin, Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Durant Cheever, Mrs. H. K. Bush-Brown, and Miss Logan. Next week the tea will take the form of a Patriotic Tea, suggested by the approach of Washington's Birthday.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson entertained this evening at their annual Cabinet dinner in honor of the President. The other guests were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, the Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, Miss Hitchcock, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Miss Grace McKinley, and Jasper Wilson.

The Paymaster General and Mrs. Bates entertained this evening at dinner. The appointments of the table were all emblematic of St. Valentine, and the name cards were dainty souvenirs of the occasion. The guests were Justice and Mrs. Peckham, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mr. and Mrs. Henley Smith, Gen. Young, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Olmsted, Mrs. Julian James, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Henry of Philadelphia, Miss Barnes of New York, Col. Anderson, and Judge Magown.

The Russian Ambassador to-day sent out invitations to the marriage of Mlle. Ireno des Planques to Alexander Pavlow, the Russian Minister to Korea, the ceremony to take place at the embassy on the evening of Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock. Bishop Tikhon, the only Bishop of the Greek Church in America, will officate, assisted by four priests from St. Nicholas's Church in New York. The wedding party will include in addition to the six legal witnesses headed by Count Cassini, ten ushers and four attendant maids, the Countess Marguerite Cassini being maid of honor, with Miss Nelka de Smirnoff of this city, Miss Lodygensky of New York, daughter of the Russian Consul General, and the schoolgirl sister of the bride, Miss Janin des Planques. The wedding gown will be cloth of gold brought from Paris by the bride's father, who with the bridegroom arrived in New York to-day. The bridesmaids will all wear white silk mull.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Frederick Neilson has rented the Newman cottage on Catherine Street, known as "The Nutshell," and is expected here within a few weeks to occupy it. The cottage is small, with little accommodations for entertaining, and can hardly have been rented with the expectation of using it for the wedding reception for her daughter and Reginald C. Vanderbilt. It is quite probable, however, that it will be used in connection with the wedding, which it is now expected will take place in Newport.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Peter Goelet Gerry arrived here this afternoon to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm. While driving from the boat Mr. Vanderbilt's horses ran into a letter carrier's wagon. The driver of the latter vehicle escaped injury.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt has been elected a member of the Newport Business Men's Association, and the name of Alfred G. Vanderbilt has been posted for membership.

Mrs. J. R. Townsend has rented the Collins cottage on Cottage Street for a year.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Rockwell—Haight.

The wedding of Dr. William Hayden Rockwell, Jr., and Miss Mary J. W. Haight, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Haight, was celebrated at noon yesterday in the Church of the Holy Communion, the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Sadie Haight and Miss Alice Rockwell, gowned in white crepe de chine, trimmed with lace and wearing large black picture hats, trimmed with plumes. They carried bridesmaid roses. The bride, who was given away by her father, was in white satin, trimmed with Irish point. She wore a point lace veil, and carried lilies of the valley. A. Henry Mosle was the best man, and the ushers were Louis Haight, Dr. Joseph J. Higgins, George Coggill, and William C. Wood. A breakfast in the residence of the bride's parents, at 43 East Eightieth Street, followed the wedding. On their return from their bridal trip Dr. Rockwell and his bride will live at 141 West Seventy-sixth Street.

TIN WEDDING CELEBRATION.

Reception of Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Kip, Jr., in Their New Residence.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Kip, Jr., gave a reception to-night in their residence in South Orange in celebration of the tenth anniversary of their wedding. It was the first large affair in their new residence, which is modeled after Haddon Hall, in England.

Mrs. Kip, who was Miss Katharine Flower, daughter of the late John D. Flower of New York, received unassisted in the Louis XVI. drawing room. There was dancing in the ballroom on the top story, and Henry T. Burleigh sang. The house was decorated for the occasion, and Mr. and Mrs. Kip received many tin presents.

MORGAN CHECK FORGERIES.

Statement as to How the New York Banker's Name Was Used in Swindling Game.

The announcement from London yesterday that the forger of the name of J. Pierpont Morgan was known and that a warrant was out for his arrest brought forth the following authoritative statement from the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.:

"When Mr. Morgan was in Europe the last time, which was early last Summer, he bought from Count Maurice de Bostari a beautiful and rare bronze, for which he paid the enormous price of £4,000, or $20,000. He paid for it by his personal check, drawn on his London firm of J. S. Morgan & Co. Mr. Morgan has no definite habit of paying for his purchases of fine art. Sometimes he pays by check, sometimes he draws a bill, and on other occasions he pays in cash, provided he has the necessary amount on his person. Having in this case not a sufficient amount with him he paid by check, thus enabling the forger to familiarize himself with the handwriting.

"Thereupon Count de Bostari forged a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Morgan, in which the latter referred to the purchase of the bronze and stated that he inclosed his note for it in payment.

"This letter the Count showed around among his friends and customers in order to prove that he served only the very best clientele, and incidentally he would exhibit the note for £4,000 which Mr. Morgan was supposed to have given to him in payment.

"Of course, he managed to bring up the question of discounting the bill or note, and by repeating this process with more or less similarity he managed to dispose of forged drafts in excess of £33,000, or $165,000. Just how much more, if any, he managed to dispose of is not known."

The liability for these forged bills, so it was stated at Mr. Morgan's office yesterday, falls on the men or banks who indorsed or discounted the paper. The London members of Mr. Morgan's firm were not caught, because the forger took good care that none of the paper should reach them until later, for fear that they might discover the forgeries, as they did.

MISS COCKRELL A BRIDE

Daughter of Missouri Senator Married to Mr. Gallaudet.

President Roosevelt Present at the Ceremony and the Reception—Wedding a Brilliant Affair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The most brilliant wedding of the Winter took place to-day at the Church of the Covenant on Connecticut Avenue, when Miss Marion Cockrell, eldest daughter of Senator Cockrell of Missouri, was married to Edson Fessenden Gallaudet in the presence of a distinguished company, which included the President, members of the Cabinet, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, and representatives of all the rulers of Europe, and almost the entire body of the United States Senate.

The church, which lends itself to a beautiful floral decoration, was profusely adorned with white azalias, bride roses, and white lilacs, with masses of delicate ferns and the choicest tropical greens massed about the pulpit platform and rising almost to the arched ceilings.

The ushers who seated the company were Messrs. Winthrop Dwight of New York, Dudley W. Seymour of New Haven, John Robinson and J. D. Jackson of Hartford, Frederick Allen of St. Louis, Gifford Pinchot of this city, all former classmates of the groom; Herbert Gallaudet, his brother, and the two brothers of the bride, Ephraim Frevard Cockrell and Allen Vardaman Cockrell.

The bride's attendants were her débutante sister, Miss Anna Ewing Cockrell, and the bridegroom's sister, Miss Marion Gallaudet, as bridesmaids with her five-year-old niece, Anna Ewing Cockrell, second, as flower girl. This small maiden walked directly in advance of the bride and carried a basket of white blossoms.

The bridesmaids wore trained gowns of white silk mull built on green taffeta, with bodice in white silk with an openwork embroidery in white silk. Their hats were of white tulle trimmed in green foliage, and their bouquets of white carnations and lilies of the valley.

The bride, who was escorted by her father, wore a superbly built gown of rich cream satin, with bodice and sleeves heavily embroidered in silk and finished in a fall of point lace which was caught by a corsage ornament of pearls, the latter being one of the several handsome jewels received. Her tulle veil, worn over her face on entering and back on leaving the church, was fastened by a coronet of orange blossoms and her bouquet a shower of lilies of the valley and orchids.

The bridegroom had as his best man Mr. Francis Parsons. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the church, officiated, using the Episcopal marriage service.

The President, attended by Secretary Cortelyou, entered the church ten minutes in advance of the bride and occupied a pew to the left of the sanctuary. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Chief Executive and his party passed out directly after the bridal party, all going to Rauscher's, where a wedding breakfast was served.

Here the decorations, as at the church, were in white and green. Senator Cockrell, with his sister-in-law, Mrs. John R. Walker of Kansas City, Mo., welcomed the guests. Mrs. Walker, who is in mourning, wore a plainly made gown of white silk, with small white bonnet, and carried a bouquet of violets. Mrs. Gallaudet, the mother of the bridegroom, who also assisted, wore black velvet with an uncommonly rich trimming of old lace.

The President was the first to offer his congratulations, and led the way to the breakfast room with Mrs. Walker to drink the bride's health. As a second toast the President proposed the health of the venerable father of the bride, describing him in characteristic fashion as a man he had admired from boyhood and whose closer personal acquaintance added to his esteem and respect each year. The President expressed great regret at Mrs. Roosevelt's absence, her sudden illness having necessitated her regrets at the last moment.

After a merry ten minutes about the punchbowl the party returned to the large reception room, where the bride and bridegroom received in a bower of palms and white roses. Haley's Orchestra played in the gallery of the second ballroom, where at the close of the breakfast a number of young people danced to the music of a new waltz written for the occasion and dedicated to the bride.

The guests included members of the Cabinet and their families, the Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Representatives, army and navy officers, and prominent members of resident society.

Mr. and Mrs. Gallaudet drove to the Cockrell residence, on R Street, after breakfast, where the latter changed her gown for a traveling costume of dark cloth trimmed in white and a hat composed entirely of violets. They will spend their honeymoon in the South and later take up their residence in Dayton, Ohio.

Two or three rooms at Senator Cockrell's house scarcely gave space to show the smaller presents, the larger one—a Steinway piano, several sets of mahogany furniture, a number of odd pieces of furniture, and large rugs not being brought to the house at all.

Few of the prominent brides of late years have received as many complete sets of silver or single pieces. The Missouri delegation in Congress sent a chest of flat silver. Another superb silver present was sent by Senators on the Appropriations Committee, consisting of a silver punch bowl suitably engraved.

BEECHER MEMORIAL PLAN.

Ex-President Cleveland Expected to Speak at Meeting in Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Copies of a circular letter explaining the scope of the proposed Henry Ward Beecher Memorial were sent out by the Plymouth Church Committee during the middle of last week to a number of men in all parts of the country, asking them to allow the use of their names as members of an honorary general committee. The letter contained a list of those who had already accepted membership, headed by ex-President Cleveland, Secretary of State Hay, and Mayor Low. Responses have now begun to come in, and among those who have responded favorably are:

Admiral Dewey,	Frederick G. Corning,
Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy,	Willis L. Ogden,
Gen. Stewart L. Woodford,	F. M. Brooks,
Lyman J. Gage,	Frederick C. Manvel,
Charles S. Fairchild,	George W. Mabie,
Samuel L. Clemens,	Herman A. Metz,
Adolph S. Ochs,	Stephen M. Griswold,
John Bigelow,	Justice W. W. Goodrich,
William A. Read,	Justice Hirschberg,
Alfred M. Seligman,	Justice Keogh,
Benjamin Stern,	Justice John Woodward,
Robert S. Woodward,	Dr. J. G. Schurman,
M. C. Ogden,	Daniel C. Gilman,
D. F. Ramsay,	Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of Brown,
Frederick S. Jones,	William De W. Hyde,
Hayden W. Wheeler,	Chancellor MacCracken,
Edward Johnson,	Rev. Dr. Parkhurst,
Benjamin F. Blair,	Rev. Dr. Rainsford,
James A. Brodie,	Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford,
Charles F. Adams,	Rev. Dr. R. Thomas,
William N. Dykman,	Rev. J. H. Twitchell,
Fred W. Hinrichs,	Rev. Dr. E. P. Parker,
John F. Clarke,	Rev. Dr. T. B. McLeod,
Prof. P. Jacobson,	Rev. Dr. L. Parker,
J. Warren Green,	Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman,
John R. Howard,	Rev. Dr. W. P. Dixon,
Charles F. Howard,	Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman,
Charles M. Judson,	George W. Cable,
A. Abraham,	David M. Perry,
George G. Lockwood,	Atwood Collins,
David A. Boody,	William H. Sage,
John A. Taylor,	Cyrus H. Curtis,
Henry Hentz,	William P. Potter.
L. W. Lawrence,	
Henry Batterman,	
Prof. F. W. Hooper,	

It has been decided to present and explain the project to the American people at a meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on March 8. Mayor Low has promised to preside and speak. Ex-President Cleveland has also promised to speak. Dr. Hillis, the present pastor of Plymouth Church, will set forth in detail the project, which originated with him. Three of Mr. Beecher's favorite hymns will be sung. Admission will be free and without the issuance of tickets. The 8th of March will be the anniversary of the death of Mr. Beecher, and also of Mrs. Beecher.

Cider Sold by the Hour.

GENEVA, Jan. 22.—In many towns and villages in German Switzerland cider is so plentiful and cheap this year that the café and innkeepers are actually selling the beverage by the hour. A customer pays a certain sum, which varies in the different districts, for the first hour, and the cider is suplied ad libitum. The price is reduced for each succeeding hour.—London Chronicle.

Mental unrest is a sure sign of physical disease; often of ailments beyond the reach of ordinary remedies. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE restores the debilitated organs, and healthy action brings strength.—Adv.

ARCHDUCHESS ELIZABETH DEAD.

Mother of ex-Queen Regent of Spain Expires at Vienna.

VIENNA, Feb. 14.—The Archduchess Elizabeth, mother of the former Queen Regent Maria Christina of Spain, died this morning. Queen Maria Christina passed through Paris yesterday evening on her way to her mother's bedside.

The Archduchess Elizabeth was born Jan. 17, 1831. She was the daughter of Archduke Joseph of Austria and granddaughter of Emperor Leopold II. On Oct. 4, 1847, she married Archduke Ferdinand of Modêna, who died in 1849, without issue.

Five years later, in 1854, she married Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria. There were four children by this marriage. Frederick, Duc de Tischen, born June 4, 1856; Maria Christina, Queen Dowager of Spain, born July 21, 1858; Karl Stephen, born Sept. 5, 1860; Eugene, born May 21, 1863.

Marie Henrietta, Queen of Belgium, who died Sept. 19, 1902, was a sister of the Archduchess Elizabeth. Her brother Joseph married Clotilde, Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

SIR JOHN SIMMONS DEAD.

Field Marshal of the English Army Expires at His Country Home.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Field Marshal Sir John Simmons died this morning at his residence, at Blackwater, Hampshire. He was born in 1821.

Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., was born in Somersetshire Feb. 12, 1821. He was the fifth son of Capt. Thomas Frederick Simmons. He was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and at the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1837. From 1846 to 1875 he served in various capacities—as Inspector of Railways, Consul General at Warsaw, Director of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, Governor of the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, &c.

In 1875 he was appointed Inspector General of Fortifications. He went to Malta in 1884 as Royal Governor, and held the position until 1888.

In 1889-90 he was Minister Plenipotentiary to the Pope. He was made a Field Marshal in 1890. He was a member of the United Service and Athenaeum Clubs.

CRUSHED IN TUBE SUBWAY.

One Workman Dies and the Other May Recover—Struck by Mail Bags Sent as a Test.

A remarkable and fatal accident took place yesterday afternoon in the pneumatic tube subway, at Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, which contains the pneumatic tubes for running mail by air from the Grand Central Palace Post Office Station to the General Post Office. In making repairs, Hugh Hart, thirty-three years old, of 216 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Michael Gerrity, thirty-three, of 380 Second Avenue, got down into the trench. Four big pouches to fit the eight-inch iron tubing were sent through at 2:29 o'clock as a test. These rushed through with terrific force, splitting the little break in the tube at this point, and bending it out of shape and out of its bed, fully a yard. The men were pinned against the earth by it. Hart's legs were broken and he was internally injured. He died later. Gerrity broke a leg and hurt his left side.

The tube had been clogged, and the clog was located at Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. Foreman William Smith of the Newspaper and Transportation Company, which owns the tubes, took Hart and Gerrity with him to make repairs. They dug down to the tubing and found a little break or leak in the joint.

The men ought to have been at the point at 2 o'clock. It had been decided to make the test by sending four pouches through from the up-town station to the Post Office, at 2:30 o'clock. It was believed the men would be through with their repairs by a few minutes after 2 o'clock.

While the men were at work, having started a little before 2:30 o'clock, one of the pouches came rushing along. The pressure of air is tremendous in the tubes to send pouches this long distance, and the space immediately in front of these pouches, as they are whisked through the tube, is filled with a powerful pressure, which tests extremely the manufacture of the tubing.

As the first pouch whizzed by the break was seen to have been opened. The second came along immediately and opened the break still more. Then the third and fourth slid by as furiously, bending the tubing out of shape, rendering it utterly useless, knocking it fully three feet out of alignment, and pinning the two men against the side of the subway.

Smith and a couple of policemen jumped down into the subway and jammed themselves against the tube. They bent it over and away from the men, thus releasing them from the terrific pressure. Hart and Gerrity were rushed over to the New York Hospital in an ambulance. Gerrity will recover probably.

Smith, the foreman, was arrested on a technical charge of being a "suspicious person." He lives at 160 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

COAL CONTRACT RESUMED.

Independent Operators Ask the Anthracite Roads to Allow the Agreement to Go Into Effect Again.

Beginning this week, the contract between the independent anthracite operators and the coal-carrying companies, by which the former sold their product at the mines to the companies on a basis of 65 per cent. of the market price, will go into effect again. This selling contract was suspended in the beginning of the Winter until March 31, because the independent operators held that in selling coal at the tidewater price of $5 a ton in this city they were selling it at less than the market price.

Those independent operators who were selling their own coal and for whom the companies acted merely as carriers, were able at that time to get $10 and upward for their coal. They therefore held that $10 was the market price, and to save going to court it was decided to suspend the selling contract.

The mildness of the Winter brought down the prices of coal unexpectedly until the independent operators were glad to take $5 a ton, the company price, for their coal. Then, instead of waiting until March 31, most of them wanted to resume the selling contract at once, and the companies put no obstacle in the way. One or two of the independent operators resumed their old relations with the companies over a week ago, but the great bulk of them will resume these relations this week. A few of the independent operators are still holding back, but are expected to fall in line before the week is over.

This resumption of the selling contract gives back to the companies the control of about 8,000,000 tons of coal a year. It will now be sold as the coal of the company at company prices under the contract.

A number of the independent operators who have always sold their own coal will continue to do so. The Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Reading, Ontario and Western, Lehigh Valley, and the Delaware and Hudson Companies have agreed to revive their old contracts.

When the independent operators obtained the suspension of the selling contract to March 31, President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading predicted that they would want to resume the selling contract long before March 31. The result has verified his predictions.

When the selling agreement was entered into first between the independent operators and the companies, the independent operators were to receive 41 per cent. of the tidewater price when the latter was between $3 and $4 a ton, 42 per cent. between $4 and $5, and 43 per cent. when the sales averaged over $5 a ton. Some years later an agreement was reached by which they were to receive 50 per cent. The percentage then went up to 55, to 60, and finally to 65 per cent.

My Becoming Coiffures,
adopted by the leading women of fashion, are recognized as forming the styles of the hour. The
LOVER'S KNOT
has become universally popular for the low hair dress of the back hair. It is made from naturally wavy hair of the finest quality, its adjustment is remarkably easy and quickly acquired by the wearer and its effect most charming. You are invited to call and examine it.
Illusive
WIGS AND TOUPEES
of my make are perfect in fit, and are the standard of perfection in every detail.
The assortment of Pompadours and Hair Lace Partings for dressing the front hair is most complete.
Hair Dressing, Shampooing and the Coloring of Hair to any desired Shade done promptly and satisfactorily.
JET ORNAMENTS.
I have imported an unusually large and fine assortment of selected Jet Ornaments, including back combs, side combs, Barettes, beautiful Necklaces and Pendants, and Chains of an entirely new design. These goods are all the rage in England.
933 BROADWAY, A. Simonson 21-22 Sts.
No Branch Stores. No Agents.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. J. Hampton Hoge.

ROANOKE, Feb. 14.—Col. J. Hampton Hoge died at his home here to-day, aged forty-seven years. He had been ill with pneumonia since last Monday.

Col. Hoge figured in Virginia politics several years ago. He came into prominence during the second Administration of President Cleveland, and was appointed Consul to Amoy, but was retired before entering the service. He offered himself as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Sixth District of Virginia, in 1894, but did not receive the support of the party. He ran again in 1896, but the District Republican Committee voted to withdraw his name on the eve of election.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. CHARLES RIDGELY GALLAGHER, a well-known physician and business man, eighty years old, died in Baltimore yesterday from the infirmities incident to old age.

RALPH L. MARKS, editor and proprietor of The Sullivan County Democrat, published at Callicoon Depot, N. Y., died Thursday night from lung trouble. He was thirty-two years old.

EDWARD H. FAULKNER, who was in the upholstery business at 25 West Seventeenth Street, died yesterday in his apartments in the Dakota, 1 West Seventy-second Street, at the age of seventy-nine. He was Treasurer and a Director of the Coolerine Manufacturing Company.

The Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL died of heart disease yesterday in his home, at 36 Cottage Street, Jersey City. He was seventy years of age and was pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Hoboken, which he organized thirteen years ago. He left a widow, one son, and two daughters.

WILLIAM P. MARVEL, an old volunteer fireman, died in Newburg on Friday from paralysis, aged eighty-two years. He was a member of Live Oak Engine Company No. 44, and when the paid department was organized he became a member of the Volunteer Firemen's Association.

ROBERT A. CUE died on Friday in his home, at 50 Highland Avenue, Jersey City. He was born in Ireland on Dec. 9, 1830, and came to this country in 1851. He was junior member of the firm of Hamilton & Cue, trunk dealers, of Manhattan. He was a member of the Jersey City Chess Club and was an expert chess player.

HENRY A. NEWTON of Plattsburg died yesterday morning after a long illness, aged forty-five years. He was connected with the Vilas National Bank for twenty years. When that bank went out of business recently because of the expiration of its charter, Mr. Newton was immediately elected President of the reorganized corporation, the City National Bank of Plattsburg. A widow and four daughters survive him.

WILLIAM LOVETT BOYD died on Friday in his residence, at 409 West Twenty-first Street, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was born in Greenwich Street, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1832. He then entered on a business career with Boyd & Suydam, of which his father was a member, and he succeeded him in the firm. Mr. Boyd was one of the founders of the New York Produce Exchange. He retired from active commercial life twenty-five years ago.

Business Notices.

Icaria.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

HARRIS—BENNETT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1903, at the Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York, by the Rev. Father John Kean, Florence Russell, daughter of James P. Bennett, to Civil Engineer Frederic Robert Harris, United States Navy.

ROCKWELL—HAIGHT.—On Saturday, Feb. 14, 1903, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, Mildred J. W., daughter of Edward Haight, to Dr. William Hayden Rockwell of New York.

DIED.

BOYD.—On Friday, Feb. 13, 1903, William Lovett Boyd, in his 89th year.
Funeral from his late residence, 409 West 21st St., Monday, Feb. 16, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

BROWNE.—At 75 Central Park West, Manhattan, Saturday morning, Feb. 14, Marjorie, daughter of Grant Hugh and Alice E. Browne, aged two years.

CAMACHO.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, of pneumonia, Frances Eaton, wife of Simon B. Camacho.
Funeral at her residence, Park Av. and 57th St., Monday, Feb. 16, at 11:30.
Cincinnati papers please copy.

CARY.—Suddenly, on Feb. 12, Maud Stone Cary, beloved wife of Albert A. Cary.
Funeral at residence, 7 Fuller Terrace, Orange, N. J., Sunday, Feb. 15, on arrival of train leaving Christopher St. Ferry at 1 P. M. Carriages at Orange station.
Cincinnati papers please copy.

DIECKERHOFF.—Emil, at Bonn, Germany, on February 12, in the 75th year of his age.

FAULKNER.—On Saturday, Feb. 14, at his residence, 1 West Seventy-second Street, Edward H. Faulkner, in the eightieth year of his age.
Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

FALLON.—On Friday, 13th inst., at her late residence, 1,900 Lexington Av., Florence S., wife of Joseph P. Fallon.
Funeral on Monday, Feb. 16, at 10 A. M., St. Paul's Church, 117th St., between Lexington and Park Avs.

LESTER.—Entered into rest on Friday, Feb. 13, Mrs. Sarah Edson Lester, widow of the late John W. Lester.
Service Monday at 2 o'clock at her late residence, Chatterton Hill, White Plains, N. Y.

SANFORD.—At his residence, Corona, L. I., on Feb. 13, Howard E. Sanford, in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral services Sunday, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, after a short illness, Gertrude Parker, daughter of the late Dr. Charles McKnight and Gertrude Parker Smith.
Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THEMANN.—Julius W., at his late residence, 125 West Forty-third Street, in his eighty-sixth year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWNSEND.—On Friday, Feb. 13, 1903, at her late residence, 306 Madison Av., Adaline D., widow of Henry P. Townsend.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, at 4 o'clock. Interment private.

WOOTTON.—On Friday, Feb. 13, Mary Wright, widow of Edwin H. Wootton and daughter of the late Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. A.
Funeral services at her late residence, 35 West Forty-fifth Street, on Monday, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Clinton, Conn.
Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, announce with deep sorrow the death of their beloved member Mrs. Mary Wright Wootton. Funeral services on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at her late residence, 35 West Forty-fifth Street.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS AND MEMBERS of the Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Edwin H. Wootton at 35 West 45th St., on Monday, Feb. 16, at 10 A. M. MARY H. HALDANE, Secretary.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Executive Office, 20 West 44th Street.
Regretful announcement is made of the death of Brother Warren S. Williams, on February 12th, for nineteen years a member of the Society.
CHARLES W. HOFFMAN, President.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Secretary.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated Railroad. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS & FACE
You'll never suffer with chapped or irritated skin if you use
Velcrema
it keeps the skin as soft as velvet—most delicate skin preparation made—try it after shaving—25c.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 14.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
AQUINO, Francesco, 322 E. 112th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ARMSTRONG, Charlotte, 59 W. 118th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ARCOSO, Caramela, 318 E. 111th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BELL, Joseph P., 54 E. 36th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOYLAN, Annie A., 227 E. 12th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRENNAN, Francis, 354 E. 128th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRADY, Rose C., 214 W. 61st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BASSETT, Nellie, 170 W. 136th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BARTOLI, Rosario, 174 Mulberry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BLAKE, Anna L., 118 Park Row	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOYD, William L., 409 W. 21st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COX, Jane, 308 E. 10th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CRANE, William, 156 E. 100th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CRILLY, Thomas, 151 E. 32d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CURRIE, Adam, 263 W. 38th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COESTER, Henry, 712 9th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORDANO, Andrew, 80 Mulberry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CURREN, Barbara, 2,005 1st Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CAMACHO, Frances G., 449 Park Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DORNICH, Elizabeth, 53 Avenue A	[illegible]	[illegible]
DALY, Ellen, 846 Amsterdam Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DERCAS, Joseph, 150 Greenwich St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DICHCARA, Grasio, 35 Stanton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DIES, Henry, 36 St. Mark's Place	[illegible]	[illegible]
EGAN, Kathleen M., 198 Rodney St., Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
FARRELL, Louis, 461 W. 38th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FEENY, Katherine, 21 Barrow St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FELDHUSEN, M., 502 W. 38th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FAULKNER, E. H., 1 W. 72d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FEARY, Katie, 345 E. 51st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FEGGANS, E. W., 117 W. 134th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FALLON, F. S., 1,900 Lexington Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GATTO, Francesco, 157 Attorney St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GILBERT, Frank, 170 W. 97th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOTALING, Egbert, 246 W. 129th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HEMLER, William, 25 E. 106th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOEY, Rosanna, 410 W. 33d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HEALEY, Isabella, 1,814 2d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOLZER, Martin, Workhouse Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
IRVING, William, 235 E. 22d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
JARMOUSKY, George, 35 Bowery	[illegible]	[illegible]
KITTLE, D. S., 79 W. 103d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KUHN, John, 305 W. 36th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KEARNEY, John, 223 W. 61st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LYNCH, William, 3 Mangin St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LANE, Mary C., 49 S. Wash. Square	[illegible]	[illegible]
LYNCH, Margaret, 2,447 8th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOPINZINO, Carmela, 424 E. 11th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MONAHAN, Ann, 154 W. 18th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MALIANI, Peter, 57 Crosby St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEYERING, Elizabeth, 124 W. 30th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEIER, Peter J., 313 E. 73d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARGIOTTA, Giovanni, 165 W. 127th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURRAY, Annie M., 509 W. 42d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MULHAUSER, Christina, 106 Hester St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURPHY, Bridget, 407 E. 19th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORMANDO, Vincenzo, 44 Baxter St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCHILL, Philip, 2,061 2d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCARTY, Eliza, 27 Monroe St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEUMARKS, David A., 21 W. 118th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'CONNOR, Catherine, 167 W. Houston St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
OGRINE, Frank, 130 Greenwich St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'NEILL, Richard, 56 Chrystie St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'NEILL, Kate, 343 E. 35th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'REILLY, Patrick, 307 E. 86th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
OBEREGGER, V., 142 West End Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PIAZZA, Alberta, 164 Elizabeth St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PERKINS, Lillie, 756 Greenwich St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PIERROTTINE, Charlotte E., Sloane Maternity Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PURDY, Hannah H., 286 Lenox Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PRESTON, Augusta De L., 203 W. 85th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PATTON, Alexander M., 69 Leonard St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REGAN, Jeremiah, 9 Mulberry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROONEY, Catherine, 237 E. 35th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REILLY, Bernard, 250 E. 70th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REULING, Edward W., 165 E. 85th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROBERTS, Margaret, 690 West End Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, Stanley H., 334 E. 108th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHEPPLE, L. M., 1,727 2d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHOEFFER, Ernest, 44 Beach St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEEHAN, Annie, 1,080 2d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHALL, William, 510 Canal St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SEXTON, Edward, 57 Morton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SOLL, Emma, 443 E. 82d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, Geneva, 152 E. 98th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPINOLA, Anna, 29 Meyer St., Bkln.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STUART, Eliza, 48 Avenue A	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHULZ, John, 35 Bowery	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPEISS, Jeanetta, 246 E. 62d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SONGER, Anna, 1,351 1st Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SATTLER, Theresa, 442 E. 14th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TAFARO, Nicholas, 39 Chrystie St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOWNSEND, Adaline D., 306 Madison Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRACEY, Elizabeth, 21 Bloomfield St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRACY, Thomas, 2,712 8th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
UNKNOWN MAN, 11th Av. and 33d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHITE, Mary, 404 E. 23d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALTERS, Henrietta, 10 E. 38th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILLIAMS, William, 214 W. 62d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILLMUTH, John, 525 E. 83d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WOOTON, Mary W., 35 W. 45th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZINSSER, William J., 45 E. 112th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ALPIN, Minnie, Riverside Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHAMBERLAIN, Oscar W., 264 Willis Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLINTON, Rose, 669 E. 142d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GREEN, Louise, Lincoln Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
KELLY, John W., St. Joseph's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KING, Harriet W., 703 E. 175th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LENAHAN, Matthew, 579 Union Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MATTHEWS, James J., 1,824 Washington Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGARTY, Mary, 236th St., near Vireo Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGRAW, Thomas, William's Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOORE, Edward, Seton Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
NELSON, Charles, Lincoln Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
POTT, Adolph J. F., 732 Union Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RIPLEY, Charles B., Lincoln Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYAN, David, 371 E. 159th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTTER, Julia, 537 Morris Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRACY, Mary, Lincoln Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ALLAN, Maria, Brooklyn Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
ARBUCKLE, R., 71 Talman St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BYRNE, L., St. John's Orphan Asy.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BURKE, W., Kings County Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
BURKE, E. C., 228 Putnam Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONROY, P., 127 N. 4th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CAPPOLA, Rosalie, 276 3d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CARMODY, Mary L., 113 Walcott St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CARLO, A., 359 Metropolitan Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHOWLES, Theresa L., Newport and Stone Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOYLE, Michael T., 378 Sackett St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DONOHUE, Kate, N. Y. C. Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
DURICK, John, Consumptives' Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOWLING, Agnes, 69 N. Oxford St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FISCHER, C., 366 Rodney St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOX, Bertha, 969 Willoughby Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FULLERTON, M., Home for Aged	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRASSER, Louis, 1,048 Decatur St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRACEY, Elizabeth, 548 Carlton Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANDE, Juan, 146 Sackman St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HASTINGS, Hannah, 577 10th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HESSE, Catharine, 822 Metropolitan Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOFFMAN, W. C., 498 W. 20th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAYES, J. T., Bay 19th St. and Cropsey Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HORNFECK, Marie, 749 President St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOLMAN, Susan, Bay 19th St. and 86th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HUNT, Henrietta, St. Cath. Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
JAGELS, Margaret, 314 S. 1st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KUTTERER, Johanna, Wartburg Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
KIRBEY, Hanora, 28 Woodhull St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LYONS, Bridget, Brooklyn Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEYER, Helena K., 71 S. Elliott Pl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGEE, Frank, 815 Manhattan Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGEE, Catharine, 179A 6th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDONALD, Catharine, 1,089 Pacific St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MacDONALD, Anna A., 303 Bergen St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'DONNELL, Mary, L. I. C. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUIGLEY, John H., 205 Lewis Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REESE, Charlotte, 1,363 Broadway	[illegible]	[illegible]
RAYNER, Abraham, German Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
RIVES, Isaad M., K. Co. Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROBERTS, R. R., 291 Putnam Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SWENSON, Magnus, 178 Jefferson Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, Sanford, 1,503 Prospect Place	[illegible]	[illegible]
STILLE, Anna, Memorial Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHULZ, Mathias, 27 Beaver St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHARPE, Minard, Brooklyn Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
THOMPSON, Joseph, 53 Hull St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
UNKNOWN MAN, foot 21st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WETJEN, Henry, 150 Meeker Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALKER, Theresa, 376 Metropolitan Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WUST, Lena, 121 Hagert Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]

FALL OF MR. LITTLEFIELD

Political Fortunes Imperiled by His Trust Fight.

Abandoned by Administration and His Party, the Leaders of Which Rejoice at His Injured Prestige.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The anti-trust programme of the session is complete, and the legislation all accomplished except a few details. Estimates of what has actually been done vary according to partisan bias. The Republicans assert that their party has done effective work toward the suppression of trust evils, while the Democrats declare that the legislation is as weak as water. But on one thing all parties are agreed, and that is that the anti-trust work of the session was the undoing of Representative Littlefield.

Littlefield's sudden rise into National fame and his tremendous fall have constituted the spectacular event of the session and make one of the tragedies of politics. How far he has fallen can be measured by the sneers and insults heaped upon him yesterday by such Republican leaders as Grosvenor, Dalzell, and Cannon. He was lifted to the very summit of political prominence by the reported selection of him last Summer as the President's representative on the trust question, and his abandonment by the Administration and his rejection by all parties come with startling suddenness. Under the system in vogue in Maine he has practically a life tenure of office, but it will take him years to regain the position he held prior to the day when the news went forth from Oyster Bay that Mr. Roosevelt had made him his spokesman.

Mr. Littlefield came to Congress in 1899 and was distinctly the success of the session. Difficult as it is for a new member to attract attention in his first session, Littlefield became a prominent man with his first speech, which was on the admission of Brigham H. Roberts. He took the unpopular side and made an address that was described everywhere as a masterpiece of legal argument and debate. Another, delivered on the Porto Rican tariff and in opposition to the policy of the Administration, confirmed his reputation, and at the close of that session Littlefield was universally accepted as one of the strong men of Congress.

He increased his reputation in the two succeeding sessions, and when the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress adjourned there were frequent newspaper comments on his availability for Speaker when Mr. Henderson should retire or be overthrown. He had at that time a strong and growing reputation, and no one would have thought of treating him as cavalierly as it is now the custom to do.

On July 4 of last year President Roosevelt delivered his first speech about trusts, and the next day it was announced from Oyster Bay that this speech was the opening gun of a campaign which Mr. Roosevelt intended to wage on trusts, and that he would insist on legislating on the subject at the coming session.

In that announcement, which bore the earmarks of an official statement, it was declared that the President and Attorney General Knox had held a conference with Mr. Littlefield, "whose knowledge of constitutional law is admitted," and that Littlefield had been invited to prepare the Administration bill.

Newspapers unfriendly to anti-trust legislation began to ridicule the Roosevelt-Knox-Littlefield "triumvirate," and it is said that the ridicule was carried to such a point that the President felt it. Littlefield's home life, his personal characteristics, and everything about him were relentlessly lampooned. When the President made his New England tour he made no stop at Littlefield's home, though he did, as was reported, meet him at one place in Maine and tell him that he approved of his anti-trust ideas. It was stated at the time that the leaving out of Littlefield's home from the itinerary was done to avoid any further unpleasant remark.

Littlefield's name was now a household word, and he was generally regarded as the anti-trust leader. When Congress met he began work at once, and was appointed Chairman of a sub-committee to the Committee on Judiciary to prepare the bill.

During the months that had intervened since the President's first anti-trust speech, Mr. Roosevelt had held conferences with many of the Republican leaders, including the men who control the Senate. He had obtained a pretty clear idea of what sort of legislation he could put through. The bills drawn by Attorney General Knox were first suggested. Mr. Littlefield took them as a basis and built up his celebrated bill. The Knox bills themselves could not pass.

The President continued to hold conferences with the leaders, and the Administration programme was decided upon without Mr. Littlefield's knowledge. It consisted of the measures which actually have been passed, and nothing else. That was early in the session and probably before Mr. Littlefield's bill was near completion. Either the President's purpose with regard to Mr. Littlefield had been exaggerated, or else he had decided that Littlefield was not the man to do the work. It is a fact that the bills which have been passed are exactly what the President determined to put through directly after the beginning of the session. They are his bills, and nobody else's.

They were agreed to by the Republican leaders after conferences, and that explains why such a conservative Senator as Mr. Elkins, who is in no sense a "trust-buster," introduced one of them, and why it and Mr. Nelson's amendment went through Congress as if greased, without even discussion. The discussion was all about Mr. Littlefield's bill, which, unlike the others, did not bear the Administration stamp. The anti-trust work of this session has all been done outside the halls of Congress.

Littlefield did not know all that, apparently, for he continued to urge his bill, and got the House leaders to bring in a rule for it. It was then that the true facts began to come out, and that Mr. Littlefield's rapid descent began. An understanding of the true state of things had been diffused through the House, and the result was a parody of debate—a listless discussion, carried on as a mere formality. Even the speakers made no pretense of being interested in their subject, and their auditors, who seldom numbered a corporal's guard, made less. Even Littlefield himself seemed affected by the knowledge which paralyzed the debate, that the bill was not going to pass.

But he did not understand yet that his case was hopeless, and did not realize it until the day the Department of Commerce bill was to come up in the House for final passage. Before Congress met he went to the White House and demanded an explanation. He got it. There was sharp talk, and Mr. Littlefield learned what everybody else knew, that the anti-trust programme was limited to the Elkins bill, the Nelson amendment, and the bill for the advancement of suits, and that nothing else was to be urged.

He tried to get up a revolt against the Department of Commerce bill, with a view to substituting his own bill for the Elkins bill. It is said that some of the radical anti-trust men agreed to follow him, but they all deserted him when the vote was taken. He fought to the last, and voted against the bill.

That action and the knowledge that he could not get anybody to follow him in anything he might do was the finishing touch, and accounts for the subsequent attitude of the House leaders toward him. His last appearance was yesterday, when the Elkins bill was up. Realizing that he could do nothing, he did not fight the bill, but when he tried to suggest a slight amendment in one section, Dalzell refused him time. Cannon answered him curtly and sarcastically, and Grosvenor referred to his bill sneeringly.

The fallen state of Littlefield gives certain pleasure to the House leaders, for the Maine man was a thorn in their side during the time that he was a power in the House. He fought them on the Porto Rican tariff, and he fought them on the Cuban reciprocity question. He was the most influential man among the "insurgents" who disputed and overthrew the rule of the House machine at the last session. It is consequently with much satisfaction that the leaders find him in a position where he can be handled without gloves.

Littlefield's friends expect him to regain his sway, but he has suffered immeasurably by the events of the last seven months. It will take steady work for him to climb up to where he was before the dispatch went out from Oyster Bay. Formerly he was taken seriously, but now he is not, and ridicule is as dangerous to a public man in Washington as in France. How far Littlefield himself is to blame and how far he has suffered from confidence in others is also debatable, but even his friends admit that he would have made a better showing if he had not been so headstrong.

MRS. ROOSEVELT MUST REST.

Wife of the President Cancels All Social Engagements Because of Her Physician's Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Roosevelt is so much indisposed that she has been obliged to cancel all social engagements for a time.

It is understood that her condition is not serious, but she is in need of rest, and her physician has insisted that she forego temporarily all social duties. It was in consequence of the orders of her physician that she did not attend the Gallaudet-Cockrell wedding to-day.

CRUSADE AGAINST MR. SMOOT.

Evidence Seen in Washington of a Determination to Oppose His Service as a Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—There seems to be a prospect that as much of a protest from the moral sentiment of the country will be made against the seating of Senator-elect Smoot of Utah as was shown against the admission of Brigham H. Roberts when he appeared to take a seat in the House four years ago.

Senator Burrows, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Elections, has received a protest against Mr. Smoot sixty-two pages long and signed by prominent citizens of Utah. After a conference with Senator Frye, President pro tem. of the Senate, he decided not to present it to the Senate until after Mr. Smoot's credentials shall have been received here.

The men who sign the protest are well-known miners, bankers, railroad men, editors, ministers, lawyers, teachers, and two of them are ex-Mayors of Salt Lake City. Four are Democrats and fifteen are Republicans.

Senator Burrows, when asked what disposition the Senate would make of this protest, replied that it would be unwise to say anything about that in advance. It is said that Senator Spooner will make a speech on the legal aspect of the case before the end of the present session.

The protest objects to the admission of Mr. Smoot to the Senate on the ground that "he is one of a self-perpetuating body of fifteen men, who, constituting the ruling authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, claim, and are accorded the right to claim, supreme authority, divinely sanctioned, to shape the belief and control the conduct of those under them in all matters whatsoever, civil and religious, temporal and spiritual, and inculcate and encourage a belief in polygamy and polygamous co-habitation; who countenance and connive at violations of the laws of the State prohibiting polygamy, regardless of pledges made for the purpose of obtaining Statehood and of covenants made with the people of the United States, and who by all the means in their power protect and honor those who with themselves violate the laws of the land and are guilty of practices destructive of the family and the home."

The remonstrants declare they have no personal feeling against Mr. Smoot, and wage no war against his religion as such.

BILL TO ERADICATE HAZING.

Representative Dick's Measure Gives More Authority to the Naval Academy's Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Representative Dick of Ohio to-day introduced a bill providing that the Superintendent of the Naval Academy shall make such rules, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, as will effectually prevent the practice of hazing at the academy. The bill further provides that any midshipman found guilty of hazing shall be summarily expelled, and shall not be eligible for reappointment to the corps or as a commanding officer in the army or navy until two years after the graduation of the class of which he was a member.

In the preparation of the bill Representative Dick was backed by the experience he gained in conducting the Congressional investigation into the practice of hazing at West Point. The result of that investigation was the enactment of a law, applicable to the Military Academy, practically identical with that which he now proposes shall be applied to the Naval Academy. Gen. Dick is thoroughly in earnest in the matter and is determined that the academy authorities shall be so strengthened by law that they can deal with the practice of hazing searchingly and thoroughly. It is Gen. Dick's conviction that hazing at both the Military and Naval Academies must be eradicated absolutely.

CHINESE MINISTER'S SUITE.

Mr. Wu's Successor to be Accompanied by Attaches Unusual in Number and Rank.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Chinese news mail just arrived here contains interesting details respecting the suite the new Chinese Minister, Sir Cheng Tung Liang Cheng, is bringing to Washington. It comprises seventeen persons, and is unique, not only in size but in its personality.

In addition to these seventeen persons the new Minister is bringing with him twelve young men of whom ten are coming to study in this country at their own expense, including the grandson and two grandnephews of the Chinese Grand Secretary, Sun Chia-Nai, formerly Chancellor of the Peking University, and imperial tutor to the present Emperor of China. The suite referred to differs from those that China sends to any other country, as many of the members are scions of the most distinguished families in the country. Only a few years ago the Chinese considered appointment to a foreign country fit only for "second-class people."

ADMIRAL MELVILLE TO STAY.

Story That He Is Seeking Retirement Denied at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Positive denial is given the story sent from here last night to the effect that Rear Admiral Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the navy, contemplated requesting relief from his duties and asking for retirement. In connection with this statement it was declared that Capt. Charles W. Rea had been selected to succeed Admiral Melville as chief of the bureau, the correctness of which is also denied.

Admiral Melville reached the retiring age Jan. 10 last, but was continued as chief of the bureau because of his great efficiency. The last term for which he was appointed as chief of bureau will expire in August, and the President, on recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, directed that Admiral Melville be retained until the expiration of his commission as chief of bureau.

"I have never had the slightest intention of relinquishing my present position before the end of my assignment," said Rear Admiral Melville to-day.

Secretary Moody is equally positive in his denial of the reports. "To my personal knowledge," said he, "Rear Admiral Melville has not resigned nor has he any intention of doing so."

Attack on Stephen Bonsal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Reports that Stephen Bonsal, a newspaper and magazine writer, had been attacked in Caracas caused the State Department to make inquiry by cable of Mr. Russell, the United States Chargé at that capital. A cablegram received to-day at the department from Mr. Russell states that Mr. Bonsal was not seriously hurt. He was waylaid and attacked by a negro servant of the hotel whom he had chastised for insolence. His assailant is now in prison.

Federal Franchise for Tunnel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Depew, from the Committee on Commerce, to-day reported favorably the joint resolution granting to the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company the privilege of constructing an underground railroad under Government property in New York City.

Erie.

Erie all the way. Finest service and lowest fares. Buffalo $8, Cleveland $12, Cincinnati $16, Chicago $18. Perfect equipment. Dining car service the best.—Adv.

ROOT REBUKES POLITICIAN

Declines to Use His Influence to Favor an Army Officer.

Conceals the Name of a Congressman Who Asked the Favor, but Makes His Letter Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Secretary Root made public to-day a letter in which he declined to accede to a request of a Congressman to use influence in favor of the promotion of a Lieutenant.

Under the law officers below the grade of Major must be examined before advancement. Those that fail to pass are placed on probation for a year, when they are again sent before an examining board, and upon a second failure are discharged from the army. One of eleven Second Lieutenants who failed to pass the last test recently applied to the War Department to be relieved of examination on subjects in which he was found proficient at the first examination, leaving for the re-examination only those subjects in which he was deficient.

This officer also applied to a Senator or Representative for the exercise of his influence with the War Department in his interest. The Congressman who wrote to the Secretary of War requesting that he should make known to the officers who will constitute the examining board that the department was very much interested in the case of the Lieutenant.

Secretary Root has replied to the letter, and to-day he gave out his reply, although the name of the Congressman is withheld.

"On looking into the matter, I find that the invariable rule of the department has been, after suspension, to re-examine in all subjects," he says. "These examinations are elementary and not difficult, and in this age, when it is so essential that officers should keep abreast of their profession on all subjects, it is not too much to require them to reach a rating in each subject of 75 per cent.

"To re-examine them on the subjects only in which they have failed would defeat the objects of the department to hold officers up to a high standard all along the line. It would result in their studying those subjects, with consequent neglect of others. None of these subjects is a specialty, but a knowledge of every one is considered essential to properly equip an officer for his duties, and every time he goes before a board he should demonstrate his unqualified fitness for the commission he holds.

"With reference to writing the examining board of the interest felt at the department in his case, this is not necessary, as it is well known that the department is kindly interested in each case and every officer who goes up for examination. It would do no good, but might hurt his case before the board.

"Furthermore, the very essence of the whole matter is the strict impartiality of the board of officers, and anything from this office showing an interest in one officer above another might have a very bad effect."

GOV. TAFT AND THE CATHOLICS.

Denial Made in Washington That He Is Giving Encouragement to the "Independent" Church.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Alleged interference with the affairs of the Catholic Church in the Philippines by the United States officials has caused much discussion among members of that Church in this country.

A recent publication in the Michigan Catholic, charging Gov. Taft with having assured Gregorio Aglipay, an unfrocked priest, that the project of forming an "independent" Church pleased him greatly, and if formed the guns of the United States could be counted upon to defend it, has revived a discussion of this alleged hostility of the Philippine Government to the Church.

The New Century, a Catholic organ, published here has made an investigation into this charge, and says: "These alarming rumors have no foundation whatever."

The New Century quotes Secretary Root as follows: "In my opinion the action of Gov. Taft in determining to leave questions affecting the ownership of church property to the courts is eminently wise. I cannot emphasize too strongly the assurance that the Catholic Church in the Philippines will receive the same treatment as does the Church here in the United States."

The New Century also quotes Arthur W. Fergusson, Executive Secretary of the Philippines, now on a visit to Washington, as saying in regard to the charge:

"It is true that Aglipay was invited to accompany the commission on the expedition to he northern provinces, not because of his former connection with the Catholic Church, but solely because of his late connection with the insurgent army in the province of Ilocos. No such conversation as was referred to in the Michigan Catholic ever took place. Gov. Taft and Aglipay do not speak a common language, and I was always the interpreter between them."

MORO STRONGHOLD YIELDS.

American Force Under Capt. Pershing Enters Bayan, Taking Peaceful Possession.

MANILA, Feb. 14.—Bayan, the best defended Moro stronghold in the Lanao country of the Island of Mindanao, has submitted to the American force commanded by Capt. Pershing.

The Moros refused for months to treat with the Americans, but recently they made friendly overtures, signified their willingness to visit Camp Vickers, but objected to Americans coming to their stronghold. Capt. Pershing insisted, saying the Americans would go now as friends, but later as enemies. The Moros finally agreed to receive the Americans, and Capt. Pershing went to Bayan, accompanied by detachments of cavalry and artillery. The Stars and Stripes were raised by the soldiers, and the Moros joined in saluting it. Their peaceful submission is regarded as being a great diplomatic success.

MOVEMENT AGAINST LADRONES.

Five Companies of Scouts to Operate Under Col. Scott.

MANILA, Feb. 14.—A constabulary movement under Col. Scott against the ladrones of Bulacan and Rizal Provinces is imminent. Five companies of scouts have been ordered to participate in the operations.

The enemy has not yet been located, but it is not considered probable that the expedition will encounter serious opposition.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Lieut. Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Postmasters—New York—John J. Taylor, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson; George E. Johnson, North Tarrytown; James A. Wilson Saskett Harbor.

The New Two-Cent Stamp.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Assistant Postmaster Madden denied to-night that the two-cent stamps would be called in or that their issue would be suspended. He said that the report probably arose from a mistaken construction placed on a conversation in which he had remarked that at some time in the future, if the public discontent with the stamp continued, the die might be changed. He said that personally he does not like the stamp and is disappointed in its appearance.

DISLIKE NEW WHITE HOUSE

Members of Congress Sharply Criticise the Changes.

New Executive Offices Called "a Carriage Factory," "a Barn," "a Chicken Coop," and "a Monstrosity."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Recent criticisms made in Congress on the changes at the White House and the newspaper comments which they have called forth throughout the country have excited much interest in Washington. The alteration of the White House has been one of the leading topics of conversation among Washington residents, and distaste for it is not by any means confined to Congress.

An outbreak in the House has been anticipated for some time, for the comments made unofficially by Senators and Representatives who have had business at the White House have been of a character to lead to the expectation that they would not be able to control themselves.

It is only a few days since Senator Cockrell, coming out of the White House, gathered several newspaper men about him, pointed to the new building, and said with great earnestness:

"If you want to serve your country, why don't you write something about this horrible thing? Why don't you show it up? How can you write about anything else when this thing is before your eyes?"

Similar comments are made daily by almost every Congressman who is obliged to enter the new "executive offices." Secretary Cortelyou is forced to hear many gibes from these visitors, who persist in asking him how he can retain any aesthetic sense when he stays in such a place. He meets these gibes with a strained smile and says nothing.

Before the improvement the White House was the sole occupant of a large plot of ground. It was a severely simple structure, but highly satisfactory to the eye. It stood on the summit of a gentle ascent, surrounded by grass and trees, and was approached by beautiful curving walks. It was a pleasant and admirable sight, typifying to the tourist's eye the dignity and simplicity of the American Government.

On the western side, stretching toward the Navy Department, was a conservatory. This conservatory has been removed. In its place now is a long, low, irregular-looking building, painted a staring white and one story high. It begins in the middle of the west side of the White House and sticks out like an extended arm to the very edge of the grounds, overlooking the street. Its shape is that of a trolley car about 150 feet long. It comes up to about the height of the dining room windows of the White House.

As it stands now the buildings on the grounds begin with the White House, about in the middle, descend abruptly to the roof of the executive offices and continue to the edge of the western grounds. When the complete structure is viewed from the front it presents a lopsided look, according to the current criticisms. It is asserted by the critics that this arrangement has deprived the White House of its beauty and dignity and made it look ridiculous. Aside from this there is much profane comment about the shape and general appearance of the executive office. The long low structure jutting out from the west side of the White House is flat on the ground. Carriages draw up at the doorstep, contrasting with the stately steps leading up to the White House proper. This peculiarity accounts for the frequent comparison of the executive offices to a carriage factory, and the stock inquiry why the barn should be annexed to the side of the building.

Mr. Gaines of Tennessee, in the debate of Thursday, said, "With anguish, with absolute pain, I regret that we have a tunnel on one side of the White House and a coal house on the other."

Mr. Vandiver of Missouri compared the new building in the same debate to "a carriage barn or a chicken coop." Mr. Fitzgerald of New York made no comparison, but called it a "monstrosity." Mr. Sims of Tennessee said it reminded him of "a Western dug-out, almost a chicken coop."

There was no defense of the building, and Mr. Cannon, the Republican leader, during the debate said: "Great heavens, I have no patience with the architect."

There is also a great deal of complaint about the interior of the White House. It is charged that the rooms have been made to look garish and ugly.

When they were completed, a photographer took some pictures of them and sent them on approval to a magazine. The magazine returned some of the pictures, saying in substance: "We do not care for photographs of the rooms in this uncompleted state, but when the work is finished you may send us photographs." The photographer wrote back that the photographs represented the rooms in their finished state.

CUBAN AGREEMENT READY.

Minister Squiers Coming Here with Coaling Stations Treaty Signed by President Palma.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—President Palma is ready to sign the naval coaling stations agreement on receipt of President Roosevelt's approval of certain final minor changes which were cabled to Washington this morning.

Minister Squiers will sail for New York soon, carrying with him the signed agreement for President Roosevelt's signature.

The object of Mr. Squiers's visit to Washington is to confer with the authorities there with reference to the permanent treaty between the United States and Cuba, which will cover the sovereignty over the Isle of Pines and any other outstanding questions, and in which will also be incorporated all the features of the Platt amendment, in accordance with the desires of the Cuban Government, which prefers that these be embodied in the permanent treaty.

IN MEMORY OF THE MAINE.

Minister Squiers Will Not Attend Ceremonies in Havana—Consul Rubles Will Be Present.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—Differences of opinion exist among the Americans here as to the propriety of holding memorial exercises at the wreck of the United States battleship Maine to-morrow, the fifth anniversary of her destruction, as decided upon at the meeting of Americans held here yesterday afternoon.

Some of them believe it is impolitic to hold the exercises in a foreign port and where so many Spaniards reside. Mr. Squiers has declined the invitation of the committee which called on him to-day and asked him to be present. Mr. Squiers took the ground that, while such exercises were appropriate and proper in themselves, the possibility of giving offense to those who are now friends of the United States by stirring up memories of the past ought to be avoided. The Legation, therefore, will not be represented.

Consul General Rubles, however, has accepted an invitation, and American launches and the United States Artillery Band will participate in the exercises. President Palma and the members of his Cabinet have been invited, and have notified the committee that they will be present, as will the Government's launches.

The committee say the exercises will not be ostentatious or offensive and will consist simply of a memorial service in honor of those whose lives were sacrificed at the time of the disaster.

Title to Valuable Property Clouded.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14.—The title to 200 dwelling houses, a church, a fire station, and a lot of miscellaneous real estate in Pawtucket, all of the value of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000, is involved, so Thomson F. Robinson, a lawyer, told Judge Douglas to-day, in about 100 trespass and ejectment suits, from which the case of Ruth Baxter against Alfred B. Brown has been selected as a test case. These suits were begun about six years ago, in the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court, and this one is now before the Appellate Division, jury trial having been waived. The hearing will be held early in March.

WIGS

for Ladies Having

THIN HAIR

When the hair has become thin from any cause, our wigs quickly remedy all defects. Are non-detectable and harmonize with the contour of wearer's face. Curling iron not required, as they always retain their naturally wavy condition.

New and exclusive productions in

CURLY KNOTS, WAVY BANGS, POMPADOURS, HALF WIGS FOR ELDERLY LADIES. Toupees for Gentlemen.

HAIR DRESSING

Scalp Treatment and Manicuring.

L. SHAW

54 W. 14th St., near 6th Ave.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senators Have a Sharp Tilt Over the Philippines Tariff.

Mr. Lodge Declares That the Committee Bill Must Pass—Mr. Foraker Talks of Free Trade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senators had a sharp tilt over the Philippines tariff in the Senate to-day. No action was taken, however. Most of the session was devoted to eulogies of deceased members.

After the Senate convened it agreed to the amendments made to the Elkins Anti-Rebate bill by the House. The amendments were accepted on motion of Mr. Clapp of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce without discussion. This completed Congressional action upon the bill.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) called up the bill introduced by himself authorizing the deposit by National banks in the Treasury of other securities than Government bonds, but Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) objected to present consideration, and it went over, Mr. Aldrich saying that he would call it up at the first opportunity.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) attempted to secure consideration of the Philippine tariff bill. As passed by the House, it fixed the rate on Philippine products coming into this country at 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates, instead of 75 per cent., as at present. The Senate committee amended the bill by granting free trade in all products except sugar and tobacco, and upon these products levying a duty of 50 per cent. of the Dingley rates.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) said he would object to the adoption of the amendment, as he believed that any action less liberal than that proposed by the House would result disastrously.

Mr. Lodge appealed to Mr. Foraker to consent to the change, as without it it would be impossible to get any reduction bill through. Personally he was favorable to the House bill, but in view of the conditions in the Philippines he thought it would be absolute cruelty to fail to act at this time.

Mr. Foraker said that he should treat the people of our dependencies as our own people. "If," he continued, "we cannot treat our own as we should I propose to move for free trade with them."

Mr. Patterson (Dem., Col.) called attention to the fact that the Philippines are capable of producing large enough quantities of sugar to destroy the beet sugar industry. Referring to Mr. Foraker's general statement, he asked if it was to be understood that it is now his opinion that we should hold the Philippines forever or until they are ready for self-government, as he had said last session.

"We should hold those islands until they are capable of self-government," Mr. Foraker replied, "but that is so far in the future that we need not consider it here. The islands will be our possessions for years to come, and it is idle to talk now of parting with them."

Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.) said he had no objection to the pending bill, but he expressed the opinion that its passage would be of no benefit to the Filipinos. He said the measure had not been reported until Mr. Oxnard, the sugar-beet manufacturer, had expressed his willingness, thinking it would do him no harm and the Filipinos no good.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed, and the Senate entered upon its special order of business, which was that of eulogies upon deceased members of the House. The late Representatives Russell of Connecticut, Salmon of New Jersey, Cummings of New York, and Crump of Michigan were the subjects of these addresses. Mr. Depew paid a tribute to the services of Mr. Cummings.

PENSION BILL RECORD BROKEN.

House Passes 325 Such Measures—Sundry Civil Bill Goes Through.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The House to-day passed the Sundry Civil bill, which has been under consideration since Tuesday, and then broke all previous records in the matter of private pension legislation. It was the last opportunity of passing pension bills at this session, and the calendar was cleared, not only of House, but of Senate, bills, 325 in all being passed. Three hundred and twelve is the highest previous record, made in the Fifty-first Congress.

Among to-day's bills was one to grant a pension of $30 a month to the widow of Representative Rumple of Iowa, who died about two weeks ago. Mr. Rumple had a gallant war record, having taken part in more than thirty battles and having risen from private to the rank of Captain. The House also passed a Senate bill to authorize the President to place Edward L. Bailey on the retired list of the army as a Colonel. After serving more than thirty-nine years in the regular army, Col. Bailey resigned his commission.

An amendment to the Civil bill was adopted, appropriating $100,000 additional to the $75,000 already appropriated for the acquirement of a site for a public building at Richmond, Va.

The amendment offered by Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) yesterday to prohibit the use of illustrations in the annual reports of bureau officers, except with the approval of the heads of departments, was ruled out on a point of order. It was offered later in a modified form, to escape the point of order, and was adopted.

The amendment adopted yesterday to appropriate $80,000 to add to the proceeds of the sale of the arsenal at Indianapolis—$154,000—for the purchase of 1,800 acres near that city for an army post, was again the subject of debate to-day.

Mr. Sims (Tenn.) said the land proposed to be purchased at $100 an acre was assessed for taxes at $30 an acre. Mr. Steele (Ind.) gave it as his opinion that the land was worth $100 an acre.

When the bill was reported to the House Mr. Zenor (Ind.) demanded a separate vote upon the military post amendment, which was adopted by a vote of 123 to 85. The bill was then passed.

B. Altman & Co.

DRESSMAKING and TAILOR DEPT.

(Third Floor.)

The balance of Dresses, suitable for Street and Evening wear, will be offered on MONDAY, February 16th, at from $75.00 to $125.00, being ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF LESS than the original prices.

Orders will be taken at Moderate Prices for Gowns, Outing Suits, Riding Habits, Coats, etc.

TRIMMED MILLINERY DEP'T. Third Floor.

Hats, Toques and Bonnets in styles suitable for first Spring wear, including Turbans for Toques of various new straws and shapes, Flower Toques, Maline Hats, etc.

EARLY SPRING OUTERGARMENTS.

PALETOTS, JACKETS, BLOUSES,

Long Travelling Coats, Matinee Coats, etc.

WOMEN'S FINE FOOTWEAR

including Oxford Ties, Sandals and Blucher Half Shoes, of Russia Calfskin, Patent Calfskin, Glacé, Mat Kidskin, etc. Misses', Children's and Infants' Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

FRENCH HENRIETTA CLOTH,

4,000 yds., in Street and Evening shades,

For TUESDAY, Feb. 17th, at 48c. yer Yard.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

1,000 yards

Crepe de Chene, $1.50.

Value $2.00 per yard.

These Crepes are double width, good assortment of colors.

Petticoats.

Plaid Moreen,	$3.75
Moire Velour,	$5.50
Black Taffeta,	$5.75 & $8.50
Gun Metal Taffeta,	$9.75
Black and White Taffeta,	$10.75

Broadway & 19th Street

QUAY TO FORCE THE FIGHTING.

Gives Notice That He Will Not Yield on the Statehood Bill Hereafter in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Mr. Quay served notice to-day that, beginning with Monday, he would move each day to take up the Statehood bill immediately after the conclusion of the regular morning business.

This means that the Statehood advocates will take so much of the morning hour as may not be consumed in the routine business. As a rule, the routine business does not occupy more than one hour, and frequently a shorter time. The remainder of the morning hour, which runs to 2 o'clock, is devoted to matters that can be disposed of without debate or contention, and the consideration of pending matters like appropriation bills.

Mr. Quay also introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the Statehood bill should be disposed of prior to March 2, which went over until Monday, when Mr. Quay will endeavor to have it acted upon.

Having made these preparations for conducting the fight next week, Mr. Quay allowed the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

The rapid approach of the dissolution of the Fifty-seventh Congress makes both sides to the protracted contest anxious for a settlement, but there are no indications of an agreement being reached.

To-day's warnings by Mr. Quay are regarded as evidence that an effort will be made by the Statehood people to force the fighting next week. Either the agricultural or the Post Office Appropriation bills, on each of which the Omnibus bill has been placed as a rider, is likely to be taken up next week, when the Statehood advocates hope to have an opportunity of securing a vote on their measure.

NEW PORTFOLIO CREATED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. — President Roosevelt to-day signed the bill creating the Department of Commerce. Already candidates for places in the department are extremely numerous and new ones are daily cropping up.

It was understood that Benjamin F. Barnes would be one of the Assistant Secretaries, but he has decided to retain his present place in the White House, where he has been Mr. Cortelyou's assistant. Mr. Barnes having taken this action, all the leading places are left open to be filled, and Congressmen are pressing the claims of men from their respective States.

It is believed that the President will appoint a representative of organized labor to one of the Assistant Secretaryships in order to allay the irritation caused in labor circles by the inclusion of the Department of Labor in this department.

Among the labor men whose names have been suggested are Frank P. Sargent, now Commissioner General of Immigration; Chief Peter M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Chief E. E. Clark of the Order of Railway Conductors, who is now a member of the Coal Strike Commission, and E. A. M. Lawson of New Jersey, who is at the head of the printing division of the State Department.

Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University, who is a student of trust questions, has been mentioned for Commissioner of Corporations. This is the Commissioner who will have direction of the enforcement of the Nelson amendment, the anti-trust feature of the law.

Representative Wadsworth of New York to-day presented the name of ex-Representative John M. Farquhar of that State for this place. He was formerly a member of the Industrial Commission. If the Commissionership goes to Prof. Jenks, Mr. Farquhar will be pushed for Assistant Commissioner.

CHIEF JUDGE PARKER COLONIAL CLUB'S GUEST

Democrats of All Shades of Opinion Meet to Honor Him.

He Tells Them That "A Judge in Love with His Work Can Think of Nothing So Attractive."

The banquet given by the Colonial Club last night at its clubhouse on Seventy-second Street and Broadway in honor of Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals failed to realize the political expectations which were raised, but was not without interest as a political potpourri.

The Democrats who attended were hopeful that something would be said by Judge Parker which would indicate his willingness to accept a Democratic nomination for the Presidency, but in this they were doomed to disappointment. There was only one sentence in Judge Parker's whole address to which any political significance could be attached by any stretch of the imagination. In referring to the attractions of the judicial life he said:

"Many there are, as I happen to know, who cannot understand the charm of appellate judicial work. They can see something inspiring in the power to execute laws or the power to make them, and in the rough-and-tumble life of the active lawyer; but in a judicial career they see only what some of them are pleased to term a tread mill existence. But there never was a greater mistake indulged in than that which assumes judicial life to be wanting in attractiveness. Indeed, the Judge in love with his work can think of nothing so attractive."

"Does that mean that he would not accept a nomination for President?" was the question asked on all sides. The consensus of opinion was that it meant nothing of the sort, and that if the Judge were called upon to lead his party he would undoubtedly respond, even though the abandonment of his judicial career caused him regrets.

In his speech also Justice Parker, in giving a list of the Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals whose ability had given lustre to the court's fame, added the name of Justice Maynard. This caused considerable comment.

SOME ODD COMBINATIONS.

Failing to find much politics in the addresses which were made, the politicians present amused themselves by commenting upon the queer political combinations found at some of the tables. Here was one bunch which was voted to be the strangest political mixture seen at a banquet board in New York in many a day: Randolph Guggenheimer, Thomas Dunn, Charles F. Murphy, and Dr. John S. Girdner.

Another curious combination at the table opposite was John J. Adams, John C. Sheehan, and John F. McIntyre.

A third mix-up which excited much comment was Judge Gildersleeve, Alderman Timothy L. Sullivan, Andrew Freedman, Surrogate Fitzgerald, and Walter T. Logan.

One of the facetious guests, in remarking upon the queer political combinations to be observed in the seating of the diners, suggested that the Colonial Club should change its name to the "Get-Together Club." Its success in bringing together men who have been wide apart in their political affiliations was said to have been the most remarkable ever achieved in New York.

The dinner, which was preceded by a reception, was served in the gayly decorated banquet hall. At the table of honor at the repast were seated:

President L. Laflin Kellogg, the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, Justices Charles H. Van Brunt, Almet F. Jenks, Edward T. Bartlett, W. W. Goodrich, E. T. Hatch, Mayor Low, Martin W. Littleton, Assistant District Attorney of King's County, and Robert E. Dowling.

President Kellogg in his address said in part:

"The courts of this country stand between the people on the one side, and oppression, Anarchy, Socialism, and legislative fallacies of every imaginary kind on the other, and the reason for this is that it is the only country on the face of the globe which confers upon the courts the power to declare an act of the law-making power unconstitutional. Every other known country is at the mercy of any law which may be placed upon the statute book in times of political frensy."

The speaker eulogized the guest of the evening in glowing terms and referred to the "magnificent work done by the great court under Judge Parker," adding that there was little doubt that the work of this year would demonstrate the completion of the entire list of cases on the calender an experience which had not been met with for many years.

JUSTICE PARKER ON THE COURTS.

Chief Justice Parker was then introduced and said in part:

"Free government, as we illustrate it, consists of three departments—executive, legislative, and judicial—each of which is independent of the others. This rule of governmental action has nowhere found more forceful expression than in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, which declares that the Legislative Department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them; the executive shall never exercise the legislative or judicial powers or either of them; the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers or either of them, to the end that it may be a government of laws and not of men.

"Upon the Judicial Department, however, rests the duty of determining by its judgments whether one department has trespassed upon the powers of another; also the duty of refusing to exercise functions which are not judicial even when the Legislature—with well-meaning but mistaken motives—attempts to devolve them upon the courts or some branch thereof; as well as the obligation of determining, when the question is properly presented, whether a given statute violates some provision of either the Federal or State Constitution.

"The latter power has been frequently invoked ever since the memorable day on which the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its decision, supported by an opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, in the celebrated case of Marbury V. Madison, declaring an act of Congress void because repugnant to the Constitution. Indeed, since 1846 in the court of last resort in this State counsel have insisted in over 500 cases, involving as many statutes, that one or more provisions of the State or Federal Constitution—by which the people have attempted to safeguard their rights and liberties from legislative encroachment—were violated. In the greater part of the cases the claim was not sustained, but in many the court was obliged to declare the offending statute void. Such a decision might, in view of its character as a precedent, be of far-reaching importance, and you can readily understand how this possibility might impress the individual members of a court charged with such a responsibility.

"Less momentous in its importance to the general public, but oftentimes vastly more so to a single individual, are the every-day cases involving the construction of wills and distribution of estates; the determination of controversies between husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, employer and employe, the injured through negligence and the person or corporation claimed to be responsible for it, the confiding investor and him whom he trusted only to be defrauded, and a great variety of controversies involving amounts from a few dollars to millions; actions brought by the State to enforce the laws against those charged with defying them, and criminal actions involving the life or the liberty of persons accused of crime.

"In an Appellate Court the final disposition of these cases of endless variety means to the individual members painstaking investigation, careful thought, and frequent burning of midnight oil for that due preparation needful for a complete and masterful presentation of all the phases of a case, and the legal question involved, at the consultation table, where every case is fully discussed by the entire court before the writing of an opinion is undertaken.

"The work demands the very best of a Judge's intellectual powers, and he comes to enjoy it as an intellectual pleasure. But, above and beyond all, is the consciousness of the powers possessed by an independent appellate judiciary to mete out justice when it has been denied or to affirm it when strongly attacked, and the joy which comes of righting wrongs through the instrumentality of legal or equitable principles; and all this stimulates a court to stand like a rock against injustice even when popular clamor is for a time raised in its support. Such occasions are not frequent, but when they have arisen the courts have proved equal to the emergency, thus justifying the wisdom of the fathers in making the courts the keystone in our governmental arch."

Judge Jenks, the next speaker, said: "I appear here to-night like a college society, weak in mind and body, with no excuse for presence except the 'grip.' But I would have come if I had to come on a stretcher, to honor Judge Parker."

His address was on the subject of "Judicial Independence." He said he remembered only tow lawgivers who were independent. One was Mohammed and the other John Marshall. The independent Judge should be as independent as a South American republic invoking the Monroe doctrine.

Mayor Low said he was sure he spoke for every inhabitant of the city in felicitating Judge Parker. The very air of the city seemed to make for energy, and the questions that arose in such a city were enough to keep all the courts busy. "I regret to say," he said, "that the transportation companies, with that headstrong spirit so characteristic of them, decline to accept the city's view of their franchises so that the courts may be occupied for years in settling their obligations."

Justice Van Brunt spoke of the problem of expediting litigation. He said that when the courts were consolidated on Jan. 1, 1896, there were 7,000 cases on the calendar, and that up to Oct. 1, 1902, 29,420 cases had been added. In that time 20,686 cases had been brought to trial and 7,280 dropped from the calendar, leaving 8,445 undisposed of. That is, the courts had gone behind 1,445 cases. He said that owing to the inability to fill judicial assignments through sickness or vacancy the courts had lost 1,600 working days, so that with a full judiciary the courts could have kept abreast with their work, and the problem was not so much how to keep up with the work as how to dispose with the arrearage of cases. The excess of cases was largely caused by the increase of accident cases, due mainly to the introduction of power cars.

Assistant District Attorney Littleton spoke on "Judicial Characteristics," and wound up a humorous disquisition on "Judges who have characteristics, Judges who have habits, and Judges who have fits," by saying:

"There are men at the bar, grinding out their lives between the reluctance of debtors and the insistence of creditors, who ought to be on the bench, if for no other than the sake of the creditors. There are men on the bench who could lead a charge who cannot deliver one, who might control an army, but never control their tempers, and then there are men on the bench who are fitted for anything or any time."

COTTON BOLL WEEVIL'S FOE.

Mexican Scientists Discover a Spider That They Believe Will Eradicate the Pest.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 14.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that a series of experiments, covering a period of several years, has been made by expert entomologists of the Mexican Government, with a view of devising some method for eradicating the cotton boll weevil, which pest has caused losses aggregating many millions of dollars to the cotton planters of Texas and Mexico.

It is officially announced that success finally has rewarded the efforts of those scientists and that it has been discovered that a peculiar species of spider which exists in certain localities of the tropics of Mexico will feed on the eggs of the cotton boll weevil and the weevil itself. Preparations are being made to place colonies of these spiders in the cotton-growing regions of Mexico, and it is asserted that the complete eradication of the weevil will quickly result.

A bill is now pending in the United States Congress appropriating a large sum of money to conduct experiments looking to ridding the cotton regions of the pest, and a bill appropriating $50,000 as a reward to the person who first discovers a successful and practical remedy for the pest is now before the Texas Legislature.

BOY SHOT BY COMPANION.

Roving Lad Was in a Group of Gunners on Newark Meadows.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 14.—Henry Sylvester, eighteen years of age, whose home is in Camden, is in the Elizabeth Hospital, having been shot in the abdomen on last Tuesday in the Newark meadows by Elmer Westcott, sixteen years of age, of Manhattan. Accompanied by companions, they came to the meadows to hunt.

Sylvester has said that Westcott pointed his rifle at the group and, exclaiming, "I am going to shoot some of you fellows," pulled the trigger. Westcott said afterward that he was fooling, and that he did not think the weapon was loaded. Westcott has not been seen since.

More than five years ago Sylvester ran away from Camden. Not until he was wounded did his parents learn of his whereabouts. His father visited him at the hospital yesterday.

STATION AGENT HELD UP.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 14.—Robbers held up Arthur Smith, night station agent at Cos Cob, last night when he crossed over from the east to the west-bound station to get the express parcels put off from the train arriving at that time. The thieves drove him back with a volley of stones, and as Smith was unarmed, he dared not venture outside.

After a time it became quiet and he cautiously went to the west-bound station, where he found everything in confusion. The packages had been broken open and the contents strewn about the floor. Smith was unable to estimate the loss to-day.

PUBLISHING OFFICE BESIEGED.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Subscribers for the New England Publishing Company's magazine, which they assert promised premiums to them, have been besieging the offices of the company during the last few days, demanding that the agreement be fulfilled.

Agents had been sent through New England asking for subscriptions to the magazine at 10 cents a number, with the inducement of a substantial premium after 96 numbers had been taken. It is said that 12,000 persons in New England subscribed to the magazine, and hundreds have come here with their ninety-six-premium tickets to get a couch, a dinner set, or a parlor lamp. Few have succeeded in obtaining the premiums and the offices have been filled with indignant crowds. Those in charge of the business disappeared yesterday and the offices are closed.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO. SUED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—A petition has been filed in the Superior Court by P. M. Baumgardner, who says he possesses $6,000 worth of stock in Siegel, Cooper & Co. The petitioner asks the court to dissolve the charter of that concern and wants the business wound up, a receiver appointed, and an injunction issued to restrain the collection of its accounts.

Henry Siegel, President of Siegel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago and of the Simpson, Crawford Co. of this city, said last evening that nothing would result from the proceedings in Chicago. "I know no more about the matter than was told in a telegram which I received from Chicago to-day," he said. "The man was a friend of Mr. Cooper, and only last week bought a few shares of stock in the company from his estate."

NEW LACKAWANNA STEEL BONDS.

Stockholders of the Lackawanna Steel Company early this week will receive a call for a special meeting to be held on March 3, to act on the proposed issue of $15,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. convertible 20-year gold bonds, part of an issue of $20,000,000 which has been underwritten by Speyer & Co. and Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. The bonds are dated April 1, 1903, and are subject to call on or before April 1, 1906, at 107½ and interest. If not called, the bonds are convertible thereafter until April 1, 1915, into the capital stock of the company at par.

The company has outstanding $35,000,000 of common stock, of which $15,000,000 was sold at par to the stockholders in February, 1902. The shareholders will have the privilege of subscribing to the new bonds somewhat under par and interest. The company's total capacity will be not less than 1,250,000 tons of finished steel yearly. The first furnace fire at the Buffalo plant was started Feb. 11.

Yale-Columbia Whist Match.

The first intercollegiate whist match between Yale and Columbia was played yesterday at the rooms of the Knickerbocker Whist Club at the Hotel Victoria. Yale won by a score of 45 to 7. Yale's players were C. Bronson, H. Bronson, D. Webster, C. T. Andrews, C. F. Parsons, D. Biglow, C. F. Joy, G. Merriam, and R. F. James. The Columbia team was composed of C. L. Thomas, J. W. Taylor, C. A. Schneider, R. M. Putzel, F. L. Wells, J. M. Thurlow, W. A. Tice, G. W. Tucker, and A. F. Gutman.

To Discuss Child Labor.

Child labor in Alabama will be described to-night in the Cooper Union Hall by E. Gardner Murphy of Montgomery. Superintendent William H. Maxwell, a member of the Child Labor Committee of this city, will speak upon the child labor problem in New York State.

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CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned he will officiate at the service or services designated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.

CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, Oliver St., Near Chatham Square—The Rev. Mr. Sears, 10:45; the Rev. Mr. MacMurray, 7:30.

MEMORIAL, Washington Square South—The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson; 10:45 and 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.

PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8. Patriotic service for soldiers and G. A. R.

TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, 11; Dr. W. H. Thomson, 5. Fisk Jubilee Singers and address by President of Fisk University, 8.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman; 11.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman; 11:30.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

EIGHTEENTH STREET, Near 8th Av.—The Rev. Arthur Jamieson; 10:45 and 7:45.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—Gen. Ballington Booth, 11; the Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 8.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell, 10:45; Mr. Cornell, 4; Miss Danforth, 8.

PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, 11; the Rev. Dr. James Oliver Wilson, 8.

ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ADAMS CHAPEL, 700 Park Av.—The Rev. Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert, D. D.; 4:30.

BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp; 11 and 4:30.

CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, 11; the Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, 8.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, 11 and 4; the Rev. Dr. Wilbert W. White, 7:30.

FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Pleasant Hunter; 11 and 8.

HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.

MORRISANIA, Washington Av., Near 168th St.—The Rev. Spencer L. Hillier; 11 and 8.

OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 12th St.—The Rev. Allen W. McCurdy; 11 and 4:30.

RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson; 11 and 8.

SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. R. H. Bates, 10:45; the Rev. Mr. Morris, 7:45.

THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.

WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.

WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, 11 and 8; the Rev. William P. Shriver, 4:30.

WESTMINSTER, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11 and 8; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 4.

CALVARY, 4th Av. and 21st St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks; 11 and 8.

CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander Strong, 8 and 11; the Rev. Mr. Lasher, 8.

HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—8, 11, 4, and 8; the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11; the Rev. John Williams, 4; the Rev. James E. Freeman, 8.

HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St.—7:30, 9:30, 11, 12, 4, and 8. The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, 11, 4, and 8.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Walter E. Bentley; 11 and 8.

INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor; 8, 11, and 4.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. David M. Steele; 8, 11, and 4.

ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. Dr. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.

ST. MARK'S, 2d Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. L. W. Batten; 8, 11, and 8.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 46th St.—7:30, 8:15, 9, 10:45, and 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West.—The Rev. Arthur H. Judge, 7:30, 11, and 8.

TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4.

ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—8, 11, and 8. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, 11; the Rev. Dr. James I. Vance of Newark, N. J., 8.

GRACE, Seventh Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryea; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.

MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.

SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.

SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11. "Stabat Mater" and "Fest Cantata," 4.

WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 and 8.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—Prof. William W. Fenn of Harvard; 11.

LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. John W. Chadwick; 11.

MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell; 11:15.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Swami Abhedananda; 3:15.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Henry Frank; 11:15.

CHRIST MISSION, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. James O'Connor; 7:45.

LYRIC HALL, 6th Av., Near 41st St.—Hugh O. Pentecost; 11.

MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephan Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.

MORAVIAN, Lexington Av. and 30th St.—The Rev. Mr. de Schweinitz; 11.

NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11 and 8.

Y. M. C. A., East 23d St., Near 4th Av.—Dr. James H. Canfield of Columbia University; 3:45.

Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St.—Charles E. Yatman; 4:15.

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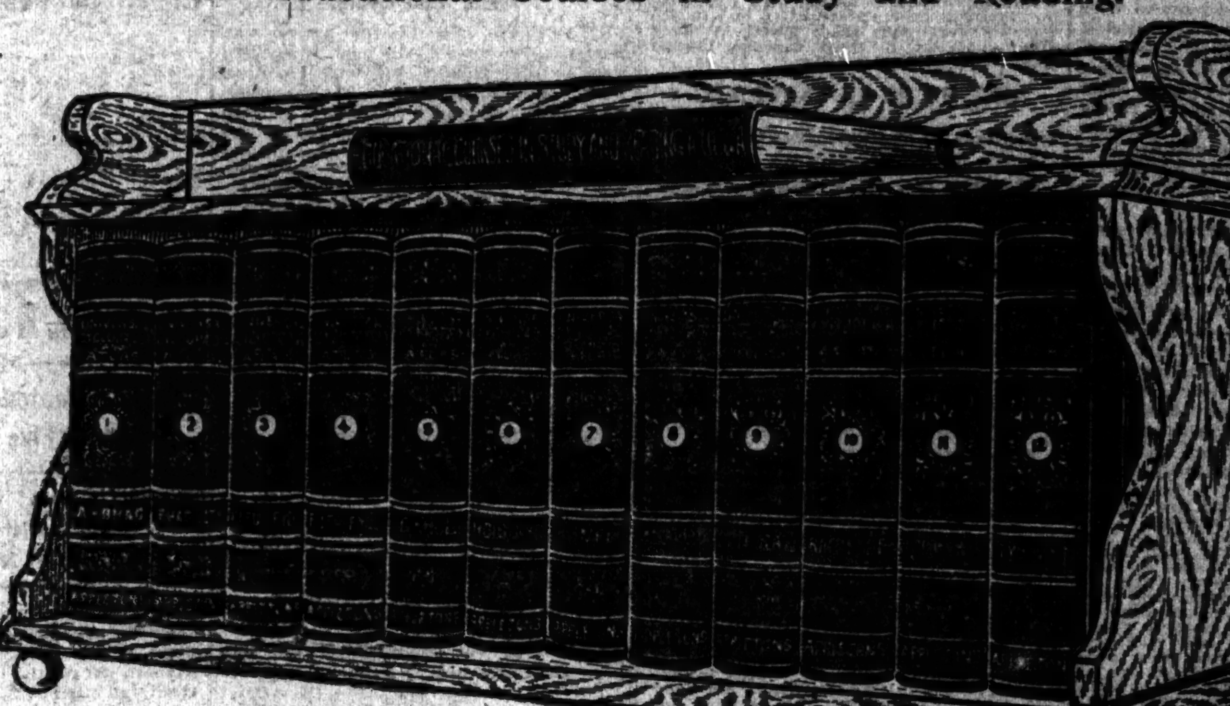

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NO BOOTY FOR CRACKSMEN.

Door of a Safe in an Office on the Upper West Side Was Blown Off.

Safe blowers were at work on the upper west side early yesterday morning. The outside door of a large safe in the office of Maguire Brothers, at 527 West Fifty-fifth Street, was blown open and a couple of holes were bored in the inside door, but the contents were not disturbed.

Thomas Maguire, one of the members of the firm, on arriving at the office at about 6 o'clock found several wet blankets on the front of the safe, and after lifting them up, he ascertained that the outside door of the safe had been blown off its hinges. The safe contained, among other things, $500 in cash.

Mr. Maguire said afterward that about eighteen months ago another safe in his office had been blown open.

Capt. Schmittberger of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, accompanied by Detective Keller, went to the office in the afternoon and expressed the belief that the work was that of "expert cracksmen."

The cracksmen had placed several large planks in the rear of the office to the top of a one-story stable, making a runway to the roof, by which they could escape to Fifty-sixth Street. Some of the planks had been placed against the top of the gate so that if the gate had been opened hurriedly, the planks would have fallen on the person entering. The indications were that the cracksmen tried to pry the door open before resorting to powder. They left no tools behind.

ACCOUNTS SAID TO BE SHORT.

Investigation of the Late Judge Garrick's Management of the Wright Estate Asked For.

A bill, in which the allegations are that the acounts of the late Judge John Garrick, as executor of the estate of Mrs. Naomi C. E. Wright of Jersey City, were $32,000 short, was filed in the Chancery Court at Trenton yesterday by Couse & Perkins, Counsel for George B. Beach of Jersey City, administrator of the estate.

Mrs. Wright was the widow of Gen. E. B. Wright, who was a member of Congress and Prosecutor of Hudson County. She died in 1888. Her property, said to have been worth $80,000, she willed to her nine children. Her daughter, Mrs. Fairy W. Garrick, the widow of Judge Garrick, received two-ninths, Samuel F. De Groot, and Judge Garrick were named as executors. Mr. de Groot died in 1900, and Judge Garrick on Sept. 21, 1901. George B. Beach was appointed administrator to succeed Judge Garrick.

The bill filed for Mr. Beach alleges that Judge Garrick should have turned over property of the estate worth $33,874, and that the administrator can find only $1,304.79. The bill asks that Mrs. Garrick and her son, Louis W. Garrick, be restrained from disposing of certain real estate.

Lawyer Henry Ewald, who was associated with Judge Garrick in the management of the Wright estate, and represents Mrs. Garrick, says that misunderstandings have resulted because of the destruction of Judge Garrick's receipts and papers by the fire that wrecked the Weldon Building in August, 1901. Mrs. Garrick says that her husband informed her shortly before his death that the affairs of the Wright estate were in perfect condition.

DRY DOCK SUIT VERDICT.

Government Loses in Suit to Recover $173,300 from Contractor Walsh.

A jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, after a trial lasting over four weeks, returned a verdict in favor of the defendant in an action brought by the United States against Augustine Walsh to recover $173,300.

The defendant was the constructor of the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, for which he was paid the contract price of $380,000. Subsequently it was discovered, so the Government claimed, that the construction of the dock had been faulty and that the contractor had failed to properly comply with the plans and specifications furnished him, and that as a result of this, repairs were found necessary to place the dry dock in good condition that cost the Government an additional $173,300. It was to recover this sum, with interest, that the Government sued.

UNIONS OPPOSED TO THE GUARD.

Young Men in Jersey City Decline to Join the Fourth Regiment.

Lieut. John McDonald of Company C, of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., which has headquarters in Jersey City, says that in his efforts recently to organize a new company for the regiment he was informed by many young men that they would like to join the regiment, but could not do so because the labor unions of which they were members have recently adopted a rule prohibiting membership in the militia.

He says that twenty of twenty-three young men he called on in the Lafayette District gave that reason for declining to enlist.

Ohio Call to Brooklyn Pastor.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Vance, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has received a call to Grace Church, Sandusky, Ohio. The rectorate of the Sandusky church became vacant through the resignation of the Rev. Winfield Scott Baer, who recently became the rector of St. George's Church, Brooklyn.

Law School Alumni Dinner.

The University Law School Alumni will hold their annual dinner at the Hotel Savoy on Wednesday. John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, Oscar S. Straus, John D. Lindsay, and Abraham Gruber are expected to speak.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Amos Stickney, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, relieved.

Second Lieut. Frank E. Lynch, Second Cavalry, will report to Col. Eli L. Huggins, President of the examining board convened at Fort Myer, Va., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

The retirement from active service of Col. Justus M. Brown, Assistant Surgeon General, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced.

First Lieut. Thales L. Ames, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco on business pertaining to the inspection of powder in store at that point.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. David McCoach, Artillery Corps, is extended three months on account of sickness.

Major Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from his present duties, and will repair to Washington not later than April 30 for assignment to duty in charge of the public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, to relieve Major Theodore A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers. He will also relieve Major Bingham of all other duties in his charge, together with the money, records, and property pertaining thereto.

Major Theodore A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, upon his relief from duty in Washington, will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., and assume charge of the works relinquished by Major Thomas W. Symons, together with the money, records, and property pertaining thereto.

Navy.

Rear Admiral E. H. Gheen (retired) is detached from the recruiting rendezvous in Chicago and ordered home.

Commander J. M. Robinson, senior member board, navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Commander A. V. Wadhams is detached from the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and ordered to the naval recruiting rendezvous, Chicago.

Medical Director J. A. Hawke (retired) is detached from the naval hospital, Mare Island, and ordered home.

Medical Inspector M. H. Simons is ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion; thence to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Arrivals—Lancaster at Hampton Roads, Puritan and Peoria at Norfolk, Ajax at New York, Montgomery at Montevideo, Atlanta at New Orleans.

Sailings—Olympia and Panther for Culebra.

H. A. FLURSCHEIM. FRANKLIN SIMON.

Franklin Simon & Co.,
FIFTH AVENUE,
37th and 38th Streets, New York.

Order Department, (3rd Floor).

On Monday, February 16,

Opening Display of the best Parisian Coutouriers' Spring Creations in

Walking and Reception Dresses.

By special courtesies extended by eminent Parisian model makers to our new establishment, we are enabled to show, simultaneously with their first exhibit in Paris, the same models that dressmakers now leaving for that city will find only displayed on their arrival.

We thus afford the public a first view of the newest creations more than one month earlier than they will be shown elsewhere in New York.

SUCCESS OF THE CHILDREN'S COURT

Results of Merciful System Shown on Parole Day.

Sentence Suspended in 25 Out of 45 Cases—Justice Mayer Gratified—Comment of Justice Scott.

It was "parole day" at the Children's Court, Third Avenue and Eleventh Street, yesterday, and the result was highly gratifying to those who believe in and have taken an active part in the work done there. In addition to the Judge and other officers of the law, a number of women devote their efforts to trying to make good citizens of the apparently hopeless young criminals brought for trial in the Children's Court. There were far fewer heart aches yesterday than in the past for the good women, who have often felt that they have been striving against the impossible. Even when they had a promising subject they too often found that just when they thought reformation was possible the taint of degeneracy had led their charges back to their old ways. They blamed this largely on the reformatory institutions with the associations there.

Justice Mayer sat at the bench, although it is not his regular turn in this court. He had paroled forty-five boys who were to answer for their behavior, and he wished to witness the results. His face soon relaxed from its stern judicial expression, and he beamed with pleasure as boy after boy presented himself with a clean record of reformation, testified to by reputable witnesses and others whose business it is as representatives of various societies to investigate the conduct of those who are paroled.

Justice Francis M. Scott of the Supreme Court sat by the side of Justice Mayer, and took the liveliest interest in the boys as they appeared to give accounts of themselves which warranted the continuation of the parole or the suspension of sentence. He added his encouragement to the words of praise from the presiding Magistrate. Others present who had a lively and gratified interest in the boys were Mrs. Ollesheimer of the Society for Ethical Culture; Mrs. Thomas Gebney Patten, who looks after the boys of Catholic faith; Mrs. Sarah Axman of the Educational Alliance, who cares for the Jewish boys, and Mrs. Selig of the Children's Court of Philadelphia.

Of the forty-five boys who were to have reported, four were missing, and bench warrants were immediately issued for their arrest. The other forty-one were in strange contrast to their appearance when they were found guilty of various crimes in the same court and given another chance to start out right. Their hair had been combed and brushed, and so very clean were their faces that they shone as though burnished. Their clothes had been brushed so that there was not a spot anywhere on the usually ragged garments. Most of them wore collars, and even those who did not had clean shirts. They were a very nice-looking lot of boys. They held their heads high and the hangdog expression was gone.

The reports were so good that sentence was suspended in twenty-five cases. Thirteen boys had their paroles continued and were encouraged with the promise that sentence would be suspended the next time, if they could show as good records at school or at work as those of the boys who had had their sentences suspended. Three low-browed youngsters, whose records on parole were not what they should have been, were committed, having previously been convicted, two for burglary and the other for grand larceny.

One of the boys whose record was particularly good while under the parole of the court had been convicted of stealing $103 from his employer. When he was arrested in a Bowery theatre he had $80 with him. This was returned to its owner, leaving his debt $23. He had been paroled on his promise to pay back this sum to his former employer at the rate of 50 cents a week. The employer was in court yesterday to testify that the boy had come to his place of business regularly each week with the stipulated half dollar. The youngster had obtained other employment through the aid of one of the ladies interested in the work of the Children's Court. The employer said he would be glad to take the boy back. It was deemed best to leave him in his present place, as the boys with whom he formerly worked knew his story and might shame him with it. Before leaving the court the employer told Justice Mayer that he would take the boy back if he had to get rid of the three other boys in the establishment.

Justice Scott and the ladies of the various societies expressed themselves as extremely gratified with the outcome of the day.

"I would like the public to know what this means," said the Justice. "The very great majority of these youthful sinners really did not know clearly the distinction between right and wrong, and were under grave temptation. They have had a chance, and most of them have improved it. They will, I am sure, make good citizens. Under the old system they would have gone to the various reformatories and institutions where they would look upon themselves as martyrs and learned from boys more advanced in crime lessons that would sooner or later have brought them into the higher branches of the criminal courts for conviction and sentence."

Justice Scott said:

"It is years since I have been so deeply interested and impressed with the good courts may do in the way of reasonable mercy. The Children's Court is doing a tremendous work for the good of the community."

McAULIFFE RAIDERS BAFFLED.

Police Paid Another Visit to the Pugilist's Alleged Poolroom, but Couldn't Get In.

For the second time within twenty-four hours the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday afternoon descended upon the alleged poolroom kept by "Jack" McAuliffe over the saloon of "Paddy the Pig" at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. The raid, however, was a fiasco.

A man who said he was Edward Hartman, living at 45 West Sixtieth Street, entered the station house about 5 o'clock and informed Sergt. Sweeney, who in the absence of Capt. O'Reilly was in charge, that payment of a bet he had made in the place and won had been refused him. "There's a hundred people up there now," he added.

Sergt. Sweeney sent Roundsman Shattuck and eight patrolmen to the place in a patrol wagon. The wagon, which was followed by a big crowd, stopped on Thirty-sixth Street, at the corner of Sixth Avenue, and Shuttack, with an axe, walked up to the door at the rear of the saloon of "Paddy the Pig," who is Clarence O'Brien. He demanded admission in the name of the law, but there was no answer. The crowd around began to laugh. Men at windows above could be seen laughing. Shuttack looked at the sign on the door, which was "Murray Hill Athletic Club," but the door remained closed. Shattuck spoke to a man in the doorway of the saloon, and asked him to open the door.

"I'm only a member of the club. I can't open it for you," he replied.

"Why can't you?" asked Shattuck. "You are doorkeeper here."

"Yes," said the man, "but I lost my job."

Then he and the crowd laughted, and Shattuck was beginning to get angry. He turned to O'Brien and asked him to open the door.

"I won't," said O'Brien. "I don't own this place, anyway. The license is in another man's name. I don't see why I should open the door for you."

The crowd laughed again and began to grow facetious at the expense of the raiders.

Shattuck, angry and perplexed, went to a telephone and called up Sweeney.

"They won't let me in," he said.

"All right," said Sweeney, "leave some men to guard the place and come back."

Roundsman Shattuck told four of the men to remain and find out what they could, and he returned to the station with four men in the patrol wagon. The crowd gave them a cheer as they left.

It was said men stood ready with racing sheets in their hands, to throw them into the big stove in case the police got in.

Sergt. Sweeney said he could not leave his desk, or he would have gone and broken in.

"I couldn't order a Roundsman to break in, as he would have had to assume the responsibility," he explained.

McAuliffe and the seven men arrested with him on Friday were arraigned yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, before Magistrate Breen, who had issued the warrants. They pleaded not guilty and demanded an examination. The Magistrate set the case for Tuesday afternoon.

COMMITTED SUICIDE TOGETHER

Aged Brother and Sister Had Lost Their Money in Stock Speculation.

To face absolute poverty after long lives of comfortable independence was more than Edward Jones and his spinster sister Mary, once of Flushing, could bear, so after a month's trial they cut their throats last night in their one furnished room on the top floor of 902A Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, where they lived through the charity of their brother. The man lacked two years of the allotted three score and ten, and the woman was ten years his junior. He died in the ambulance on the way to St. Mary's Hospital, and she was nearly dead when received there.

They were discovered by their nephew, William H. Jones, Jr., seventeen years old, of 239 Marion Street, son of the man who provided for them, when he went to their rooms with their allowance of food in a basket late in the evening. They were lying on the floor clasped in each other's arms, while between them an open razor, a four-bladed knife with the big blade open, and a long hat pin, told the means by which they sought death. Both were unconscious. The woman rallied for a moment.

"He cut his throat and then I cut mine," she gasped, and became unconscious once more.

Their story as gleaned from their nephew was that Jones and his sister had discussed plans for increasing their income by investments in stocks, and that they had started to sell their property with this end in view about eighteen months ago and had gone on throwing good money after bad in the hope of recouping their losses in stock speculation, until they suddenly found themselves without a dollar.

ALL QUIET IN SALVADOR.

President of Republic Denies Rumors of Disturbances.

PANAMA, Feb. 14.—A cablegram was received this morning from San Salvador as follows:

"Complete tranquility prevails here. Congress assembled Thursday, Feb. 12.

"REGALADO"

Gen. Tomas Regalado is the President of the Republic of Salvador.

AGED BANKER INJURED.

An Automobile Struck Michael Duff's Runabout in Central Park.

While driving near the Casino path in Central Park yesterday afternoon Michael Duff, Vice President of the Harlem Savings Bank, was thrown out, and injured slightly, an automobile having hit his runabout.

Mr. Duff is eighty years of age and lives at 127 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. He was driving northward when the automobile, operated by a man who described himself as J. C. Shields of 340 West Forty-seventh Street, struck the carriage. Dr. Goldsmith dressed Mr. Duff's bruised nose and several contusions of his body. Mr. Duff would not go to a hospital, and would not make a complaint against the automobilist.

Arthur W. Norcross a Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Arthur W. Norcross, formerly carrying on a contracting business under the name of Norcross & Co. of Worcester, filed a petition in bankruptcy this morning in the United States District Court. He owes $79,267.08, all of which is unsecured, to about 120 creditors. There are no available assets.

Massachusetts Centenarian Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Feb. 14.—Capt. John F. Stickney, Newburyport centenarian, died this morning at 3 o'clock. His one hundred and first birthday fell on the day of the last State election, and he was wheeled in his carriage to the voting precinct, where he deposited his ballot. Mr. Stickney often spoke of the War of 1812, recalling several privateers which sailed from this port and contested with the vessels of the enemy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The cold wave still continues in the Northwest, with temperatures ranging from zero to 20 degrees below; but it has not yet reached the Upper Mississippi. In the Southern States temperatures have risen and are 5 to 8 degrees above the seasonal average. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England they have fallen decidedly, but are very close to the seasonal average.

The Southwest storm is slowly dissipating over the southern plateau, where it has remained stationary for the past two days, while a secondary disturbance on the extreme West Gulf coast still persists, without change in intensity. Rains have been general, though mostly light, from the Gulf States northeastward through the Ohio Valley and the south portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and there were light snows in the middle and north slopes, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and portions of the lake region. In the Northwest and the West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been generally fair.

The secondary disturbance off the Texas coast now gives some indication of a northwestern movement, and there will therefore be rain or snow Sunday from the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley eastward. There will be no snow south of the Ohio River, except possibly in the extreme Southwest. There will also be snow Sunday in New Mexico, the Central Rocky Mountains, the middle slope, and the Lower Missouri Valley. On Monday rain will continue in the Southern States, rain or snow in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, and snow from the lower lake region eastward.

It will be fair Sunday in the Northwest and west of the Rocky Mountains, and fair Monday from the Upper Mississippi Valley westward and southwestward. It will continue cold Sunday in the Northwest and extreme Central West, followed by rising temperature Monday. It will be colder Sunday in the West Gulf States, and colder Monday in the East Gulf and west portion of the South Atlantic States.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh north to northeast; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh east to southeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh and mostly south, becoming north by Sunday night or Monday morning, and on Lake Michigan fresh to brisk northeast.

Steamships departing Sunday for European ports will have fresh north to northeast winds and increasing cloudiness to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Eastern Pennsylvania, rain or snow Sunday and probably Monday; fresh east winds.

Delaware and New Jersey, rain Sunday and probably Monday; fresh east winds.

Virginia, Rain Sunday and probably Monday; fresh east winds.

North Carolina, rain Sunday and probably Monday; colder Monday in west portion; fresh east to southwest winds.

South Carolina, rain Sunday and probably Monday; fresh east to southeast winds.

Eastern New York, fair in north, snow in south portions Sunday, except possibly rain in extreme south portion; Monday, snow in north, rain or snow in south portions; fresh north to northeast winds.

New England, fair in north, increasing cloudiness in south portion, followed by snow Sunday; Monday, snow; fresh north to northeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania, snow in north, rain or snow in south portion Sunday and probably Monday; fresh northeast winds.

Western New York, cloudy Sunday, with snow in west and south portion; Monday, snow; fresh north to east winds.

Minnesota, fair Sunday; Monday, fair, with warmer in west portion; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

North and South Dakota, fair, continued cold Sunday; Monday, fair, warmer.

West Virginia, rain or snow Sunday and probably Monday.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or snow; winds north to northeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	Times. 1903.
3 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE TIMES's thermometer is 5 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square ... [illegible]
Weather Bureau ... [illegible]
Corresponding date 1902 ... [illegible]
Corresponding date for last 32 years ... [illegible]

The thermometer registered [illegible] degrees at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] degrees at [illegible] P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being [illegible] degrees at [illegible] A. M. and the minimum [illegible] degrees at [illegible] A. M. The humidity was [illegible] per cent. at 8 A. M. and [illegible] per cent. at 8 P. M.

PROF. GEORGE WHITE'S "BOYS."

Conspicuous Men at the Dinner of the Graduates of Grammar School No. 70.

The George White Alumni Association had its annual dinner last evening in the Hotel Savoy. The association is composed primarily of graduates of Grammar School No. 70, in East Seventy-fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Prof. George White has been the Principal of the school for many years. Some of the members of the association were in other schools, and were pupils of Prof. White before he was the Principal of No. 70.

About one hundred members were present. Among them were John F. Carroll, Thomas F. Day, Senator N. A. Elsberg, Adolph Engelsman, Abraham Gruber, Charles A. Hess, Joseph L. Hollander, Lamont McLaughlin, Thomas Snell, Justice Francis M. Scott, Ferdinand Shack, Ralph Trier, and John F. Walsh. The list of speakers included Senator Elsberg, Justice Scott, Abraham Gruber, Judge George Wallace of Queens County, President Hunter of the Normal College, and Col. Joseph A. Goulden. Justice Scott presided, with President Hunter on his right and Prof. White on his left.

Prof. White addressed the members as his "boys." He said that he believed that not enough credit is given to the schoolmasters for doing more for the country, even in these times, than those who occupy more prominent places. Not the least of the services they render, he said, is in showing that a man can live a worthy and successful life and remain poor.

FATAL FIRE NEAR PITTSBURG.

Flames Sweep Through Seven Residences at Tarentum—One Person Dead, Two Dying.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—One person was cremated, two were fatally hurt, two others were seriously injured, and seven buildings were destroyed in a fire at Tarentum, Penn., a village twelve miles north of here, early to-day. The flames started in the residence of D. J. Craig, who was fatally injured. His son, Ray, twelve years old, was burned to death, and his daughter, Hope, eight years old, will die. Mrs. D. J. Craig inhaled smoke and flames, and was injured by jumping from a window, but will recover. Her daughter, Sherley, aged ten years, was so badly hurt that she may not recover.

The Craig residence stood in about the middle of a block of frame houses on Fifth Avenue. Three buildings on either side were destroyed, the occupants being the following: M. D. Ziegler, H. Klagmeir, M. Saperstein, H. Weimer, J. Saphor, and Miller Huhn.

Burned in Natural Gas Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—Six firemen were severely burned early to-day in a natural gas explosion, following a small fire in a Clark Street dwelling. The most seriously injured were Capt. Fred Hutchinson and Lieut. William E. Key. Both will recover. The explosion partly wrecked the building, entailing a loss of $1,500. It was caused by a leak in the natural gas main.

WANTED TO BE MARRIED.

Two Clergymen Declined to Perform the Ceremony at Early Morning Hour.

Two well-dressed persons, each about twenty-five years of age, whose manners suggested that they were elopers from the country, went in a cab to the Tenderloin Police Station at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning and asked Sergt. Mott where they could find a "'Squire."

After some delay the Sergeant understood that they wanted to be married, and he directed them to the Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the Little Church Around the Corner. Dr. Houghton, from a window, informed them that it was his invariable rule not to perform the marriage ceremony after 10 o'clock at night, and sent them to the Rev. Dr. Paddock of the Holy Apostles' Church.

They aroused Dr. Paddock, who said it would never do to disturb the people in the rectory. Thomas Maloney, the cabman, suggested Alderman Parsons, but they had become discouraged, and they told the driver to go away.

LAWYER CHANGED HIS MIND.

Oil Trust Attorney Influenced by Debate on Election of Senators Before Mr. Rockefeller's Bible Class.

A debate as to whether the United States Senators should or should not be elected by popular vote was conducted last evening before the Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the leader. It resulted in the decision that the Senators should not be elected by popular vote.

The Rev. F. P. Brixon spoke in the affirmative and Frank C. Cooper in the negative. The judges were Edward M. Foote, John P. Elder, and Joel Mason. Mr. Elder, who is one of the attorneys for the Standard Oil Company, announced that, while he and another of the judges came with "fixed opinions" in favor of the election of Senators by popular vote, he was compelled by the force of arguments to change his mind. The Rev. Mr. Brixon took the place of A. J. Robertson, who was to have spoken in the affirmative.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was not present, although he had promised to attend.

HE "RAN AGAINST LINCOLN."

One-Time Rival of the Emancipator for the Legislature Dies on Poorfarm.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—John Alsbury, who was known throughout Central Illinois as the "man who ran against Lincoln for the Legislature," is dead at the County Poor Farm at Buffalo, Ill.

Mr. Alsbury was eighty-three years old. He came to this State in 1830. Because of his simplicity, Alsbury had considerable of a following, and when Lincoln was nominated for the Legislature in 1842 he was selected to run against him. During the later years of his life Alsbury became a Populist and was the Populist nominee for Congress in 1896.

FLORENCE BURNS ON THE STAGE.

Young Woman Who Figured in a Murder Case Is Coolly Received.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Florence Burns, who was acquitted of the murder of Walter Brooks in New York City, is having a rather cool reception along the Hudson Valley, where she has been appearing this week at the head of a mediocre vaudeville aggregation.

In black type she is featured on the billboards and in newspaper advertisements. Her press agent calls her "The most persecuted and most beautiful young woman in America."

At this city on Thursday she gave two performances. Five hundred persons awaited her departure from the Palatine Hotel for the theatre. The crowd was so boisterous she turned back and sought shelter in the courtyard. A cab was summoned and hurried her to the theatre, while the crowd jeered.

CARRIE NATION'S EMULATOR.

Miss Boise Smashes Topeka Saloons and is Locked Up.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 14.—Plate glass window fronts of four big Kansas Avenue saloons and of two drug stores were smashed early this morning with an axe in the hands of Miss Blanche Boise, a disciple of Mrs. Nation. The damage amounts to hundreds of dollars.

Miss Boise achieved notoriety some months ago by horsewhipping Mayor Parker, and was in several raids in times past with Mrs. Nation. She gives as her excuse for her hatred of saloons that liquor ruined a favorite brother. She was arrested and placed in jail.

President Wilson Going to St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 14.—It was announced to-day that the Virginia Society of St. Louis will be addressed by President Wilson on April 29, the night before the preliminary ceremonies of the World's Fair, at which Grover Cleveland will make an address. On the same trip President Wilson will address the annual meeting of the Western Association of Princeton Clubs and the reunion of the Western Pennsylvania alumni.

C. C. SHAYNE,

MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT.

Sale of Alaska Sealskin Jackets and Coats.

Plain or trimmed; all sizes.

NOTE. Every garment is made of Seals caught on Pribylov Islands in Behring Sea, the fur of which is dense, handsome and durable, and has the high lustre of the celebrated Martin & Sons London-dyed Sealskins.

Alaska Sealskins have recently advanced 22% in London. Parties buying now will save the difference in the advance price in addition to the discount of 10%, which I allow on manufactured goods.

You can save $30 on a $300 garment; $35 on a $350 garment; $40 on a $400, and $50 on a $500 garment, on this season's prices, and save more than double on next season's prices.

PERSIAN LAMB (Leipzig-dyed) JACKETS AND COATS,

Plain or trimmed with Chinchilla, Mink, Ermine, etc., $150, $175, $200, $250 to $450 subject to 10% cash discount.

Muffs, Boas, Stoles, Victorines, Capes in Fashionable Furs,

At the following discounts:

Squirrel, Fox and Bear	20% discount
Chinchilla, Lynx, Skunk and Marten	15% "
Royal Ermine and Mink	10% "
Russian and Hudson Bay Sable	20% "
Sealskin and Persian Lamb	10% "

CAPES OF PERSIAN LAMB, MINK, SEAL, SKUNK, WOOL SEAL, BEAVER AND OTTER.

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats.

Women's Fur Lined Circulars.

Sleigh and Carriage Robes, prices marked 'way down.

NOTE.—All sales strictly for cash; no goods sent on approval.

Nos. 124-126 West 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.

Carriage entrance No. 129 West 41st St.

H. C. F. KOCH & Co.

125th Street, West.

A Sale of Fine Jewelry.

That we should have been able to secure the entire sample line of Jewelry from three of the most reliable manufacturers at tremendous discounts is, we think, the most notable trade achievement of the year. To-morrow they go on sale. In reading these astoundingly low prices please keep in mind that every piece is perfect. Being manufacturers' samples, they were made with even more than usual care.

FINE GOLD PLATED BROOCHES, a great variety, set with turquoise, amethyst and rhinestones; reg. 50c., 75c. and $1.00, now 19c., 25c., 49c

THE POPULAR WAIST PIN SETS; rose or French gray finish, set with pearls, turquoise and amethysts; reg. 50c. and 75c., now 25c., 39c., 49c

FINE GOLD PLATED JEWELLED HATPINS, also royal copper and sterling silver, in French gray finish; reg. 50c. and $1.00, now 19c., 25c., 49c

FANCY IMPORTED WATCH OR LORGNETTE CHAINS, set with chrysoprase, amethyst, turquoise and emeralds; reg. $1.00, now 49c

FINE GOLD PLATED WATCH OR LORGNETTE CHAINS, solid gold slide, soldered links; reg. $1.50 98c

LADY CURZON LOCKETS AND CHAINS, locket studded with pearls and rhinestones; reg. $1.00 49c

STERLING SILVER LINK BRACELETS, ladies' and children's; reg. 75c. 49c

BELT BUCKLES AND SASH PINS, French gray and gold plated, some set with brilliant rhinestones; reg. $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00, now 39c., 49c., 69c

GERMAN SILVER MONEY PURSES, armor or ring mesh, with chain and finger ring; reg. 75c. and $1.25 49c., 89c

GERMAN SILVER BAGS, armor or ring mesh, French gray top; reg $4.00 2.98

PEARL AND RHINESTONE CLUSTER EARRINGS; also plain Pearl Ear Screws; reg. $1.00 and $2.00 25c., 75c., 98c

Silver Plated Ware.

An important Sale of Silverware which thrifty people will find a welcome chance—it offers none but the best guaranteed quadruple plate at a positive saving of one-third.

FOUR PIECE TEA SETS	3.45
BAKING DISHES	1.95
CANDELABRA, 3 lights, 3.19; 5 lights,	3.85
SUGAR DREDGES	79c
WATER PITCHERS	1.79
BUTTER DISHES	98c
FRUIT AND NUT BOWLS	1.29
BREAD TRAYS	89c
SOUP TUREENS	2.75
COFFEE SETS, 4 pieces	4.98
BON BON DISHES	75c
CHOCOLATE POTS	1.69
COFFEE POTS	1.69
FERN DISHES	1.29

Rogers' Plate.

TEA SPOONS, set of six	45c
TABLE SPOONS, set of six	90c
TABLE FORKS, set of six	90c
COFFEE SPOONS, set of six	49c
ORANGE SPOONS, set of six	88c
OYSTER FORKS, set of six	95c
BUTTER SPREADERS, set of six	1.15
FRUIT KNIVES, set of six	59c
MEDIUM KNIVES, set of six	1.15
COLD MEAT FORKS, each	45c
GRAVY LADLES, each	45c
SOUP LADLES, each	98c
SUGAR TONGS, each	45c

Sterling Silver.

COFFEE SPOONS, set of six	2.38
OLIVE SPOONS, each	79c
TEA SPOONS, set of six	2.95
PICKLE FORKS, each	79c

A Special in Ladies' Umbrellas.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.—About 1,000, 26 inch, of Union Silk Taffeta, tape edges, all silk taffeta covers, silk tassels, paragon frames, steel rods with handsome horn or pearl handles, sterling silver mounted; reg. $2.75 1.59

A Sale of Advance Styles in

Ladies' Suits, Jackets, Waists.

WOMEN'S NEW WAISTS, of fancy open work Peau de Soie, fine cluster tuckings front and back, crush collars, extra full Bishop pouch sleeves, several styles, blue, pink, green, black and white; for Monday and Tuesday 4.75

WOMEN'S SPRING JACKETS, of tan covert, jaunty short effects, slot or strap seams, white satin Duchesse or self-colored satin linings, plain or velvet collars, value $10.00; for Monday and Tuesday 6.95 & 8.75

WOMEN'S SPRING TAILOR MADE SUITS, of all wool Canvas Cloth (Cheviot finish), collarless blouse with postilion, entire suit silk piped; special for Monday and Tuesday 11.75

WOMEN'S SPRING TAILOR MADE SUITS, of Novelty Mixtures, plain Broadcloths and Cheviots, many fancy trimmed, single or double breasted blouse effects, unlined or fancy drops, value $25.00 to $28.00; for Monday and Tuesday 19.75

125th Street West, Between Lenox & Seventh Aves.

COLUMBIA WON AT HOCKEY

Brown Defeated at St. Nicholas Rink by Five Goals to One.

Defeated Team Received Its Goal Through a Mistaken Decision by the Rev. Mr. Wetherel.

Brown and Columbia, each of whom had the distinction of not having won a single game in the intercollegiate hockey tournament, got on the ice at the St. Nicholas rink last night with the determination to arrive at some definite conclusion as to who should remain the tailenders. The result was most gratifying to the crowd of Columbia enthusiasts who occupied all the available gallery space, and the whole rink resounded with their noise. Fate, which has often denied to the Morningside rooters the opportunity to exhibit their loyalty and lung power, was very good to them last night, for Columbia walked through and all around Brown to the score of 5 goals to 1.

The game was cleanly played, free from unnecessary roughness and full of excellent individual plays. Team work, as is usual in the college games, was a missing factor. For Columbia W. Duden did the best work, making several brilliant dashes down the ice and almost invariably through the centre. He handled the puck skillfully at all times, but after bringing it to a good shooting position he invariably negatived his otherwise good work by failing to shoot a goal. He may be excused for that, however, for Brown's strong point was her exceptionally good defense. Goalkeeper Francis and Point Carpenter spoiled many good shots, and if their work had been on a par with that of the forwards, the disparity in the score would have been much greater.

Brown's single goal was a gift, for she didn't earn it. As the donor, however, was a Columbia man, and a minister of the gospel besides, no one made any objections. They only laughed. It happened that the umpire standing behind Columbia's goal was the Rev. Mr. A. H. Wetherel. There was a lively scrimmage in front of the goal and the puck got around behind the net. It struck against the side of the rink and bounded against the back of the net. The Rev. Mr. Wetherel, who had just escaped being thrown down in the scrimmage, got his vision twisted in trying to get out of the way, and thinking that the puck had come into the net from the right side, put up his hand. When an umpire puts up his hands it means that a goal has been scored. There is no appeal.

The half ended shortly after, but just then the reverend umpire's conscience began to work. Pacing up and down, wrapped in thought, he went down stairs to the dressing room and asked if he could change the decision. That was out of the question, however, and Brown's solitary goal was marked up along with the real goals.

Akin made the first score for Columbia on a pass from Hecker two minutes after play began. The blues did all the aggressive work, and ten minutes later W. Duden, on a pass from Cook, scored another for Columbia. The next goal, as has been said, was made by the Rev. Mr. Wetherel, but was credited to Ostly of Brown. In the meantime, Walworth of Brown had been replaced by Judah, for no apparent reason except that perhaps Judah was a better player. Score: Columbia, 2; Brown, 1.

Columbia continued on the aggressive in the second half, and fairly outplayed Brown. Five minutes after play began Hecker shot a goal after a run down the ice. Ten seconds later the puck was put in play near Brown's goal and Hecker, who faced off, made a clean shot into the net. Hecker also made the fifth goal for Columbia from a scrimmage. Wolff took Cook's place in the second half.

The line-up:

Columbia, 5.	Positions.	Brown, 1.
Von Bermuth	Goal	Francis
Benedict	Point	Carpenter
H. Duden	Cover-point	Judah, Walworth
Akin	Forward	Hunt
Hecker	Forward	Otis
W. Duden	Forward	Mackinney
Wolff, Cook	Forward	Ostby

Goals for Columbia—Hecker, 3; Akin, W. Duden. Goals for Brown—Ostby. Referee—Charles Hitchcock, Yale. Goal Umpires—G. A. Taylor, Brown, and the Rev. A. H. Wetheril, Columbia.

HOSPITAL PATIENT A SUICIDE.

Evaded Nurses and Leaped from a Fourth-Story Window.

Just before midnight on Lincoln's Birthday, at Lincoln Hospital, One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Concord Avenue, The Bronx, Charles R. Ritley, sixty-seven years old, a retired butcher living at 1,870 Park Avenue, Manhattan, jumped from the fourth story window and died half an hour after from a number of fractures of his skull. The death was reported to the Coroners' office immediately, and Coroner O'Gorman investigated the case and issued a permit for the removal of the body to the man's home. The police, however, knew nothing of the matter up to late last night.

It was said at the hospital last night that Ritley had probably contemplated committing suicide for some time. He was under treatment at the hospital for senility, and was watched closely. It was noticed by his nurses that he seemed to be watching them furtively. But they thought nothing of it. On Lincoln's birthday, while a couple of nurses and orderlies were going the rounds of the ward shortly before midnight, they were startled by the screams of a wakeful patient.

"He's going out the window!" screamed the patient, springing up in his bed.

The nurses looked at the window to which the patient pointed and caught sight of the form of Ritley, clad in his nightgown, as it vanished out of the window. There was a crash as the aged patient struck the flagging of the courtyard, four stories, nearly one hundred feet, below. They picked him up. He was breathing faintly. They worked over him. But in half an hour he was dead.

Coroner O'Gorman said last night that there was every indication that the man had committed suicide.

TENNIS RULES CHANGED

At Annual Meeting of United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Reports of Committees Indicate a Big Season for the Sport in This Country and Abroad.

Representatives of the majority of the clubs in the United States National Lawn Tennis Association attended the twenty-second annual meeting last night. The meeting was held in the banquet room of the Waldorf-Astoria, and in the absence of Dr. James Dwight of the Longwood Lawn Tennis Club, Boston, Bob Wrenn presided. Palmer E. Presbrey of Boston acted as Secretary. Before the meeting the Executive Committee had a dinner and a private meeting in an adjoining room. The members of the Executive Committee are: William A. Larned, Summit, N. J.; Dwight F. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Gardner, Chicago, Ill.; Malcolm D. Whitman, New York; Raymond D. Little, New York; L. W. Glazebrook, Washington, D. C.; William J. Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.

The United States National Lawn Tennis Association was shown to be in a most flourishing condition, as it now numbers sixty-two clubs and eleven associations. Several new clubs were admitted to membership, among them being the Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-the-Hudson; Meadow Club, Southampton, L. I.; Indoor Lawn Tennis Club, New York; Westchester Country Club, Westchester, N. Y., and the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association, consisting of eleven colleges. A special feature of the coming year will be the fostering of lawn tennis as a distinctive sport by schools and colleges. It was clearly pointed out by Secretary Presbrey that the sport was never in a more flourishing condition, and because of the international flavor imparted to the game it had found favor with many thousands of devotees in this country.

The usual business of re-electing the old officers was gone through with, and the former holders were in every instance unanimous choices. The officers elected were: President—Dr. James Dwight, Boston; Vice President—Robert D. Wrenn, New York; Treasurer—Richard Stevens, Hoboken, N. J.; Secretary—Palmer E. Presbrey, Boston. The new Executive Committee elected is as follows: Kreigh Collins, Chicago; William J. Clothier, Philadelphia; William J. Larned, Summit, N. J.; Raymond D. Little, New York; Louis W. Glazebrook, Washington; Dwight F. Davis, St. Louis; Malcolm D. Whitman, New York.

The first real business taken up was the report of the committee on the advisability of changing the rule relating to let balls. Beals C. Wright was Chairman of this committee, and was assisted by William A. Larned, Raymond D. Little, and Kreigh Collins. Wright reported that it was decided not to change the rule. That no change was contemplated in England, and that in every way it was to the benefit of the sport to keep the rules of the two great lawn tennis playing nations on a uniform basis. He went into the matter at great length, pointing out that it would mean the employment of a greater number of umpires than heretofore. That it was the opinion of the committee that the present rule was equally fair to the opposing players and that it remain as it now stands. This report was adopted by the representatives present.

Then the important subject of the service rule was discussed. Both the English and the American rules were read. Bob Wrenn took the floor and spoke for the adoption of the rule as formulated by the English Tennis Association. He stated that the Britons had come more than half way in meeting the American rules, and advocated that the representatives adopt the rule as submitted from abroad without any change. It was finally voted to adopt the rule without change.

The change as made now causes the rule to read:

The server shall serve with both feet behind, i. e., further from the net than the base line and within the limits of the imaginary continuation of the centre service and the side lines. It is not a fault if one only of the server's feet do not touch the ground at the moment at which the service is delivered. He shall place both feet upon the ground immediately before serving and shall not take a running nor a walking start. He shall deliver the service from the right and left courts alternately, beginning from the right, in each of his service games, even though odds be given or owed.

While this does not materially hurt the American service, it makes it more difficult for the players to get in the twist service. It is better, however, as it obviates all disputes as to foot faults, which the Englishmen think the Americans are very prone to make.

The "changing sides" rule was speedily disposed of. Palmer E. Presbrey spoke in favor of making the rule as proposed by the Britons, and Bob Wrenn followed him. It was a fairer rule, as it made it impossible for a player to hold the shady court to the disadvantage of his opponent. The change to the English wording of the rule was adopted. The rule reads:

The players shall change sides at the end of the first, third, and every subsequent alternate game of each set, and at the end of each set, unless the number of games in such set be even. It shall, however, be open to the players by mutual consent and notification to the umpire before the opening of the second game of the match to change sides instead at the end of every set until the odd and concluding set, in which they shall change sides at the end of the first, third and every subsequent alternate game of such set.

Slight change was made in the rule governing the act of serving, as to whether the server failing to hit the ball with the racquet in serving should it be considered a fault or to have another try. It was voted to make the stroke a fault if the server touched the ball ever so slightly.

Changes suggested by the English Lawn Tennis Association to the international match regulations were referred to a committee to report at the March meeting. The main features of the changes to be considered are as follows:

4. The lawn tennis association of each of the nations concerned shall appoint a Captain of its side; in default of such appointment its side shall appoint a Captain.

5. A referee shall be appointed by common consent of the Captains of the competing sides.

10. Subject to Regulation 6, in singles and doubles, notice of the teams chosen shall be given by such Captain to the Captain of the opposing side not less than twenty-one hours before the time fixed for the commencement of play in each contest. The order of play, as regards singles and doubles, respectively, shall be decided by the Captains of the competing sides, or by the referee if they shall fail to come to an agreement, and shall be announced not less than twenty-four hours before the first notice from the Captains is due. In case of postponement of play, an alteration in the composition of the team can be made, provided always that a player who is withdrawn from a team shall not have started play in his contest, and that due notice be given, that is to say, not less than twenty-one hours before the time fixed for the commencement of play in the postponed contest.

10. If a player be chosen for both the singles and doubles contest, and if the singles be arranged for two consecutive days, then there shall be an interval of one day between the second and third day's play. Provided, nevertheless, that if there be an interval between the first and second day's play, either from postponement, arrangement between the Captains, or the intervention of a Sunday, there need not be an interval between the second and third day's play.

11. In lines 5 and 6 for "team" read "side."

W. H. COLLINS,
G. M. SIMOND,
R. M. HOUGH,
G. R. MEWBURN,
Committee.

London, Dec. 8, 1902.

The schedule of the regular list of tournament fixtures and championship meetings will not be prepared until the March meeting. There was no communication relative to the Englishmen challenging, but it was generally believed that they would, and the delegates present appeared to favor New York as the place for holding the matches.

CHARGES POLICE PERSECUTION.

Manager Keogh of New Star Theatre Accuses Inspector Kane—Arrest Made for Selling Ticket to Minor.

William T. Keogh, manager of the New Star Theatre, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, accuses Inspector Kane of persecution. He says Kane has kept men constantly around and in his theatre for six weeks, annoying his patrons by asking them questions as to how they obtained their tickets if children accompanied them.

Two arrests were made of persons connected with the theatre on charges of selling tickets to minors, and a third arrest was made last night, when Inspector Kane, Capt. Smith of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, Sergt. Gilhooly, and five men of the Inspector's staff and twenty more men of Capt. Smith's command, were watching around the theatre. Frederick Follett, the Treasurer, was arrested on a charge of selling a ticket to Ernest Castagnella, fifteen years old, of 1,636 Madison Avenue.

Inspector Kane and all the others were at every door of the theatre last night and Manager Keogh claimed thirty other policemen in citizens' clothing were in the orchestra, balcony, and gallery. All could be seen questioning persons with children.

Inspector Kane was asked why he kept his men about this particular house, and he answered:

"Commissioner Greene sent orders that the law should be enforced, and I am only doing my duty."

"But why don't you go after the other theatres?"

"We will get after them."

John D. Long Out of Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—It is announced that ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long is out of danger. This welcome news comes from St. Margaret's Hospital, where the patient has been under treatment for more than a month, for a part of that time being in a very serious condition. His physicians state that he is now very comfortable and is doing nicely. His illness was so severe that recovery must of necessity be slow, but sure signs are appearing daily that the distinguished patient is on the road to health.

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You can see a difference between personal STYLE and common FASHION.

Style is the air, the poise, the grace—the movement, that is YOUR OWN—through every change of fashion.

Fashion is common to every woman who can pay for it.

Only one corset helps the development of that individuality which is true STYLE.

LA GRECQUE CORSET.

Not a hard mould for the figure. It helps the figure to mould itself.

Price $2 to $50.

VAN ORDEN, 164 5th Ave

Between 21st and 22d Sts.

TWO RIDERS IN COLLISION.

Young Women Gave Fictitious Addresses After an Accident in Central Park—One Was Hurt.

While riding in opposite directions on the bridle path, in Central Park, near Seventy-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, two young women on horseback met in collision, and one of them was hurt. The addresses that they gave were fictitious, the police said. The young woman who was injured refused medical attendance, and left in a cab for her home.

The women described themselves as Miss Josephine Spalding of 62 East Fifty-fourth Street, and Miss C. J. Walker of 21 West Fifty-fifth Street. The address given by Miss Spalding is that of a vacant house. The one given by Miss Walker is that of the stables of H. M. Flagler.

Miss Walker was thrown to the ground. Miss Spalding was unseated, but she clung to the pommel of the saddle. Her horse turned and began to gallop. Policeman Nolan caught the horse at Seventy-ninth Street.

Miss Walker became unconscious, but she revived before the arrival of an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. She repulsed Dr. Hart, saying she would not accept his services. Her horse was hitched to the cab that took her to her home.

Miss Spalding, who was apparently unknown to the other woman, then mounted her horse again and rode away. She expressed sympathy for the other woman. They were dressed in fashionable riding habits.

Willed $50 for a Banquet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 14.—Herman Bryer, sixty-nine years of age, of 520 High Street, who died of apoplexy on Monday last, has willed $50 to the truant officers of the city for a banquet a month from now.

HARVARD WON TEAM RACE

Yale Runners Beaten in the Boston A. A. Games.

New Record Made by the Amherst Relay Four—Grant Won Two-Mile Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The fourteenth annual indoor games of the Boston Athletic Association were held before an immense crowd of spectators in Mechanics' Hall to-night. Unusual interest centred in the meet because of the star list of competitors entered in the different events. Duffey, Glass, Schick, and De Witt, these are some of the names which attracted thousands to the meet, and, taken with the relay races between Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Yale, tended to keep every one in delightful excitement. Great disappointment was felt when it was announced that Duffey, the crack Georgetown sprinter, had been compelled to be absent on account of a bad cold, but this loss was almost entirely compensated for by the appearance of Yale and Harvard in the first indoor relay race between the two old-time rivals which had been witnessed in many years.

This race and the contest between Harvard and Pennsylvania proved more than enough to make the occasion a memorable one. In the forty-yard invitation race Duffey's absence was fully compensated for by the splendid running of W. J. Holland, who kept up the reputation of Georgetown by winning easily at 4 4-5 seconds. Thompson of Amherst ran the distance in record time, 4 3-5 seconds, in the preliminaries, but that effort was too much for him, and he yielded to Holland in the finals, satisfying himself with second place. The same time was reeled off also in the forty-yard novice race, in which two Technology boys, Williams and Long, finished first and second, respectively. Williams proved quite a star, for he captured first place in the forty-yard handicap from a lead of 7 feet.

Of the long-distance runs, the 1,000 yards was a very pretty race. Stone of Harvard took the lead, and although he fell behind on the fifth lap, picked up and finished [illegible]

[illegible]

ENTRIES FOR CHICAGO'S STAKES

Important Events for the Washington Park Summer Meeting.

[illegible]

Eastern Handicap, one and one-half miles, $3,000 added, 79 nominations. Young Handicap, one mile, one and one-half furlongs; $5,000 added, 117 nominations. Midway Stakes, selling; one mile and a furlong; $2,000 added, 99 nominations. Auburn Stakes, selling; one mile and one-half furlong; $2,000 added, 100 nominations.

For two-year-olds—Lake View Handicap, six furlongs; $2,000 added, 112 nominations. Kenwood Stakes, five furlongs; $2,000 added, 120 nominations. Maywood Stakes, five furlongs; $2,000 added, 130 nominations. Edgewater Stakes, five and one-half furlongs; $2,000 added, 112 nominations. Quickstep Stakes, four furlongs; $2,000 added, 146 nominations.

JUDGES FOR GYMNASTICS.

Intercollegiate Association Perfects Plans for This Year's Meet at the New York University.

The Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association held two sessions in the New York University gymnasium yesterday. Most of the members of the committee took part in the quadruple exhibition on Friday evening and remained at University Heights for the meeting. Those present were A. E. Buery, Princeton, President; W. J. Spencer, Columbia; B. J. Hodsling, Rutgers; A. B. Becker, Yale; E. S. Peck, New York University, and C. De Zafra, Secretary, New York University.

Judges for the intercollegiate meet to be held at New York University on March 27 were chosen at the morning session as follows:

Horizontal and Parallel Bars.—Lieut. H. Koehler, West Point; Otto Steffem, New York Turn Verein; H. Seibert, New York City.

Club Swinging.—F. I. Mets, Jr., Newark Turn Verein; Prof. L. N. Smith, Newark Y. M. C. A.; Dr. J. Petit, Adelphi Academy.

Flying Rings.—Robert Stoll, New York Athletic Club; L. W. Gearherdt, Berkeley Lyceum; Dr. H. S. Chadwick, Central Y. M. C. A.

Side Horse.—Lieut. H. Koehler, West Point; Otto Steffem, New York Turn Verein; H. Seibert, New York City.

Tumbling.—Dr. G. R. Gwathney, Director Public School Gymnastics of New York City; Dr. H. S. Chadwick, Central Y. M. C. A.; Robert Stoll, N. Y. A. C.

The details of the intercollegiate meet were arranged in the afternoon. The New York University management will assume entire control of the meet, and make all preparations and arrangements. Medals, cups, and banners will be given by the university. A championship banner will be awarded to the team winning the greatest number of points, as well as two cups for all-round work. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given in each event.

ICE RECORD BY CRESCEUS.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 14.—The Canadian ice racing record was broken to-day by George H. Ketcham's champion Cresceus, when he covered the mile on the ice track in 2:15. The weather was a degree or so below the zero mark and the track in fine condition. Four thousand people saw the race and appeared to think that Cresceus should even have done a little better, although they gave Mr. Ketcham lots of applause when he drew up to the stand after the trial. The best time ever done on ice in Canada before this meeting was 2:18¾, by Jewell, an Ottawa mare, last Winter over a half-mile track. Cresceus covered the mile with apparent ease. The mile by quarters was as follows: First quarter, 34¼; second, 33½; third, 34½, and fourth, 32¾. These are the fastest quarters ever made on ice. The races completed during the afternoon were the 2:45 trot and the 2:30 pace and trot. The summary follows:

2:30 TROT.

Rex Waldorf, (W. Welch,) Logan, Ohio	4	4	1	1	4	1
Mae W., (E. Benton,) Mountain	2	1	2	2	1	2
Dan Phinister, (J. Aldens,) Fenelon Falls, N. Y.	1	2	5	4	2	3
Mixie McGregor, (J. Leonard,) Potsdam, N. Y.	3	3	3	3	3 dr.	
Sphinx H., (William Baillie,) Kingston	5	5	4	5	5 dr.	

Time—2:19¼, 2:26, 2:26, 2:26¼, 2:27½, 2:25¼.

2:45 TROT.

Nico the Second, (J. Reardon,) Montreal	2	1	1	2	1
B. H. D., (F. H. Crandall,) Troy, N. Y.	1	4	2	1	2
Toppin, (Allie Pape,) Port Henry, N. Y.	3	2	3	3	3
Therold Mack, (A. Hay,) Gananoque, Ontario	4	3	4	4 dr.	

Time—2:30¾, 2:33, 2:31½, 2:33, 2:33.

High School Athletes in Novel Meet.

The High School of Commerce defeated the Commercial High School of Brooklyn last night in a team competition in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. The contest was conducted under a new system of scoring by points, which has been adopted by many of the leading physical instructors. It is claimed that the plan possesses many advantages over former systems for physical development, and, while only a few schools have as yet taken up the plan, it was announced last night that the College of the City of New York would probably arrange next year for a team [illegible]

Columbia's Baseball Games.

[illegible]

FOSS BILLIARD CHAMPION

The Amateur Expert Beat E. W. Gardner at Hanover Club.

Deciding Game of Amateur Billiard Players' Tournament Was Full of Brilliant Playing.

Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw added new laurels to his title of amateur billiard champion of the Amateur Athletic Union by defeating Edward W. Gardner of Passaic in the "tie" for the championship of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players of America at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, last night. His score was 300 to Gardner's 149, and for the fourth time during the two weeks' tournament he made a higher average than any of the other six contestants. He played twenty innings, which gave him an average of 15, while Gardner, who played one inning less, had an average of 7 16-20.

Foss was beaten in his first game, the third of the tourney, by Charles F. Conklin of Chicago, but ever since that event he has played wonderfully well, and clearly demonstrated his right to the title of amateur billiard champion of the United States. There may be one who can beat him, but that person would have had to play some extraordinary fine billiards in order to outpoint the Haverstraw expert during the last ten days.

There was an unusually large number of club members and guests present at last night's game, and every one of them was perfectly satisfied that the better man had won. Foss never showed to better advantage than he did last night, and while his average was not so high as on two previous occasions during the tournament, his work was of the finest kind, and some of his shots shone out more brilliantly than any he had ever executed in previous competitions.

Foss won the bank and led off with a perfect carrom, leaving the balls in good position. He had to use the bridge on his third shot, and then made three easy carroms, only to slip up on a simple single cushion shot after he had made 6.

Gardner began with a cushion carrom, but misjudged an angle shot from the side on his second attempt, and Foss went on [illegible]

[illegible]

could not miss it, but he played for position and the cue ball went wide of the second object ball.

A murmur of surprise was heard around the crowded room when Foss failed to run out the necessary 68 points, and as Gardner's pluck and endurance are limitless, he still had a chance, for he is never beaten until his opponent wins right out. Without the slightest sign of nervousness and seemingly as confident as when he began the contest, Gardner clicked off the carroms as merrily as if he were within a few points of the coveted prize. He played open table and cushion carroms at will, and ran along nicely, while the spectators wondered at his coolness. His resolute work was fruitless, however, as he fell down on his thirty-ninth shot, after having made his best showing with a run of 38. Foss got only 1 on his next attempt, and Gardner made 3. This left Foss 1 to go, but he got it almost without an effort and won the National championship title, as well as the special prize for first honors, a leg on the Eagle Cup, and two prizes for the best grand average and the highest run in the tournament. The scores:

Foss—6 3 25 0 5 0 0 10 2 65 73 2 27 0 2 3 0 66 1 1. Total, 300; high runs, 73, 66, 65; average, 15.

Gardner—1 20 0 22 12 11 2 1 7 0 1 19 5 2 0 0 1 38 3. Total, 149; high runs, 38, 20, 22; average, 7 16-19.

Cornell Fencing Team Won.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The Cornell fencing team, consisting of W. L. Bowman, 1904; F. F. Pino, 1905, and G. J. Nathan, 1905, defeated the Syracuse Young Men's Christian Association fencers here to-night by winning seven bouts and drawing two. The local fencers were comparatively green men, but made a good showing. They were Harry Baumgras, Fred Delano, and Fred E. Haun. The drawn bouts were between Pino and Baumgras and Nathan and Haun. Bowman was easily the best man with the foils in the competition. The judges were Col. William Verbeck, Dr. J. W. Plant, and George Bradshaw.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Feb. 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 70, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar. Preferred causes.

151—Rowland vs. Goerter.
179—Egan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
549—Migatz vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
General calendar.
90—Twohig vs. Compagnie Generale.
180—Phelps vs. Netherlands Am. Steam Nav. Co.
173—Fiske vs. Graham.
175—Hilkofsky vs. Hillyer.
[illegible]—Birckhead vs. De Forest.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 9:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.

5818—Thomas Morgan.
4445—Isidor Wolf.
5379—Gerson M. Kra[illegible]
[illegible] Bower.
5374—Samuel H. Folkart.

[illegible]

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Feb. 16.

[illegible]

"Another Important Art Event."

The American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

On View February 20th

The

Valuable Pictures

By

Great Masters

Of the Early English, Dutch, Flemish and French Schools,

Belonging to

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On THURSDAY and FRIDAY Evenings, FEBRUARY 26th and 27th.

An Illustrated Catalogue

Containing 54 illustrations by Elson & Co. will be ready for delivery on the 19th inst. The edition is limited to 200 copies, one-half of which has already been subscribed for. Price $10.

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

IF YOU have need of a weekly quotation sheet, giving current prices for stocks and bonds, you will find the WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT, published as part of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the most compact and convenient reference publication issued.

Among the features which the Supplement contains, are:

1.—Calendar for the week, giving list of dividends, coupons and interest payable, meetings and elections to be held.

2.—A complete quotation list of all bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with range of prices for current year, last sale, bid and asked price, date of maturity and interest dates. From this information can be figured the yield of a bond without reference to any other publication.

3.—Record of stock transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for the week, giving the range for the year, the net change amount of capital stock outstanding, date and per cent. of last dividend, and record of sales for preceding week.

4.—Clearing House Bank Statement and reports of non-member banks.

5.—Latest quotations of National and State bonds.

6.—Money market conditions.

7.—Quotations of outside securities.

8.—Items of interest to general investors.

This SUPPLEMENT, with the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, will be mailed you for fifty-two (52) consecutive weeks upon receipt of Two Dollars and a Half ($2.50).

Referees Appointed—New York.

[illegible]

Westchester County Court Calendar.

[illegible]

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Benner. Same vs. Same. (2.) Same vs. Faust. (1.) Same vs. Forbes.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.

[illegible]

Queens County Court Calendar.

[illegible]

TRANSIT REFORM MOVE

Some Views on the "No Seat, No Fare" Agitation.

Provision in Manhattan Railway Company's Charter Which Forms the Basis of Lawyers' Committee Report.

Interest of no ordinary character in the communication sent to Attorney General Cunneen by the Sub-Committee on Law and Legislation of the West Side Citizens' Rapid Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred in regard to the Manhattan Railway Company was general yesterday, especially in regard to the "no seat no fare" part of it. This law is alive and operative.

"Much surprise," said a member of the Law and Legislative Committee, "seems to have been occasioned by the publication of the report of the sub-committee on the Manhattan Railway Company of the West Side Citizens' Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred.

"The provision referred to is in Article VIII. of the charter of the company, which was procured from the then Rapid Transit Commission in November, 1875. That article provides in its various sections for the time within which the road was to be built, and for the rates of fare which were to be charged, which were not to exceed 10 cents for any distance under five miles and not to exceed 2 cents per mile for each mile in excess of five. It also provided that there should be commission cars, 'to be run during certain hours at reduced rates of fare for the accommodation of the public and of the laboring classes,' and on these 'the rate of fare should not exceed 5 cents between the Battery and Fifty-ninth Street,' and for certain other distances was not to exceed 8 cents.

"The fourth section of this article further provided that special cars were to be run between 5:30 and 7:30 in the morning and 5 and 7 in the afternoon, and were to be designated 'commission' cars, and that these 'shall be in numbers sufficient to accommodate the public and the laboring classes during the hours indicated and shall be run at intervals really to afford such accommodation.' It also provided that if seats were not furnished in these commission cars during these hours a passenger should 'be entitled to occupy a seat in another car upon the train without paying additional fare.'

SECTION RELATING TO SEATS.

"The fifth section of the article, a part of which is quoted in the report of the West Side Citizens' Committee, reads as follows:

"Article VIII., Section 5—A seat in a car other than a 'commission' car shall (except during the hours above indicated) be provided for every passenger upon any train who desires and demands such a seat; otherwise, and except during said hours, such passenger shall be entitled to travel without payment of fare. As a part of any train of cars, there may be one or more of the kind known as 'saloon cars' or 'drawing-room cars,' with special arrangements for extra comfort and space; and there may be demanded of, charged to, and collected from each passenger who shall, when a seat in another is provided, occupy a seat in such a 'saloon car' or 'drawing-room car,' an extra (though not unreasonable) rate of fare, in addition to the rates hereinbefore fixed and determined."

"The first sentence in the above paragraph is that quoted in the report, but the second sentence perhaps is as interesting to a portion of our citizens as the other, except that it may be a question as to whether it compels the road to furnish 'drawing-room cars,' or whether it merely empowers them to do so, since the word 'may' is used instead of the word 'shall,' for a portion of our citizens certainly might like to have better accommodations for an increased fare if this could be furnished, even if it was only granted outside of rush hours.

"I see that Messrs. Skitt and Sage are quoted as saying that they do not remember the 'no seat no fare' provision in the Manhattan charter. This may enlighten them. Manhattan has no charter unless it is the one I have quoted from and commented on. And the Attorney General can mandamus them to make provision that the public shall ride free when there are no seats."

"I have not yet," said ex-Judge John F. Dillon, General Counsel for the Manhattan Company, "examined into the matter closely enough to warrant my giving an opinion that would be of value in regard to the 'no seat no fare' question. But it seems to resolve itself to this—assuming that the company is by its charter required to give each passenger a seat—that those aggrieved must, under present conditions of payment for passage, sue for return of fare. But what a howl you'd hear from the public if you closed the gates after admitting only just so many passengers as there were vacant seats!

"Still the transit problem is vastly complicated and embarrassing. New York has so quickly outgrown transit accommodations, and many people believe that owing to the peculiar configuration of Manhattan there never will be a time when adequate transit facilities will be given at all hours of the day with surface, subway, and elevated transit."

Charles A. Gardiner, of counsel for the Manhattan Company, asked to be excused on account of pressure of business from discussing the communication sent by the West Side Citizens' Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred, adding to his message that the charter of the company as a public record would speak for itself.

CHAIRMAN LEHMAIER'S VIEWS.

James S. Lehmaier, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, repeated yesterday what he said on Friday in regard to the Attorney General of this State having ample power to enforce the provisions of the Manhattan Railway's charter law. As to the section of the charter quoted in the report sent to Attorney General Cunneen which compels the giving of seats to every passenger and provides that passengers not provided with seats shall travel without payment of fare except during "commission hours"—5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M.—this held when fares were 10 cents in non-rush, or non-"commission," hours and 5 cents in rush, or commission, hours, and holds now.

"We have," continued Mr. Lehmaier, "every confidence that the Attorney General of the State of New York will discharge his duty. How the no seat, no fare problem will work out I cannot discuss in detail. The possibilities of a transit corporation are vast and elastic. The problem will be solved.

"We have been asked what we propose to do if the Attorney General does not move. While we have privately considered the subject, we do not consider that it would be courteous and just to this official to discuss this publicly. We have given a great deal of time to the consideration of the various questions now agitating the public in regard to transit matters, and the report of the Committee on Law and Legislation was carefully drawn by competent men.

"Apart from the fact that the fundamental charter of Manhattan provides that every passenger shall be furnished with a seat on demand, it is also provided that passengers shall be provided with proper access to and egress from stations, and that station platforms shall be properly covered so as to afford shelter to waiting passengers. Conditions at Rector and Barclay Streets, for instance, exhibit not only a scandalous disregard of the terms of the charter, but are a menace to comfort and health.

"One other important matter. Conditions show clearly the necessity of a board of local railroad Commissioners. Our Committee on Law and Legislation, through Senator Russell and Assemblyman Wood, has at Albany introduced a bill with this aim. The State Board, however able, is incapable of dealing with home transit problems. An efficient railroad commission would take up these problems and not wait for pressure of public opinion."

EX-MAYOR DARLING EXPELLED.

West New York Democrat Accused of Working for Republicans.

At a meeting of the Hudson County Democratic Committee in Jersey City on Friday evening, ex-Mayor Ord Darling of West New York was expelled for working for the Republican candidates at the latest election. He admitted that he had worked against Philip Bindernagle, the Democratic candidate for Freeholder, but said he did not do so on political grounds.

Bindernagle was convicted several years ago of keeping a poolroom and was sent to the penitentiary. He was a Freeholder at that time.

Lord & Taylor.

Monday, February 16th,

Opening of 1st Spring Shipment in

Blankets, Silkoline Comfortables and White Bed Spreads.

Special sale of medium grades of above goods at popular prices.

Blankets,	*Blankets,*
¾ bed size, at, per pair,	double bed size, at, per pair,
$1.75, $2, $2.50, $3.25	$2.25, $3.50, $4.25.

1,000 pairs Light Weight Blankets, full size; blue and pink borders, suitable for spring and summer use, at **$1.00 per pair.**

Two Special Numbers in *Heavy, Full Size White Crochet Bed Spreads,* at 98c. & $1.25 each.

Figured Silkoline Comfortables, filled with pure white cotton; exclusive designs; two grades; usual price $1.25 & $1.75, to-morrow's price, 98c. & $1.25 each.

All High Priced Comfortables at Large Reductions.

Spring Wash Fabrics.

A tempting display of exquisite novelties in fancy weaves and harmonious colorings in new Wash Dress Fabrics, among which are many specialties confined to us for this market, on sale to-morrow, together with a *Special Offering of 9,000 yds. Fine Batiste,* in beautiful floral designs and dainty, neat figures; value 18c., at 12½ cts.

Linen Department.

Special for Monday and Tuesday.

All Linen Damask Table Cloths, heavy weight; choice selection of designs.

Size 8-4x8-4, at $2.00 each. Size 8-4x10-4, at $2.50 each. Size 8-4x12-4, at $3.00 each.

Napkins to Match at $2.50 & $3.00 a dozen.

1,000 dozen Huck Towels, strictly all pure flax, hemstitched—a variety of handsome damask borders to select from, special at $3.00 a doz.

Turkish Towels, heavy weight, full bleached; size 27x54 inches, at $3.00 a doz.

500 pairs All Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases, hand embroidered; variety of new designs; size 22½x36 inches, special at $1.75 pair.

Linen Sheets, strictly all pure flax, hemstitched, for full size beds, heavy weight, at $6.00 pair.

Broken Lots of Hand Embroidered and Mexican Drawn Work Centre Pieces, Tea Cloths and Scarfs — slightly soiled and handled—At Reduced Prices.

Broadway and 20th Street.

"WOMAN IN BLACK" SENTENCED

Heaps of Complaining Letters from Well-to-Do Persons Submitted in Court.

Maraudings of "The Little Old Woman in Black," will cease for the next six months if no influence interferes to prevent the execution of the sentence passed upon her yesterday by Magistrate Deuel in the Yorkville Police Court, who committed her to Blackwell's Island for that period. According to the officers of the Charity Organization Society, who through Assistant Superintendent Godfrey appeared as complainant, she is one of the most troublesome and persistent beggars they know, having been on their records for no less than twelve years, and the Magistrate was fairly astounded by the huge mass of correspondence which Mr. Godfrey exhibited in support of his statements.

Roughly counting, it was seen to consist of hundreds and hundreds of letters, most of them on fashionable stationery for the little old woman scorned to prey upon those of humble fortune. Every missive, according to Mr. Godfrey, was a letter of inquiry or complaint from householders she had attempted to inveigle. Not all the offended ones, he said, complained of her importunities alone, for there were in the heap many stories of household articles, ornaments, and other things, generally of small value, that had been missed after her departure.

The little old woman, who wept all through the hearing, is about sixty-five years old, four feet six inches tall, and weighs not more than eighty pounds. She is clad in deep mourning, and is tidy in appearance. Her further description as furnished by herself does not matter, for it too often varies in essential details.

Her name, she said yesterday, was Elizabeth Hennery, but "Miss Hendricks," "Miss Lucy Henderson," and "Miss Hennessy" are others that she has used, according to those who know her best. Mr. Godfrey further said that she comes of a family of expert beggars, who live at 300 Henry Street, consisting of two other sisters, one a hunchback, and a brother, all well known to the society.

Her arrest, it appeared, was made by Policeman Hartigan of the court squad, who noticed her going from door to door along Madison Avenue Friday afternoon and made her a prisoner near Sixty-seventh Street, after he had seen enough to satisfy him he was making no mistake.

Richard Watson Gilder, the poet, it is said, is one of the little old woman's victims, and his appearance in court as a witness was contemplated. The subpoena, however, was not served. Some names of writers culled at random from the heap of letters were those of ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, C. H. Lette, W. D. Morgan, and Mrs. Samuel S. Cox.

Meanwhile the tiny prisoner stood sobbing and pleading at the rail, which her head hardly reached, that she had no other means of living, and had to live somehow; that she had no idea that she had done any wrong, and that she was too old to work. Her apparent dejection touched the Magistrate, even in the face of all that evidence for as he sentenced her he told her he was sorry for her, and his voice was not unkind as he told her that in sending her to the almshouse he felt that she needed a home.

"Stick to the bridge that carries you safe over." For more than sixty-nine years DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has done that to thousands of sufferers from Lung and Throat troubles.—Adv.

LINER'S TUSSLE WITH WAVES.

Oil Thrown Overboard at One Stage of the Germanic's Voyage to Calm the Menacing Waters.

After nearly nine days of about as rough weather as a transatlantic steamship ever was called upon to pass through, the White Star liner Germanic, from Liverpool, got in yesterday morning apparently little the worse for the severe pounding she received from head seas and high winds. The liner sailed from Liverpool on the 4th and every day of the voyage, according to officers and passengers alike, was one continuation of gales and confused seas. Several times on the way over the gales reached such terrific proportions that Capt. Smith had to slow his vessel down until she was making just headway. On one occasion the ship was barely under headway for nearly three hours.

Of the nine rough days, probably the roughest was last Monday, when the liner was able to log only 333 knots. On that day two of the port glasses on the starboard side were smashed by big combers, while the rest of the ship was shaken to such an extent by the angry elements that pleasure on board, so far as eating and sleeping were concerned, was out of the question.

From 2 o'clock Thursday morning until 7 A. M. the following day the Germanic encountered a succession of gales of the first class. At times during those hours the ship made only a little over 5 knots an hour, while at the end the seas became so confused and so mountainous in size that Capt. Smith decided to throw oil on the waters to calm matters down as much as possible. The passengers said the waves looked like big mountains and that some of them would come to a dead stop and wait for the creeping liner to butt into them, to the great discomfort of all on board.

The Germanic brought 28 cabin and 184 steerage passengers. Among the former were J. D. Hanna, Capt. T. P. Fisher, and Dr. James Turnbull.

HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

An East Side Workingmen's Association Plans to Establish One.

The Arbeiter Ring, an east side social and benevolent association, which has representatives in all the east side trades unions, has decided to try to create a fund for establishing a home for consumptives. It has called a general conference of its members, to take place on the second Friday in May, at which the question of creating such a fund will be discussed.

The Arbeiter Ring has a membership of 20,000 or 25,000, and is the largest organization of its kind on the east side. It has insurance and educational features and several reading rooms on the east side. Committees have been appointed to investigate the sweatshops and collect statistics as to the proportion of people who die of consumption, which has for some years been large in the tenements which have been used as workshops.

Methodist Book Committee.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has general supervision over the publishing business of the denomination, continued its annual meeting yesterday at 150 Fifth Avenue. From the profits of the Book Concern a dividend was declared for superannuated preachers and for the widows and orphans of preachers. The amount so appropriated was $75,000, as against $50,000 last year.

Stern Brothers

will exhibit to-morrow their First Spring Importations of

Carriage and Street Wraps, English Walking Coats and Jackets, Silk Rain Coats

Also a large line of Domestic

Silk Coats, Blouses, Tailored Jackets, Rain Coats and Traveling Garments

In Their Enlarged

Costume Department

a choice assortment of

Street and Evening Gowns

in all the newest materials

For Present and Early Spring Wear

Later Importations of Paris

Street and Evening Waists

Made and Embroidered by Hand, of Linens, Batiste, Crash and Crepe de Chine, and

From Their Own Workrooms

Exclusive styles of All over Laces, Natural, Dull Finish and Handspun Linens, Plumetis, Cheviots, Figured and Striped Madras, Basket Cloths and Dotted Swisses

And in addition To-morrow

A large collection of

Women's Waists

Of Figured Cheviots, plaited front,	$1.25
Of Satin Striped Madras,	$1.69
Of Silk Finish Canvas, plaited front and back,	$1.98
Of White Silk Mull with black polka dots,	$2.25
Of Glazed Blocked Oxford, Duchess Front,	$2.50

An Exceptional Purchase of 3,500 Yards

Fancy Striped Waistings

In Granite, Prunella, Armure and Natte Grounds in white and colors, 28c

Regular price 65c and 75c yd.

Cotton Dress Fabrics

To-morrow

12,000 Yds. { Pure Linen Etamines, Panama and Novelty Cotton Vestings, in all colors white and natural, 18c

Embroidery Department

High-class Novelties in Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Embroideries, Galloons, Medallions, Allovers and Skirtings. Batiste Embroidered Robes and Waists in hand-made new designs;

Also for Monday A Special Importation of

Nainsooks, Edges and Insertions

at 8, 13, 17, 22, 29 & 35c yd.

One-third Less Than Regular Prices

Imported Parasols

A collection of Imported Parasols, comprising many novel and exclusive effects, has just been received and will be on exhibition for the first time to-morrow.

Main Floor.

Special Values in

Lace Curtains and Bed Sets

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, plain and figured, pair,	95c, $1.25, $2.75
RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS, with lace insertion and edge, pair,	$1.25, $1.45, $2.35
CROSS STRIPED CURTAINS, for windows and Portieres, all colors, pair,	$1.65, $2.25, $2.95
RUFFLED RENAISSANCE BED SETS, for single and double beds,	$4.95, $6.00, $6.75

Estimates and designs furnished for all styles of Lace Panels, Curtains and Bed Sets.

Third Floor.

West Twenty-Third Street

MISTOOK CAT FOR BURGLAR.

Brave Miss O'Donohue Cautiously Opened the Window and Emptied a Revolver at a Figure on the Back Fence.

A young woman with a nerve that has won the admiration of her neighbors and also that of the police of the East New York Station is Miss Ella O'Donohue, who lives with her mother and sister at 293 Hendrix Streets. Early yesterday morning Miss O'Donohue, who is twenty-three years old, was awakened by a noise at the rear basement door of her home, and after listening became convinced that burglars were trying to get into the house. Getting quietly out of bed, she donned a dressing gown and tiptoed to a bureau in her room, where she kept a big revolver and a policeman's whistle, which belonged to her brother, who was a policeman, and who died some time ago.

Without awakening her mother or sister, Miss O'Donohue made her way to a rear window, and, quietly raising the sash, peered down into the yard, with the revolver cocked and ready. She fancied that she saw the figure of a man moving in the darkness toward the back fence.

"Stop! What do you want here?" commanded the young woman.

There was no response, and taking aim with the revolver Miss O'Donohue fired twice at the shadow. It continued to move, however, and the young woman standing in the window fired four more shots at the supposed figure, emptying the revolver. None of the shots apparently took effect. The shooting had awakened Miss O'Donohue's mother and sister, and they were beginning to scream in fright when she went to the front window and blew the policeman's whistle. Roundsman Ryan, who was some blocks away, heard the alarm and came to the house on the run.

"What's the trouble?" he asked.

"Why, there's a burglar around in the back there, if he hasn't got away," returned Miss O'Donohue.

The policeman went around the house to investigate, and Miss O'Donohue joined him there, after she had put on a cloak and slippers and had slipped three fresh cartridges into her revolver.

"I can't find any trace of a burglar," said Ryan, after searching about the yard.

Suddenly the roundsman gave a jump and put his finger to the trigger of his revolver.

"Gee!" he exclaimed. "What's that?"

A black something had sprung out of the basement areaway and landed at the feet of Miss O'Donohue.

"Why, it's Tom, our cat!" said the young woman. "I guess he was scratching at the door for some one to come down and let him in."

"Well, I'll be d—I mean I want to say I admire your nerve, anyhow, Miss O'Donohue," and the roundsman returned to patrol, while the young woman, with a pleasant good night, returned to her slumbers.

North German Lloyd's Booklet.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has issued a pamphlet, entitled "How to Get There," which tells the tourist starting from New York just what he has to anticipate in his contemplated voyage to any part of the world. It contains, among other things, an alphabetical list of the important cities of the world and how to reach them by the North German Lloyd steamships. The time occupied in trips from London to the principal cities of Great Britain is given, as well as similar information for trips from Paris to all parts of the Continent, from Gibraltar, and from other starting points to every part of the world, including Egypt, India, China, Japan, and Australia. It is full of hints to travelers as to how they should conduct themselves on their arrival in strange countries, what they should do with their baggage, and how to care for their valuables.

Tudor Prince on Maiden Trip.

The new steel steamer Tudor Prince, which arrived yesterday on her maiden voyage from Sunderland, is the latest addition to the Prince Line fleet of steamers. The Tudor Prince was built by the Sunderland Shipbuilding Company, Sunderland, is 360 feet long, 48 feet breadth of beam, and 31 feet depth of hold. She is 4,208 tons gross and 2,751 tons net register, with a dead weight capacity of 7,200 tons. She has been built expressly for the New York and South African trade, and is commanded by Capt. Curtis.

Chicago Traction Time Extension.

The Protective Committee of the Chicago Union Traction Company, North Chicago Street Railroad Company, and West Chicago Street Railroad Company has extended the time for the deposit of stock as provided in the call dated Jan. 20, 1903, to and including March 2, 1903.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

On Monday We Will Offer in

TAILOR MADE SUITS (Department Second Floor.)

New Spring Models in Black, Blue and Brown Venetian Cloth, collarless blouse, braided, faced with taffeta and fancy trimming; flare skirt, trimmed with braid; silk drop skirt, at . . $21.00 each

Handsomely trimmed Dress Skirts, new models; Peau de Soie, $14.50 and $17.98

Also many new models in Veiling materials, $18.75, $21.50 and $23.50

PEDESTRIAN SKIRTS.

A Large Assortment at $4.98 and $5.50.

WHITE SHIRT WAISTS.

New importation, best styles in Alexander cloth,	$2.50 to $4.98
Batiste, Vesting and Persian Lawn . . .	$4.95 to $9.50

Sweeping Reductions in Fur Pieces.

Lovers of Fine Furs will do well to call and inspect our large assortment offered at a big reduction from former prices.

WHITE GOODS AND LACE

SPECIALS.

New Importation of Venise Galloons, 65c. to $6.25 per yard, very fine quality and patterns confined exclusively to us. Also included in this lot will be Allovers in White, Butter and Arab, $2.10 to $9.98 per yard.

500 yards fine White English Pique, at .	25c., 35c. and 48c. yard
1,750 yards 40 inch Lawn, at	10c. and 15c. yard
2 cases English Long Cloth, piece of 12 yards, ...	$1.38
50 pieces Mercerized Cheviots and Oxford Shirtings,	15c. to 88c. yd

PROMPT EXECUTION OF ORDERS AND INQUIRIES BY MAIL

Entrances on Three Thoroughfares.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

BEST & Co

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

New Styles for Spring and Summer in Boys' Negligee Shirts, Blouses and Pajamas.

Shirts of fancy and white madras, fancy percales, white and fancy cheviots, plain flannels, fancy Scotch flannel and botany cloth; prices ranging from 98c. to $2.00.

Blouses, Military and Sailor, of lawn, brown linen, white and fancy madras, white galatea, plain flannel, fancy Scotch flannel and percale; prices ranging from 50c. to $1.75.

Pajamas of flannelette, white and fancy cheviot, white and fancy madras, fancy Scotch flannel and silk and cotton mixture; sizes from 2½ to 18 years; prices ranging from 75c. to $3.25.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Oriental Rugs.

To make room for new importations, we offer this week special inducements in *India and Persian Carpets,* in a large variety of sizes and colorings, suitable for Parlor, Library and Dining room.

Also

90 Fine Antique Daghestan Rugs, $30.00.

60 Kurdistan Rugs, sizes about 9x4 ft., $20.00.

100 Guenje and Karabagh Rugs, sizes about 7x3.6 ft., $13.50 & $15.

50 Rugs of Various Weaves, $10.00.

110 Small Karabagh Rugs, $5.50.

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DECORATIONS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.

Many people who would like to have their country houses reveling in freshness, comfort, and picturesqueness have not decided to make them so because they think the expense would be too great.

A sure way of getting those people to think differently is to have them come in here, chat with our decorators, and see our country house furnishings in wall papers, draperies, cretonnes, rugs, mattings, and artistic furniture.

Already questions, some complex, are being put to us about country house decoration. Bring us yours to answer, and you will find how inexpensive factory prices are, when you

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ANDERSON & CO., 470 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Stowaway Dead in Coal Bunker.

The British steamship Rippingham Grange, which arrived in New York yesterday, reports that when four days out of Swansea the body of a man was found in the coal bunkers. He is supposed to have been a stowaway, and whether he committed suicide or died of starvation will never be known. The body was buried at sea on Feb. 1, in latitude 52 degrees, longitude 40 degrees.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. The New York Times. Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
February 15, 1903.

ENGINEER DAVIS BLAMED

Coroner's Jury's Verdict on the Westfield Disaster.

RAILROAD NOT RESPONSIBLE

Mitigating Circumstances Found to Favor the Engineer—A State Railroad Commission Recommended—Questions for Expert Consideration.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 14.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of the fatal railroad disaster which occurred on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, near Westfield Station, on the night of Jan. 27, when a train on the Philadelphia and Reading branch crashed into a local train on the Central of New Jersey branch, rendered their verdict at 3:15 this afternoon. The document was very lengthy and recommends certain improvements of trains and engines. The jury placed the blame for the accident on the dead engineer, James Davis, of the Philadelphia flier.

After the testimony was completed yesterday afternoon the jury adjourned to meet again after dinner and arrive at a verdict. They met again about 7 o'clock in the rooms of the Board of Health, and they remained in private session until midnight, when they stated that the verdict would not be announced until to-day. Shortly after noon Foreman Fiske of the jury telephoned to Coroner Bunting at Elizabeth that they had arrived at a verdict and would be pleased to have him come to Plainfield and sign the document as soon as possible. The Coroner arrived here about 3:05 and went directly to the rooms of the Board of Health. Everything was in readiness and all the Coroner had to do was to attach his signature to the finding, which he did.

The Coroner said that he would lay the verdict before the Prosecutor, who in turn would hand it over to Judge Van Sickle of the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Elizabeth, and the matter would probably be called to the attention of the Union County Grand Jury, which had been adjourned over until Tuesday to receive the Coroner's verdict.

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

The verdict in full is as follows:

"From the evidence brought out at the inquest, we believe that this collision was caused by the failure of the engineer, James N. Davis, of Engine No. 27, A. C. R. R., operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, drawing Train No. 621, to observe the following signals displayed to warn him of approaching danger:

"First—The red lamp set on the ground at Cranford, which notified him to stop for orders.

"Second—The distance or cautionary block signal, a green light just west of the Westfield station, which gave warning that the block ahead was occupied.

"Third—A red lantern swung back and forth across the track by a flagman at the Broad tSreet crossing, Westfield, 874 feet from the last-mentioned block signal.

"Fourth—A red lantern swung by the rear brakeman of Train No. 13, who was within thirty yards of the road crossing when Train No. 621 passed him; and finally, the home block signal, showing red and green lights, which indicated that he must come to a full stop, as the track ahead was occupied. This signal is located 2,136 feet from the warning signal.

"Although from the evidence, we cannot find that the railroad company, or any of the officials, can be held criminally responsible, there are certain mitigating circumstances in regard to the action of the engineer which should be taken into consideration. The said James N. Davis, who has since died from injuries received in this accident, was thiry-four years old, in the best of health, and was one of the most experienced and valued engineers on the road.

"On the run from Philadelphia in the morning with train No. 614 his own engine, No. 321, became disabled, and he was obliged to leave it at Trenton Junction and take engine No. 27 from a local milk train to bring his train to Jersey City. Although this engine appears to have been in good condition on Jan. 27, 1903, an examination of the work books of the company shows that it was in the shops between Jan. 7 and 17, 1903, for the repair of a crack in the steam chest and for various minor repairs.

"Although there is no report against the engine in regard to leaking steam after Jan. 24 there is no doubt that there was an unusual amount of steam escaping from some part of the engine during the run from Jersey City to Westfield the night of the accident. This escaping steam the engineer claims in his ante-mortem statement obscured his vision so that he could not see the signals without shutting off steam.

"As the air was heavy this steam, settling around the engine, was probably the cause of his not seeing the train order signal at Cranford, consisting of a red lantern placed on the ground, thus failing to receive the warning from the train dispatcher that train No. 13 was on the track ahead.

"Engineer Davis states that, finding it necessary for him to get at the injector, he missed the signal. This was probably the cautionary signal before referred to just west of the Westfield Station, and, as has been shown by actual experiment, at the rate of speed he was going at the time it would only take forty seconds after passing Westfield to strike the rear of train No. 13.

"The time table shows that, as a usual thing, he would have a clear track, with nothing ahead, from Cranford Junction to Plainfield, but owing to a stalled train on Track No. 4 the Easton train, No. 13, had been ordered to run ahead of No. 621 on Track No. 2.

"Engineer Davis, failing to receive his order at Cranford, did not know that his train was ahead, and, unfortunately, Train No. 13 had a hot journal on the tender, which, in the judgment of the engineer, required his attention, and caused him to make an unusual stop a short distance west of Westfield station, where the accident happened.

"We make this lengthy explanation to show that, although the engineer, James N. Davis, with his great responsibility in caring for the lives under his charge, failed in his duty in not keeping a lookout for the signals, the instances above narrated were against him, namely, the escaping steam, Train No. 13 on an unusual track, and an accident to No. 13 which caused it to make an unusual stop.

"The fire which occurred immediately after the collision and added greatly to the horrors of the wreck was probably caused by the explosion of the headlight and burning gases escaping from the tubes of the engine when the smoke box was broken in. However, there were two stoves in each of the two rear wrecked cars, which probably increased the rapidity of the conflagration.

"Our investigation shows that this division of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, between Jersey City and Bound Brook, is equipped with electric, pneumatic, and automatic block system, which is operated automatically by the movements of trains over the track, and this system is said to be one of the best installed on any railroad.

"After a thorough examination, we believe the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey to be free from any criminal responsibility for the accident above referred to.

QUESTIONS FOR A COMMISSION.

"We have carefully considered measures that should be taken to guard against the repetition of accidents of this kind, and would suggest close study of the following questions:

Is the traffic of this railroad greater than can be safely handled; if so, what is the remedy?

Should not all stoves be prohibited, and all passenger cars be heated by steam from the locomotive?

Should not the headlights on engines be electric, or something safer than a lamp containing a large quantity of oil, which, in cases of accident, is liable to cause fire?

Should railroads be required to provide another man in the cab, whose sole duty it would be to look out for signals?

Should not a stricter observance of the rules relating to signals be insisted upon by the railroad officials, this especially in regard to distance or green signals?

Should not the railroads adopt, in connection with their automatic visual signals, some one of the automatic safety devices that are now in the market, which actually shut off the steam, apply the brakes, and stop the train, if the track is blocked or out of order?

"To arrive at a correct decision in these matters, which requires a great deal of serious and expert study, we suggest that the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, now in session, pass a bill providing for a State Railroad Commission, to be appointed by the Governor, composed mainly of disinterested experts or practical railroad men, who shall investigate the above questions and others of equal importance which may be brought to their attention.

"This commission should have the power to enforce such rulings and to require the adoption of such devices as will add to the safety and comfort of the large traveling public throughout this State.

"We would call attention to the fact that statistics show that in Great Britain, where trains are run equally fast and where the traffic is much more crowded, but where trains are operated strictly on the block system, not a single passenger lost his life during the year 1901, while in this country, where many roads are still without block signals, there were during the three months ended Oct. 1, 1902, 1,434 collisions, in which 148 persons were killed."

General Superintendent Huntington of the Central Railroad, when seen at his office in Jersey City and shown a copy of the findings of the Coroner's jury, said that the intentions of the jury in recommending certain improvements were well meant, but that the railroad was now making all possible improvements in every direction and would continue to do so. He explained that certain railroads out West were experimenting now with electricity for headlights, but that his road was experimenting in a small way with acetylene gas and hoped it would prove a better substitute than electricity for the present oil headlights in the locomotives. He said that at present 99 per cent. of the locomotives in the country were using oil for headlights.

The block signal system used on the Central Road, he said, was the best that is known at the present day. They have at present under consideration an automatic device which will, if successful, bring to a stop all trains that have passed signals. He said the contrivance in question would shut off the steam and apply the air brakes when a train had passed a danger signal. He said the appliance had been experimented with some eight years ago out West, but for some reason was not successful.

In the near future all crossings will be either depressed or elevated at streets. The principal improvement of this character will be at Elizabethport, where the trains of the Long Branch Division cross now at grade.

JUMPED FROM A WINDOW.

Patrick Brady's Moans Aroused Other Boarders Before He Attempted Suicide.

Patrick Brady jumped from a window of the third story of Frederick Foster's house at 161 East Fifty-sixth Street early yesterday morning. He was injured seriously and was taken to Flower Hospital. As Patrick McBreaity he went to the house to board a week ago. He is thirty years of age.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the other boarders in the house were aroused by hearing moans in the room occupied by the man, and when Mrs. Foster went to inquire if he were ill he apologized for the noise he made and said he was all right. A few minutes later the boarders heard the raising of a window and soon afterward a scream, followed by a noise as if something had struck the ground. Michael Jennings, a saloon keeper, while at the corner of Third Avenue at the time, saw the man jump and he picked up the body just as the other boarders came out of the house.

An ambulance surgeon said the man had a compound fracture of the skull and internal injuries. Mrs. Foster said that the man was very quiet and that he appeared at the supper table for the first time on Friday evening, but spoke very little to the others present.

James Brady of 341 East Forty-eighth Street said that on Friday evening he took dinner with his brother in Mrs. Foster's house and afterward passed some time with him in his room. He said that his brother acted very queerly and tried to quarrel with him. He was so worried about his brother's condition that he called to inquire about him yesterday morning. Then he was informed of the attempt at suicide.

FERRY PROPOSITION REFUSED.

H. H. Rogers Declines to Accede to Commissioner Hawkes's Staten Island Plan.

Commissioner of Docks Hawkes has received a letter from H. H. Rogers definitely declining to accede to the Commissioner's proposition that each of the bidders run an independent ferry line between Staten Island and Manhattan. The Rogers proposition was to run two ferries, one to Tompkinsville and the other to West Brighton.

The Commissioner proposed that Mr. Rogers should operate his line to Tompkinsville and that the Rapid Transit Company should continue to operate its ferry to St. George. This Mr. Rogers declined, with its appended condition giving his company only one slip, and because he considered the rental asked by the city too high. Mr. Hawkes expects to make a recommendation to the Sinking Fund Commission on the subject early next week.

IRON MOLDERS TO MEET.

Conference with Founders at Cincinnati to Consider a Nine-Hour Workday.

A special conference has been called between the conference committees of the Iron Molders' Union of North America and the National Founders' Association, composed of employers, for Wednesday, in Cincinnati, to consider the question of proposed changes in an agreement between the two associations, which will affect about 65,000 iron molders. Civil Service Commissioner William A. Perrine, representing the union iron molders of New York and vicinity, will leave this city for Cincinnati this evening to attend the conference. He is the principal business agent of the Iron Molders' Conference Board, consisting of twelve local unions in the metropolitan district.

For some years past the union iron molders have had an agreement with the National Founders' Association by which all matters in dispute were left to arbitration, and the result has been that no general strike of iron molders has occurred for at least five years. Several small strikes have taken place, but they were unauthorized and only affected a few men.

One of the most important points to be taken up at the convention will be the nine-hour workday. In some cities the iron molders are working nine hours a day, but in most cases the hours are from nine and a half to ten per day. Several months ago a conference was held in this city between representatives of the Iron Molders' Conference Board and the National Founders' Association to consider the question of a nine-hour workday. It was then decided by the employers that the time was not ripe for the shorter workday. The unions have reached the conclusion in the meantime that the time is ripe for it now.

Business Agent Perrine said last night that the finances of the Iron Molders' Union of North America never were in a more flourishing condition. Regarding its beneficial features, he said:

"The last quarterly report showed that the receipts for the sick benefit fund, for which members pay 8 cents a week, were $152,231.11. The expenditures were $134,116, showing an increase of $18,115.11 over the expenditures. The total amount in the sick benefit fund is now a little over $40,000. In six years it has disbursed $525,972."

Bust of Clara de Hirsch Unveiled.

A bust of Clara de Hirsch was unveiled yesterday afternoon in the Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, at 225 East Sixty-third Street. The bust, which is from the chisel of E. Hanaux of Paris, was presented to the home by Baron Maurice de Forest.

The unveiling ceremonies were held in the library on the second floor of the institution, and many of the friends of the home were present. Mr. Oscar Straus, whose wife is President of the Board of Managers of the home, delivered an address.

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These India Silks are all of standard makes, in choice designs and colorings, and FULLY GUARANTEED. The best patterns are exclusive and controlled by us. THE PRICES ARE FAR BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

10,000 Yards

Highest grade CORDED JAPANESE WASH SILKS, just from the looms and by far the best line ever shown in this city.

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West Twenty-third Street.

DEPOSITORS EXCITED AT ASBURY PARK

Monmouth Trust Co. Fails to Open and Officials Won't Talk.

Syndicate May Take Over and Reorganize the First National Bank Which Failed on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 14.—Considerable excitement prevailed here to-day among the depositors of the Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit Company because of the fact that the institution failed to open its doors this morning, as promised, and because the officers declined to make any official statement to the public.

Just before noon James R. Vreedenburg, a State Bank Examiner, arrived, with two assistants, and at once began to examine the books and securities of the trust company. This afternoon Mr. Vreedenburg said:

"Until our investigations are completed, which will be a matter of two or three days, no statement of the condition of the trust company will be issued."

As early as 8 o'clock depositors besieged the locked doors of the company. By 9 o'clock the corridor was crowded, a majority in the throng being women. They attempted to enter the office, but those inside wouldn't even explain why the officials had broken faith with them. The angrey depositors remained until 12 o'clock, when they departed.

The trust company's officials stated late last night that there were no financial connections between the concern and the First National Bank that would imperill the standing of the former institution. They wouldn't deny, however, that the trust company might suffer through the bank's failure.

President Twining of the trust company positively refused to discuss the affairs of the institution. When asked to make a statement he replied:

"I have nothing to say further than this: 'Things are not nearly as dark as they have been represented.'"

S. A. Patterson, one of the Directors of the company, said:

"Whether the trust company will open its doors again depends upon the stability of the securities held by the officers. Just how much money has been advanced to the Frazer Mountain Copper Company of New Mexico, which President Twining of the trust company promoted, I cannot say. I do not know the value of those securities."

It is understood that an effort will be made to reopen the trust company on Thursday, provided that institution is pronounced solvent by the State Examiner.

President Kroehl of the defunct bank was more communicative. He said this afternoon:

"The depositors of the bank will be paid in full; there is no question about that."

Bank Examiner Schofield, who is now in charge of the bank, declined to make public the financial condition of the institution, but he volunteered the information that he did not think there would be any call upon the stockholders to make up any deficiency; that the assets of the bank would equal its liabilities.

The sudden closing of the bank, it is said, was precipitated by the Comptroller of the Currency demanding that the real estate held by the bank be turned into cash at once. This the bank couldn't do at the present time without a sacrifice. They attempted to retain the real estate until a more favorable market opened, and the bank statement sent to Washington Feb. 9 showed them still in possession of it.

The bank has been in poor condition for several years, but it has lost no money, it is claimed, for the last eighteen months. The depreciation in value of real estate taken about ten years ago, together with losses suffered through several big local failures, absorbed the surplus of $70,000 and the undivided profits. According to reliable information the bank is crippled to the extent of about $325,000, and it is declared that the assets, if they do not equal this amount, will fall not more than $30,000 below it. The bank had about 800 depositors.

Late this afternoon President Twining of the trust company and President Kroehl of the bank were in conference with Henry Steinbach, a wealthy local merchant, who represented several business men willing, it is said, to assume the obligations of the closed bank and reorganize the institution on a sound financial basis. Connected with Mr. Steinbach are Clarence Steiner, Martin L. Bamman, Frank B. Conover, and Charles Lewis, merchants and hotel keepers. The proposition was submitted to Receiver Schofield, who telegraphed his Chief at Washington concerning the new developments, and asked if the Controller of the Currency would entertain such a proposition. In case a favorable reply is received the bank will be reorganized at once and be ready for business next week.

The Steinbach syndicate had decided to gain control of the First National Bank several weeks before the crash came, and a majority of the Directors, including President Kroehl, were favorable to the scheme.

The closing of the First National Bank and the trust company has not affected the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank in the least. The latter concern was open for business all this morning, and there was no run. On the other hand thousands of dollars were deposited, and several new accounts were opened.

President Henry C. Winsor of the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank said to-day that depositors in the closed bank who felt the need of immediate accommodation would be treated in his bank as liberally as was consistent with sound banking.

HALF-HOUR BLOCK ON BRIDGE.

Elevated Car Jumped the Track and Was Overturned at a Switch.

Traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge railroad was blocked for half an hour yesterday morning by a car of the Fifth Avenue elevated line jumping the track and overturning at a switch in the Brooklyn terminal. There were no passengers in the car at the time and the guards jumped in time to escape injury.

The accident occurred at 10 o'clock. The overturned car blocked the tracks and passengers on the Brooklyn Elevated bound for Manhattan were transfered to the trolley cars at the Brooklyn terminal. A shuttle train was also operated while the overturned car was being righted and replaced on the tracks.

Horner's Furniture

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THIS is what our stock presents all the time—all the new designs and creations of the Furniture world as they are produced, together with all the newest effects in coverings. With the approach of Spring the incoming of new goods will be of daily occurrence from now on. But whether just from the manufacturers or a short time in stock, our collection will be found the most attractive in the city, both from its variety, newness and price inducements—in suites as well as in single pieces—from the plainest to the richest made, and in all the fashionable woods.

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Furniture Makers and Importers.
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MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAN

Commissioner Lindenthal Describes the New Structure.

The Proposed Construction Which Will Be Passed Upon by Mayor Low's Recently Named Commission of Experts.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal allowed to be released yesterday through Private Secretary Marriott a description of the Manhattan Bridge over the East River between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Mayor Low said last week in a letter appointing a commission of experts to pass on the plans that some new ideas had been worked out on this suspension bridge, and the city wanted five engineers in the country to say whether the plans should be adopted as prepared by the Bridge Department.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal writes that the Manhattan Bridge, which is now in course of construction, is situated on a line beginning with the intersection of the Bowery and Canal Street, crossing the East River at Pike Slip, in the Borough of Manhattan, and reaching the Borough of Brooklyn at the foot of Washington Street, and ending at Fulton Street in the same borough. The bridge crosses the East River above high water 135 feet over the navigable channels as fixed by the United States Government.

The following is the description of the bridge:

"The main structure consists of one main or river span and two side or land spans of equal length, the whole structure being symmetrical to the middle of the main span. The length of the main structure is as follows:

	Feet.
River span	1,470
Two land spans, 725 feet each	1,450
Total length of main structure	2,920
Total length of bridge structure, including approaches, about	9,900

"The bridge and approaches will be the longest city bridge in the world. The grade of the bridge structure is 3.1 per cent., rising from each end. The superstructure of the bridge is made up of four chains of eye bars, properly stiffened and braced, from which the floor system is suspended. These chains have their ends anchored in masonry anchorages, and are supported by two steel towers 1,470 feet apart and rising to a height of 400 feet above high water. The chains are spaced 27 feet, 40 feet, and 27 feet apart, and brackets projecting on both sides of the bridge carry the promenade and make the total width of the bridge 122 feet.

"The capacity of the bridge is as follows:

On the lower deck:

1. One roadway 35 feet and 6 inches between guardrails. The roadway will be wide enough to permit four three-horse teams to pass abreast. There are no braces or girders of any kind above the roadway, making it free from occasional drippings or icicles.

2. Four trolley tracks, two on each side of the roadway, and completely separated from it.

3. Two promenades, 11 feet and 9 inches each, carried by brackets on each side of the bridge and affording a clear view of the river.

On the upper deck:

4. Four elevated railroad tracks located in pairs between the outside chains.

"Stairways are provided at several points of the bridge to take the passengers to the promenade in case of accident to the elevated railroad cars on the upper deck. The eight tracks across the bridge are estimated to have a capacity of two hundred million passengers per year under ordinary conditions of traffic.

"At each of the two anchorages stairways for foot passengers and four passenger elevators are provided for. So are also public comfort stations, and a large hall available for public meetings and the like. The bridge will therefore be accessible to passengers also at Cherry and Pike Streets in Manhattan, and Water and Adams Streets in Brooklyn.

"The structure will be fireproof throughout. The roadway will have a foundation of steel buckled plates, and the track foundations for the eight lines of railroad, as well as the promenade s, will be likewise of non-combustible material.

"The type of structure used for the main span shows many advantages. The chains and the stiffening trusses form one framework with positive and definite attachments. The form of truss is such that the greatest resistance is offered where it is most needed, the truss being shallow enough at the centre to cause small temperature and deflection stresses, and deep enough at the quarter points to resist well the load stresses. The form of trusses used will result in a considerable economy in metal. Owing to the great weight of the structure, this bridge will be one of the stiffest suspension bridges built. By the rigid attachment of the chains to the towers, the behavior of the bridge is made independent of any reliance on friction devices, and the action of the bridge under load will be like that of an elastic body. Finally, the eye bar links used for the chain make this type especially well suited for speedy erection.

"A recent instance of a long span suspension bridge built of eye-bar links is the Budapest Suspension Bridge in Austria, now being completed. It has a main span of about 1,050 feet.

"The general design is such as to secure architectural beauty of outline as well as engineering merit, and combines the desirable elements of utility, beauty, and economy with great rigidity, strength, and permanence."

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT BY NEW YORK'S GREATEST CHINA STORE

An entire stock of rich cut glass to be closed out at exactly one-half the regular price.

An entire line of etched glassware to be closed out at one-third less than regular price.

A sale of cut glass water bottles, jugs, trays, oil bottles, etc., at special prices.

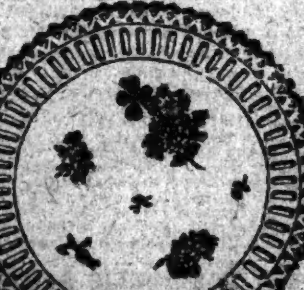
A sale of Dresden decorated plates with open edge border, gold traced. Five sizes; particulars below.

THE CUT GLASS SET TO BE SOLD. This cut glass set, as illustrated above, is a good quality glass, deeply and richly cut, with cut stem and star cut foot. Other patterns are coming, and this one must go. To effect an immediate sale the following prices are installed:

	Reg. price.	Special price.
Goblets	$13.50 doz.	$6.75 doz.
Tall champagnes	13.50 "	6.75 "
Saucer champagnes	13.50 "	6.75 "
Clarets	12.00 "	6.00 "
Sherry	10.50 "	5.25 "
Cocktails	10.50 "	5.25 "
Wines	11.00 "	5.50 "
Cordials	7.50 "	3.75 "
Water tumblers	10.50 "	5.25 "
Champagne tumblers	9.00 "	4.50 "
Whiskey tumblers	9.00 "	4.50 "

ENGRAVED GLASS SET TO BE CLOSED OUT. This is one of the daintiest patterns that we have had, but new ones are coming, and we have decided that this one must go. This is the only excuse for this very important reduction.

	Reg. price.	Special price.
Goblets	$3.00 doz.	$2.00 doz.
Saucer champagnes	3.20 "	2.15 "
Tall champagnes	2.70 "	1.80 "
Clarets	2.65 "	1.77 "
Cocktails	2.70 "	1.80 "
Wines	2.60 "	1.75 "
Sherries	2.60 "	1.75 "
Cordials	2.50 "	1.62 "
Pousse Cafe	2.50 "	1.62 "
Water tumblers	1.20 "	.80 "
Champagne tumblers	1.10 "	.75 "
Whiskey tumblers	1.10 "	.75 "
B. & S. tumblers	1.80 "	1.20 "
Beer tumblers	1.30 "	.87 "
Handled lemonades	2.65 "	1.17 "
Finger bowls	5.00 "	3.30 "
Quart decanter, unhandled	1.00 each	.70 each
Quart decanter, handled	1.35 "	1.00 "



DRESDEN PLATES. These are the open border plates, with the scattered Dresden flower decoration in the centre. The edges are open work traced in gold. Many of our customers have inquired for these, and it is with pleasure that we announce the arrival and special sale of some 500 dozen, arranged in two lots.

Fruit, Entree, Salad or Dessert size, at 38 cents.
B. & B., Ice Cream and small B. & B., or Almond plate, either size, at 28 cents.

Although the stock is large, they will not last long at these prices. See cut.

CUT GLASS WATER BOTTLES. Special for this sale, two different patterns of water bottles, at $2.00 and $2.75 each.

CUT GLASS JUGS. Two new and very richly cut glass jugs, tankard shape, specially priced, at $7.50 and $9.75 each.

SALAD BOWLS. Fruit, salad or berry bowls, new patterns, specially priced, at $2.75 and $4.50 each.

HANDLED OILS. Nicely cut, good size handled oil or vinegar bottles, 75c. each.

SPOON TRAYS. Something new in spoon trays, specially priced, at $2.25 each.

CELERY TRAYS. Full size, richly cut, celery trays, specially priced, at $2.75 each.

WEST 21ST & WEST 22D STS.,
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West Fourteenth Street.

FEBRUARY 28TH Is Stock Taking Day

We never carry stock from year to year.

Each season's goods must be sold the season bought.

This policy, formulated years ago, has never been deviated from—few, IF ANY, close out so completely as we—few, IF ANY, would take such losses to effect sales.

With us cost enters not into consideration.

To Sell Is First and Only Thought.

Wash Dress Fabrics — In Preparation for Inventory

Satin Striped Dimities—white and tinted grounds in exquisite color combinations and designs, both neat and elaborate effects—clean, fresh and crisp—regular value 39 cents—As pre-inventory special .... .17
Fine Dress Batistes—neat pin, polka, coin and cluster dots, conventional figures, scroll, solid and lace stripes, also flower designs—variety of colorings, including white and black patterns—firm and serviceable—excellent value .. 12½
Frostine Mousselines—value .50 .... .39
Mousseline de Creme—value .50 .... .39
Novelty Crepes—opal tints .... .45
Spatter work Novelties .... .21
Printed Dress Muslins 9
Silk Shirting Madras—fine quality—endless variety of neat stripes, also choice plaids—value .39 .... .17
Fine Scotch Plaids, Zephyrs—all the leading clans—24 cent quality 12½
Fine Zephyr Ginghams 9½
Mercerized Chambrays .... .19
Fine Scotch Ginghams .... .15

Dress Goods, Black and col'd — In Preparation for Inventory

All Wool Albatross—value .49 .... .39
All Wool Zibelines—value .49 .... .39
54-inch Snowflake Suitings—value .79 .. .59
45-inch French Voiles—value 1.19 .... .89
50-inch Imported Prunellas—leading Spring shades—value 1.29 .... .98
52-inch Fine Camelshair Zibelines—value 1.35 .... .98
42-inch Silk Sublimes—newest colorings—value 1.29 .... 1.00
44-inch All Wool Black Poplins—round cord .... .75 .98 1.29
45-inch Black Mistrals—value .98 .... .79
44-inch Black Silk and Wool Japans—value 1.98 .... 1.59
46-inch Black French Voiles—fine crisp finish—value 1.89 .... 1.59
50 and 54-inch Broadcloths .... .98 to 2.75

Dress Silks, Black and col'd — In Preparation for Inventory

Fig'd Satin Foulards—newest Spring colorings and designs, Pin Head and Polka Dots, small and medium Figures, 24 inches wide .... .59 .69 .79 .98
Novelty stripe and Corded Taffetas, 27-inch Hemstitched Taffetas; 34-inch Natural Colored Pongees—value .69 to .75—all at .... .59
Fancy Striped Satins—Black, White and desirable colorings—value .50 .... .39
All Silk Peau de Cygnes—White, Cream and Light colors .... .69
Black "guaranteed" Taffetas; Soft finish Black Peau De Soies; Black Grenadine and Lace Stripe Taffetas; Black Silk Wash Taffetas; value .75 .. .59
Black Silk Grenadines—Double width—Satin and Ribbon Stripes .... .79
45-inch Black and White Stripe Grenadines—Special value .... .98

Flannels and Waistings — In Preparation for Inventory

Mercerized Plaid Waistings—variety of pretty colorings—regular value .19 .... 12½
Fine Scotch Flannels—sufficient cotton to prevent shrinking—single and cluster stripes—pretty colorings .... .34
Imported Silk Stripe Waistings—Tan, pink, blue, cardinal, Reseda, navy and other pretty shades—self-colored stripes .... .69
Imported Scotch Flannels—very fine weave—white grounds with solid color and combination flecked stripes; also white, suitable for Pajamas, Dressing Sacques, House Gowns, Waists, etc .. .79
Silk Embroidered Flannels—elaborately emb'd in Hemstitch and cut out scallops—value .79 .... .49
Bleached and Unbleached Domet Flannels—value 8 .... 5¾
Domet Skirt Patterns—Stripes and solid colors—value .34 .... .25

White Goods, all Kinds — In Preparation for Inventory

Mercerized Basket Cheviots—were .21 .. .15
Soft Finish Cambrics—yard wide—value .12½ 8¾
White Shirting Madras—"Seconds" of 15 cent quality 9¾
31 inch Batistes—10 cent quality 6¾
Long Cloth—yard wide—value .12½ 9¾
Dotted Swisses—value .21 .... .15
White Grenadines—col'd dots .... .39
Mercerized Stripe and Fig'd Madras ... .29
French Organdies—68 inch—value .60 ... .49
45 inch French Batistes .... .29
Mercerized Basket Weave Cheviots—25 cent quality 17½
Mercerized Fig'd Piques—value .75 .... .59
Mercerized Fig'd Cheviots—value .49 .. .39
Persian Lawns—32 inch—value .39 .... .29
36 inch India Linens—value .21 .... .15
40 inch Victoria Lawns—value .12½ 9¾

Ladies' Suits, Ladies' Skirts — In Preparation for Inventory

Fine Broadcloth and Cheviot Suits—Black and Colors—Double Breast, Blouse Jacket, silk or satin lined—Velvet, stitched Taffeta and Peau de Soie trim—strictly tailor finish—latest Spring models—value $18.98 .... 13.98
Dressy street costumes—Etamine and Voile—best colors—new collarless Eton, with cape effect—loose pleated front trim'd with Taffeta and ornaments—f'cy sleeves—skirts trim'd to match—value $30.00 .... 21.98
Black Peau de Soie Skirts—with and without drop lining—strap seams, with pleating, or braid and cat-stitching finish—value $14.98 .... 8.98
Broadcloth, Cheviot, Etamine and Mistral Dress Skirts—lined, unlined or over-drop—Taffeta bands, or braid trim—value $8.98 .... 5.98
Oxford, Brown and Invisible stripe Walking Skirts—newest Spring styles—value $5.98 .... 3.98

Ladies' Jackets, Ladies' Capes — In Preparation for Inventory

Fine Covert Cloth Jackets—double strapped—seams back and front—Skinner's satin lining—value $12.98 .. 9.98
Fine Kersey Monte Carlo Coats—collarless, double cape, velvet finish—satin lined—value $12.00 .... 7.98
Fine Kersey Dress Capes—Black and colors—stitched band, Panne Velvet and fancy Applique trim—some plaid silk lined 9.98
Handsome Black Peau de Soie Silk Capes—Pleated Liberty Silk Ruff, long stole to match—silk lined 17.98

Lace Curtains, Lace Bed Sets — In Preparation for Inventory

Scotch Lace Curtains—combination weave designs—cable web centres—value 3.50 .... 1.98
Best Egyptian Yarn Lace Curtains—Brussels, Point Arabe and other real lace designs—value 5.98 .... 3.98
Irish Point and Point de Paris Lace Curtains—two and three pair lots—high class designs—value 11.98 .... 7.98
White Irish Point Curtains—Effective borders—3½ yards long—value 4.50 .... 2.98
New Bonne Femme Curtains—made on best French Net—Bowknot, Fleur de Lis and wreath designs—full length .... each 4.98
French Net Bed Sets—deep flounce valance—full size—bolster sham, motif centre—value 5.98 .... 3.98
Fine Irish Point Bed Sets—rich centre pieces and borders—full size—value 8.98 .... 6.98

Heavy Curtains, Couch Covers — In Preparation for Inventory

Rich Damask Portieres—self colorings—high art designs—value $11.98 .... 9.69
Mercerized Damask Portieres—newest colorings—10 inch f'ge—value 7.50 .. 4.98
Oriental and Bagdad Stripe Portieres—fringed top and bottom 2.98
Tapestry Portieres—suitable for Couch Covers or Hangings—each 1.49
Tapestry Couch Covers—about 30 assorted styles—French, English and American makes—rich Oriental Rug designs, Bagdad stripes and small detached figures, with rich borders—with and without fringe—50 to 60 inches wide—
6.98 Covers .... 4.98 | 4.98 Covers 3.49
5.98 Covers .... 3.98 | 2.98 Covers 1.98

Fine Rugs, Large and Small — In Preparation for Inventory

ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS—rich patterns—newest effects—
16x32 inch .... .59 | 26x54 inch 1.59
18x36 inch .... .79 | 30x60 inch 1.97
21x45 inch .... 1.09 | 36x72 inch 2.79
4x7 feet 4.98
ALL WOOL BRUSSELS CENTRE RUGS—
6x 9 ft 6.98
9x10.6 ft 9.98
9x12 ft 11.98
Assorted Medallion and Oriental designs.
100 White Sheepskin Rugs—1x2 yds—value 2.98 .... 1.79
Combination Goatskin Rugs—rich borders and centres—value 4.98 .. 3.49

Window Shades, Window Poles, etc. — In Preparation for Inventory

Opaque Shades—3x6 ft.—inserting and lace edge—spring roller—complete—color assortment somewhat broken—regular price 40 cents .... .27
White Fluted Enamel Poles—5 ft. long—combination white and brass ends—complete—regular value .79 .... .39
Curtain Poles of Oak, Mahogany, Walnut and Ash—5 ft. long—polished brass ends—complete—regular value .55 .... .29
Oriental Portiere Loops—distinct styles and colors—gilt crescent ornament—rich tassel—regularly 79 cents .... .55

Pre-Inventory Sale of Fine Cutlery

All surplus from our stock that we want to dispose of before stock taking, together with A SPECIAL PURCHASE from one of America's best manufacturers at concessions that account for these remarkably low prices.

DINNER KNIVES AND FORKS—
200 dozen Knives and Forks—Ebony, Bone and Coco handle—good quality steel—set of 6 each—value 59 cents .... .39
200 dozen Knives—Bone, Ebony and Coco handles—fine steel—dozen—value 1.29 .... .75
200 dozen Knives and Forks—fancy Bone, Ebony and Coco handles—fine tempered steel—over 20 styles—dozen—value 1.98 .... 1.39
160 dozen Dinner Knives—Bone and Ebony handles—full dinner size—hollow bolster—extra fine steel—value .24 each .... .15
100 dozen knives and forks—also odd lot of Knives—Bone, Ebony and Coco handles, good steel—value .12—each 7
Dinner Knives—Hard Rubber Handles—fine steel—½ doz.—value 1.50 .... 1.19
Forks to match above at same price.

125 PAIR CARVERS AND FORKS—
Genuine Stag and Coco handles—8 and 9 inch Straight and Cimeter blades—value .75—pair .... .49

100 PAIR CARVING SETS (2 Pcs.)—
Stag handle—Straight and Cimeter blades—fine steel—value 1.25 .... .79

COOKS' KNIVES—fine steel—
5 inch—value .49 .... .29
6 inch—value .59 .... .35
7 inch—value .69 .... .45

BUTCHER KNIVES
6½ to 12 inch—fine steel—values 29 to 98 cents .... .19 to .69

SIEGFRIED AT THE OPERA

Mr. Burgstaller Appears as Wagner's Young Hero.

A Fine Performance That Created a Deep Impression—Mme. Nordica as Bruennhilde.

A performance of "Siegfried" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon that attracted an enormous audience in all parts of the auditorium. Interest was of course centred on the new tenor, Mr. Burgstaller, who took the part of Siegfried. It was his first appearance before the regular subscribers of the house, and, owing to the small size of the holiday audience at the "Walküre" performance on Lincoln's Birthday, practically the first hearing he has had before any large portion of the New York public. It is not too much to say that he made an immediate success, confirming in every way the highly favorable impression that he established by his admirable performance of Siegmund on Thursday evening.

He showed an intimate familiarity with every detail of the score and a consistent and strongly felt comprehension of the character, and proved his possession of abundant faculty for embodying it upon the scene. Not all that he did could be accepted without reservation; and in some points his impersonation was at variance in its spirit with what was evidently the purpose of the composer himself. But he was a Siegfried that delighted the ear and the eye at once, and united qualities of excellence that have not often been united in the person and performance of one singer of the part.

Mr. Burgstaller's appearance is all in his favor for the impersonation of Siegfried; tall, lithe, and active, and with a youthful face, he presents an image closely approaching that which Wagner has summoned up. Yet there are certain inconsistencies in it that mar its value; Mr. Burgstaller is prone to certain feminine poses and attitudes to occasional lapses into lackadaisical mannerisms that are strangely at variance with the spirit of the part; an outcome, as it appears, of the feminine coaching that the Baireuth singers have to undergo. These were most noticeable in the second act, when Siegfried throws himself down to listen to the singing of the bird, and in the action that attends this whole scene, in which the roystering activity of the young hero gives place for a time to the mood of introspection, reflection, and tenderness of sentiment.

There was, nevertheless, much that was just and true in this secene, that ouched the right note, and that showed an interesting side of Mr. Burgstaller's dramatic art. With all the vigor and freedom that he showed in the first act and in the last, there was also the disposition that was evident in the performance of "Dei Walküre" to fall into unnatural posturing and constrained attitudes. But this is a matter that Mr. Burgstaller, if left to himself and the wholesome influences of his own intelligence and intuitions, and of the examples that he will find outside of Maireuth, will correct.

For it is clear that he is an actor of right instincts and robust power.

The boyish freshness, spirit, and virility of his action in the first act were unflagging. It is not often that a presentation is given so inspiriting and at the same time so fine in its vocal effects. Mr. Burgstaller sang the music—really sang it—superbly. His voice, which is far from a pure tenor in its quality and verges on the baritone, was again shown to be of abundant power; and his style approaches the ideals that New York entertains as to the way in which Wagner's endless melody should be sung. There are many passages of lyric character in "Siegfried" which he delivered with a sustained and beautiful legato, while his declamation was at the same time vigorous and expressive.

The upper range of his voice yesterday seemed more powerful and fuller of color than on Thursday. In the forging songs of the first act he rang out brilliantly and kept the mood keyed high throughout. In the last scene with Brünnhilde he made the music eloquent, more so, in fact, than he did his action; for there, as in "Die Walküre," he was lacking in impulsiveness and warmth in his depiction of the newly awakened passion of love.

Withal, Mr. Burgstaller's young Siegfried was such a one as has not often been surpassed here in the essential qualities that belong to the most potently delightful of all Wagner's creations.

The glory of Mme. Nordica's Brünnhilde has established itself firmly in the admiration of the New York followers of Wagner. Her impersonation yesterday was magnificent, almost, if not quite, reaching her highest level in the plentitude and beauty of her voice, and richer than ever in the denotement of womanly tenderness and ardor. Mr. Mühlmann, because of Mr. Van Rooy's hoarseness, took the part of the Wanderer with unexpected power and dignity, and throughout the first act, at least, with ample command of its requirements as to voice. Mr. Reiss's Mime is simply a masterpiece; a better, more thoroughly characteristic representation of that futile craft and shallow malignity has not been presented upon this stage. A fitting companion piece to it is Mr. Bispham's passionate sinister Alberich.

The performance was carried through with untiring energy and dramatic instinct by Mr. Hertz. He read the orchestral score with minute elaboration of every detail and with a stupendous power at the climaxes of the musical expression. He still is prone to force the instruments at times to an unduly strenuous utterance [illegible]

A CHANGE AT THE OPERA.

There will be no performance of "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg" to-morrow evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, as had been announced. [illegible] Mr. Anthes [illegible] "Aida" will be substituted for "Die Meistersinger," with Mme. Gadski as Aida [illegible]

A SATURDAY NIGHT "FAUST."

"Faust" was given again at the Opera House last evening [illegible]

Increase for Chicago Bricklayers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—[illegible]

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE

Depends on the Arts and Crafts to Interest the Public.

Designs for the University of the City of New York Shown—The Artistic Side of the New East River Bridge.

FIRST NOTICE.

With Friday's dinner and Saturday's reception the Architectural League has launched its annual exhibition; it is a trifle fuller than usual, and, like its immediate forerunners, in order to interest the general public depends on the sculpture, paintings, carvings, pottery, and textiles, in fact, on the arts and crafts, more than on what belongs strictly to architecture. Gradually, as the various branches of the arts become divided into camps and special organizations start up, an exhibition such as that given by the Architectural League assumes an air of motley. Some of the exhibits appear more suitable for the Sculptural Society, others for the shows of the Mural Painters, others more suited to a special exhibition of glass, or woodcarving, or art metalwork. That one should think of this at all is proof of the complexity of the art world in New York, where the quantity of things to be shown is so great that instinctively a tendency appears to group them. The league's exhibitions are more like those in other cities of the Union in the wide range of the exhibits. Architecture occupies, comparatively speaking, a subordinate place, although there would be no difficulty in making it the chief feature in a community like ours, where building goes on with feverish haste and apparently some great structure or complex of structures is determined on every day in the year.

Here is an exceptional series of designs by Mr. George B. Post for the City University, exceptional in their number and impressiveness, still more so in the fact that great care has been taken to present them in large watercolor pictures so that their appearance when erected can be understood. The style is a blend of French Renaissance and late English Gothic, which combines dignity with a great elaboration of details, so great, in fact, as to be sumptuous. There is little here of the severity associated with scholasticism, which, indeed, has disappeared pretty generally from the higher educational centres in this country, its place being taken by views of teaching more in touch with the spirit of public life. Universities and colleges no longer prepare the bulk of pupils for divinity, law, instruction, and medicine, but expect the greater number of graduates to enter other fields. Mr. Post's designs reflect at once this altered ideal and the increase of luxury which obtains to-day.

Mr. Lindenthal, Bridge Commissioner, has associated an architect with him in order to improve the artistic side of the new East River bridges. Mr. Hornbostel exhibits his designs for the Williamsburg and Blackwell's Island Bridges, in which he has been called upon to do what is possible for iron construction raised high in air with the sky and the surrounding cities as a background. The attempt is a new one in this country and has had but few precedents elsewhere. It is too soon to decide how far the artist-architect has been successful. Speaking of iron construction, the design of Grosvenor Atterbury for the far-projecting iron eaves of a tall building in Pittsburg and his plans for the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment here are worth examining.

In the department of wood carving Mr. Curtis of Washington offers a notable piece of relief work in long panel form representing in three compartments the idea which the Japanese express often in their drawings and ivories, with the group of three monkeys—the idea of guarding against evil at the gates of three senses, hearing, sight, and taste. These senses and the moral that each should be watchfully guarded, are given by three female heads in low relief, tinted with colors, the background being an interlacement of leaves. Big frames for old paintings or mirrors, from Caldwell & Co., reflect the carving of the seventeenth century in France in a very handsome and sumptuous style.

Mural work in paint is strongly represented. Two great ecclesiastical subjects by William Lamel Harris occupy two corners of the lower gallery. Mr. Bryson Burroughs has some excellent sketches in oils for mural work, and a place of honor is given the original sketch by Robert Reid for his big decoration in the State House at Boston. Opposite hang the exquisite drawings by Edwin H. Blashfield for a composition to decorate the music room of a private house, lovely female figures, draped and undraped, some in action, others quiescent. In the same galleries are black-and-white sketches by W. B. Van Ingen for the small dining room in the new Union Club, and some of the originals for the series which he placed in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, a series of views of forges and foundries, with small children wielding the hammer. Here is the painted decoration for a music room by Taber Sears, showing graceful women playing on old instruments.

Sculpture is present in much greater quantity than when the Academy or the Society of American Artists offer examples of the chief plastic art at their exhibitions. A tall double column, to have been several hundred feet high, marks the winner of the third prize in the competition for a monument to Grant at Washington. It is by Charles A. Lopez. Before the column stands an equestrian statue of Grant. The second prize was taken by Charles H. Niehaus and the competition was finally de- [illegible]

FREE LECTURES BY JUDGES.

The Faculty of the Columbia Law School has arranged for a course of free public lectures [illegible]

McKINLEY FUND NOW $500,000.

Memorial Association Will Ask Department Stores to Aid in the Collection of $100,000 More.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 14.—The McKinley National Memorial Association has issued a statement saying that it has collected more than $500,000 during the first year of its organization. It announces that $100,000 additional is needed before anything will be done toward building the monument. The Trustees have decided to undertake the collection of this sum through the Post Offices and department stores of the country by placing in their hands a supply of the souvenir certificates to be given to all contributors of $1 or more. In large cities, where comparatively few people visit the Post Offices, the certificates will be sent to department stores.

MONEY FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Sub-Committee's Omnibus Bill Is Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—An omnibus Public Building bill, carrying approximately $60,000,000, was introduced to-day by Representative Mercer, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. This is the measure upon which a sub-committee has been working for the past few days, and will be reported from the full committee next week. It authorises, among many others, these appropriations for Federal buildings:

Perth Amboy, N. J., $60,000; San Francisco Custom House, $1,500,000; Chicago Court House and Custom House, $5,000,000; Indianapolis Court House and Custom House, $2,600,000; Elizabeth, N. J., $175,000; Niagara Falls, N. Y., $150,000; Rochester, N. Y., $707,585; Atlantic City, N. J., $150,000; Washington, D. C., Municipal Building, $2,500,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to acquire sites for an addition to the Post Office Building, for a Hall of Records, for an addition to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, all in Washington, D. C.; a building to be erected upon the latter at a cost of $215,000, for the ground and building.

ICE BREAKS IN THE HUDSON.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Ice in the Hudson River between Rondout and the Highlands broke up to-day and boatmen are looking for an early resumption of navigation. The river has been clear in parts for some time, but to-day the ice was all moving with the tide.

The Central Hudson Steamboat Company has given notice that its regular service between Newburg and New York will be resumed this week.

Ray Hagadorn and five companions were carried off on float cakes yesterday, but found a boat and paddled ashore.

There is a short ice crop and a poor prospect of more, as statistics show that only once in twenty years has a full crop of ice been harvested after Feb. 1.

JUSTICE GAYNOR WAS ABSENT.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—A score of lawyers from New York City and from the river counties spent several hours in the Supreme Court Chambers this morning vainly awaiting the appearance of Justice William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn, who was scheduled to hold a special term here to-day. The Judge neither came nor sent any explanation of the cause of his absence, and at 1 o'clock the courtroom was closed.

Among the lawyers here to-day were George H. Swift of Amenia, who is eighty-four years old. He came here by way of New York City, and later returned the same way, having had his journey for nothing.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. TEL. 6726—38. Sam S. Shubert, Mgr. Sam S. Shubert & Nixon & Zimmerman's Production. ELEVENTH BIG MONTH. The merriest and prettiest and most tuneful production on earth. A CHINESE HONEYMOON. Millions have seen and enjoyed it in America and England. MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

HERALD SQ. THEA. B'way & 35th St. TELEPHONE 702—38. Sam S. Shubert, Mgr. Special Matinée Washington's Birthday, Monday, Feb. 23. DE WOLF HOPPER IN "Mr. Pickwick." "Wholesome and clean."—Sun. A Genuine Novelty and a distinct treat for men and women of discriminating taste. GRAND POPULAR CONCERT AT 8:15 TO-NIGHT. Mme. Mantelli Famous Contralto. Friedl's Hungarian Boys' Band (35 pieces). Mason Hudson (high soprano). H. Wilke (baritone).

NEW YORK. Broadway & 45th St. Eve., 8:15. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER....MANAGERS. Theatre Closed To-morrow and Tuesday Evenings for Preparation. Special Mat. Washington's Birthday, Feb. 23. BEGINNING Next Wednesday Evening, FEB. 18th. HURTIG & SEAMON will Present WILLIAMS & WALKER "FAVORITES OF THE 400," IN THEIR COMIC OPERATIC FARCE, IN DAHOMEY. SUPPORTED BY COMPANY OF 150. GREATEST ENTERTAINMENT EVER PRESENTED BY COLORED ARTISTS. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. TO-NIGHT! Ted Marks' Great CONCERT! Vernona Jarbeau, Chas. Grapewin & Co., Elfie Fay, Gus Williams, Howard & Bland, and 9 other big acts. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

DALY'S B'way & 30th....At 8:15. Daniel Frohman, M'g'r. Matinees Wednesday & Sat'y & on Feb. 23, 2:15. Every evening until further notice. 2nd MONTH. The merry musical riot in three acts, KLAW AND ERLANGER'S THE BILLIONAIRE WITH JEROME SYKES by HARRY B. SMITH and GUS KERKER. SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

DALYS Thursdays and Fridays at 3. DANIEL FROHMAN ANNOUNCES THE ANNUAL SERIES OF ILLUSTRATED LECTURES BY BURTON HOLMES. PORTUGAL....March 5 and 6. DENMARK....March 12 and 13. SWEDEN....March 19 and 20. NORWAY (the Fjords)....March 26 and 27. NORWAY (Midnight Sun)....April 2 and 3. Sale of seats begins Monday, Feb. 23.

GRAND—A Desperate Chance. TO-NIGHT | SUNDAY CONCERT. Haines & Vidocq, Elfie Fay, 25c.-50c. Bellman & Moore, Raymond & Caverly.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Eve., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. JACOB LITT....Proprietor. LAST WEEKS! LAST WEEKS!! SPECIAL MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, MONDAY, FEB. 23. SOUVENIRS 150th performance Mon., Mch. 2. SOUVENIRS. John C. Fisher's Magnificent $50,000 Production. THE SILVER SLIPPER. By the Authors of "FLORODORA." Washington's Birthday Matinée Monday, Feb. 23d. SAM BERNARD, Cyril Scott, Eva Davenport, Eleanor Kent. 150th Performance March 2d. Beautiful Souvenirs. SNITZ EDWARDS, STANLEY HAWKINS, HARRY BURCHER, HELEN ROYTON, DAISY GREENE, MAY HALLATT, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 125th St., near 7th Av. One week, beginning to-morrow evening. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY. Direct from the Bijou Theatre, where it was unanimously indorsed by the press and the public. MABELLE GILMAN AND HER OWN COMPANY. In the most refreshing lyric play of the year, THE MOCKING BIRD. By Sydney H. Rosenfeld & H. Baldwin Sloane. Rippling mirth set to joyous music. Hear the big Song Hits. TO-NIGHT Sacred Concert 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats 50 and 75c. Robert Fulgora, Augustus Cook & Co., Milton & Dolly Nobles, W. J. Tomkins, John & Bertha Gleeson, Grand Opera Trio, 3 Murray Bros., Vera King, Yeager & Yeager. FEB. 23rd. JULIA MARLOWE in "THE CAVALIER." Seats on Sale Thursday. Special Mat. Mon. (Washington's Birthday.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props & Mgrs. The Wonder of the Musical World. John C. Fisher & Thos. W. Ryley's Great Revival, FLORODORA. GRANDER, GREATER, AND MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN EVER. THE SPECIAL N. Y. CAST: Grace Dudley, R. E. Graham, W. P. Carleton, Helen Redmond, Phil. H. Ryley, Edna Hunter, Donald Brine, Nace Bonville, and others. PRICES, 25, 50, 75c., $1.00. MATS. WED. and SAT., 2. EV'GS, 8:15.

KEITH'S 14TH ST., BET. BROADWAY & 4TH AVE. E. F. ALBEE....General Manager. Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:30 P. M. EUGENE O'ROURKE & CO. WATSON, HUTCHINGS & EDWARDS. TOM LEWIS & SAM RYAN. MARK SULLIVAN. THREE MACARTE SISTERS. HINES & REMINGTON. SALLY STEMBLER, THREE MILLETTES, IMHOFF & CONN, KENNEDY & JAMES, HERBERT & WILLING, The TWO FENNELLS, CHAS. B. LAWLOR & DAUGHTERS, ALBUTUS MILLAR THOR, LAWRENCE CRANE, BIOGRAPH. 20 ACTS. BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

Manhattan Theatre, B'way & 33d St. HARRISON GREY FISKE....Manager. Evenings at 8. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. LAST TWO WEEKS. Owing to contracts in Boston and other cities, made last season, Mrs. Fiske's engagement must end on Saturday, Feb. 28. Seats for remaining performances now on sale. MRS. FISKE in Paul Heyse's drama, Mary of Magdala. 100th Performance Wed. Evening. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday. Monday, March 2—The London Success, THE BISHOP'S MOVE.

PRINCESS THEA., B'way & 29th St. Evgs., 8:30. TEL. 2482—MAD. "UNDOUBTED SUCCESS."—TIMES. AMELIA BINGHAM Presents Her Company in CLYDE FITCH'S SMARTEST THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON AFTER 400 NIGHTS IN PARIS. MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat'ys, 2:15. Theatre Closed To-morrow (Monday) Night. TUESDAY, FEB. 17th, SPECIAL MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, MONDAY, FEB. 23D. BLANCHE WALSH as MASLOVA in TOLSTOY'S RESURRECTION. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Eves. 8:15. Mat. this week Sat., only. SPECIAL MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. OPENING NIGHT TO-MORROW. MARIE CAHILL IN NANCY BROWN. direction of DANIEL V. ARTHUR. A New Musical Comedy in 2 Acts by Ranken, Broadhurst and Hadley. CAST INCLUDING MANY FAVORITES.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way & 42d St. Regular Matinées Saturdays. WASHINGTON DAY MAT. MON., FEB. 23. CURTAIN RISES 8 O'CLOCK SHARP. DAVID BELASCO Presents BLANCHE BATES—IN—The Darling of the Gods. A Drama of Old Japan in 5 Acts by DAVID BELASCO & JOHN LUTHER LONG.

MALKAN'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICES 1 William St., Hanover Sq.; phone 5121 Broad. 74 B'dway, 9 New St.; phone 6181 Cortlandt. Choice Seats for Principal Theatres.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. AL. HAYMAN & CO....Prop's & Managers. Owing to length of performance Curtain rises, eves. at 8. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2. NEXT MAT. WED. SPECIAL PRICES 50c TO $1.50. Extra mat. (Washington's Birthday,) Feb. 23. SEE THE MARVELLOUS "SPRITE OF THE AIR." "Six nights and two afternoons a week 2,000 people in the Knickerbocker Theatre await eagerly for a spectacle that thrills and delights them beyond their expectations—the flight of a beautiful girl through the air. Suddenly, without warning, she soars from the stage almost to the upper balcony. It is the most extraordinary, most mysterious and most wonderful exhibition ever seen in a New York theatre, and it has made all the city marvel."—N. Y. Sunday World, Feb. 8th. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Colossal Production of the Drury Lane Spectacle "MR. BLUE BEARD" by Arthur Collins & T. Hickory Wood. Rearranged for the American stage by John J. McNally, with lyrics by J. Cheever Goodwin, and music by Frederick Solomon. More Than 3 Shows in One. Seats for 8th week, beginning Monday, March 9th (and all intervening Performances) on sale to-morrow morning.

GRAND CIRCLE Broadway & 59th St. MAJESTIC NEW YORK'S FINEST. The World's Safest Theatre. Evenings at 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Extra Matinée Washington's Birthday, Feb. 23. CYCLONIC SUCCESS—OF—FRED R. HAMLIN'S Gorgeous Production, WIZARD OF OZ. Julian Mitchell's Crowning Achievement. The Wiz Is Doing All the Biz. Every Joke a Laugh. Every Song an Encore. Every Girl a Peach. Every Scene a Dream. COMPANY OF 100 PEOPLE, HEADED BY MONTGOMERY AND STONE. Wednesday Matinées—Prices $1, 75c., 50c., 25c. BRING YOUR CHILDREN AND YOUR FRIENDS' CHILDREN. SEATS SIX WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE (Washington's Birthday) Mon. Feb'y 23d. "DO YOU FEEL A DRAFT?" HENRY W. SAVAGE PRESENTS GEORGE ADE'S witty Musical Success, SULTAN OF SULU. Music by Alfred G. Wathall. "THERE'S A CHERRY IN IT." 8TH WEEK. Frank Moulan, Fred Frear, Paul Nicholson, George Shields, Maude Lillian Berri, Gertrude Quinlan, Blanche Chapman, Templer Saxe. To-ngt. 8:15 Benefit Thomas Evans.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM Avoid crowd; visit 12 and 6 o'clock shows.

Nine in number, giving a most remarkable athletic exhibition. THE LION HUNT. PROF. MIETT'S DOG CIRCUS. GERMAN ONE-MAN BAND. LEONORA, Sword Walker. BOXER DWARF. 20 OTHERS. THEATRE—J. B. Burke & Co. in BECAUSE HE LOVED HER. LoieBridge, Chas. Rennalds, the Smiths, Bryant & Symons. Edison Pictures.

Admission 25c. Sundays. WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE—NEW TO-DAY—SPECIAL GROUPS & FIGURES. This Afternoon and Evening POMERANIAN ORCHESTRA. TO-NIGHT SACRED CONCERT. Sig. Sciaretti, Sig. Briglio, Sig. Cibelli, Neapolitan Quartette, &c. TO-MORROW EVENING & ALL THE WEEK DE KOLTA New Tricks and Illusions.

THIS AFT. & EVG. SACRED CONCERTS. 10 STAR ACTS. HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. and 7th Ave. MATINEES, MON., WED., SAT., SUN. 25c. RES. ORCH. Com. To-morrow Mat. ROBERT HILLIARD & CO., Gardner and Maddern, Lieut. C. Nobel, Howard and Bland, Chas. Ernest, Ameta, Jordan and Crouch, Fields and Wooley, Silvern and Emerie.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. BETWEEN 3RD & 4TH AV. TO-NIGHT ANOTHER GRAND POP. POPULAR 25 50 PRICES. DAVIS & MACAULEY, Waterbury Bros. & Tenny, DILLON BROS., Bouman & Adelle, VERNON, JENNY EDDY TRIO, LITTLE ELSIE, FOSTER & CO., BENNETT & RICH, Robt. Recker's Harmonists. Com. to-morrow Monday, Mat. and all week, SAM DEVERE'S OWN CO. 2 Great Burlesques. 2. Vaudeville.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2. One block east of Grand Central Depot. 5TH YEAR Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY. PRICES EVENING—25—35—50. HERMANN SUDERMANN'S POWERFUL PLAY. MAGDA. WEEK OF FEBRUARY 23RD, HOYT'S "A BUNCH OF KEYS." Henry V. Donnelly as "Snaggs."

14th St. Theatre Near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Reserved Seats, Orch. Circle & Balcony, 50c. ANDREW MACK LAST WEEK in his best play, The Bold Soger Boy. Week of Feb. 23, Commencing Monday Matinée, THE SMART SET with 50 Colored Favorites.

3rd Av. Thea. Mats. Mon., Thurs. & Sat. TO-night CON. CERT. EAST LYNNE. BILLY (single) CLIFFORD, Elsie, Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe, &c.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN....Manager. 2ND MONTH. Xtra Matinee Feb. 23, Washington's Birthday. CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY, which includes CHARLES RICHMAN, MARGARET ANGLIN, In Its Greatest Triumph, Robert Marshall's Greatest Play. THE UNFORESEEN. "A great success."—Herald. "Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune. "Deserving and interesting success."—Mail & Express. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees at 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN....Manager. 2ND MONTH. Xtra Matinee Feb. 23, Washington's Birthday. "Success for star and author."—Herald. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL In Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Play, "MICE & MEN." "Annie Russell and 'Mice and Men' made an undeniable hit."—Sun. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., nr. B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN....Manager. Xtra Matinee Feb. 23, Washington's Birthday. 75TH TIME, FEBY. 25. HANDSOME SOUVENIRS. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY, THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES With CLARA BLOODGOOD. "A popular success."—Sun. "Clever play, brilliantly acted."—Herald. REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY. Special—Matinees Daily at 3 o'Clock except Saturdays, at 10:30, and Monday, February 23d (Washington's Birthday), at 10:30. CHARLES B. DILLINGHAM'S PRODUCTION of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Great Success THE LITTLE PRINCESS, with MILLIE JAMES—"THE POCKET DUSE." "You MUST see the 'Little Princess.'"—Sun.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, cor. B'way & 44th St. EVGS., 8:15. MATS. AT 2:15. To-Morrow (Monday) Evg. MATS. THIS WEEK, WEDNESDAY & SAT'Y. MATS. NEXT WEEK, MONDAY & SATURDAY. JAMES T. POWERS, WITH COMPANY OF COMEDIANS AND SINGERS AND BRILLIANT ENSEMBLE IN GEO. W. LEDERER'S production of THE JEWEL OF ASIA a new musical comedy, by Frederic Ranken & Harry B. Smith. Composed by Ludwig Englander. Principals in the Cast:—BLANCHE RING, RACHEL BOOTH, CARRIE PERKINS, WM. CAMERON, CLIFTON CRAWFORD, HARRY SHORT, GEO. O'DONNELL, REINE DAVIS. MATINEES THIS WEEK WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. NEXT WEEK—MONDAY & SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Ave. CHARLES FROHMAN....Manager. LAST SIX WEEKS. 4TH XTRA HAMLET MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY AT 1:45. EVERY EVE. & MAT. SATURDAY, 2. E. H. SOTHERN (Management Daniel Frohman) IF I WERE KING By Justin Huntley McCarthy. Washington's Birthday Mat. IF I WERE KING.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN....Manager. Evgs., 8:15. Matinees Thursday & Saturday, 2:15. "A Roar of Laughter."—Herald. "Only Big Comedy Hit of the Season."—Sun. Xtra Matinee Feb. 23, Washington's Birthday. KIRKE LA SHELLE'S PRODUCTION OF THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET By AUGUSTUS THOMAS. With ELIZABETH TYREE & Lawrence D. Orsay.

PROCTOR'S 5TH AV 28TH ST. & BROADWAY MINNIE SELIGMAN, WM. BRAMWELL, THE BIG STOCK CO. 25c. 50. Reserved 75c. Box seats, $1. CONTINUOUS—FULL ORCHESTRA. The Largest, Highest-Salaried and Most Artistic Stock Co. in America in FIRST PERFORMANCE BY ANY STOCK CO. OF THE WAY OF THE WORLD By Clyde Fitch. Vaudeville—Sunday Concert.

58TH ST. AND 3D AV. FAVORITE STOCK. Edna Archer Crawford, Ned Howard Fowler. Aft. 15c, Res. 25c. Evs. 15, 25c. Res. 35, 50, 75c. Bx. st. $1. Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orchestra. 25c—RESERVED MATINEE DAILY—25c. LESTER WALLACK'S SPLENDID MILITARY DRAMA ROSEDALE. Vaudeville—Sunday Concert.

125TH ST. NEAR LEX. AV. THE PERMANENT STOCK CO., WITH ADELAIDE KEIM, JAS. E. WILSON, ALL THE FAVORITES. Aft. 15c, Res. 25c. Bx. sts. 50c. Evs. 15c, 25c. Res. 35c, 50c, 75c. Box seats $1. THE THRILLING LOCAL MELODRAMA THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orchestra. 25c—RESERVED MATINEE DAILY—25c. Vaudeville—Sunday Concert.

23D ST. WEST OF 6TH AVE. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. ALL STAR ACTS. 25c. 50. Reserved 75c. Box seats, $1. FIRST NEW YORK VAUDEVILLE ENGAGEMENT OF FLORENCE BURNS. The Heroine of the Brooks Murder Mystery. SAEGER MIDGELEY, GERTIE CARLISLE, FAMOUS TEN ICHI TROUPE, JACKSON FAMILY, JOHN HEALY, EDGAR FOREMAN & CO. 25—LAUGHING ACTS—25. BIG SUNDAY CONCERT.

CIRCLE 60TH ST. & B'WAY. Daily Matinée. ALL STAR SUNDAY CONCERT AT 8:15. BEGINNING MONDAY MAT., ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE. The Broadway Favorites, Chas. Ross and Mabel Fenton; Johnson and Dean; Julian Rose; Delmore Sisters and Co.; Musical Johnsons; Sherman and Deforrest; Borani and Nevaro; Second and Last Week, Eva Williams and Jac Tucker. AND OTHER BIG ACTS. Night Prices, 50c. to $1. Mat. Prices, 25 and 50c.

CARNEGIE HALL. Wetzler Symphony Concerts. Last Concert Tues. Evg., Feb. 24, at 8:30. Conductor, H. H. WETZLER. SOLOIST, MME. NORDICA. Seats now on sale at Ditson's and Box Office.

WEST END THEATRE 125th St., block West of 8th Av. WEBER AND FIELDS....OWNERS. Our First Attraction Week Feb. 16. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mats., 25c. & 50c. THE FAMOUS NEW ENGLAND PLAY, "THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER." Exactly as played 227 Nights in N. Y. NEXT WEEK—"A MODERN MAGDALEN." Special Mat. Monday, Washington's Birthday.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. MAT. DAILY Except Mon. 25c. The Sporting Duchess. Next Week—THE PENITENT. TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. Best in Town 25c 50c. Jas. Richmond Glenroy, Joe Hardman, Howard & Burke, Elsie Bernard, Lacy & Dunn, and 7 other Big Acts.

NEW STAR Lexington Av. and 107th St. Ev'gs, 15, 25, 35, 50 and 75c. TO-MORROW MATINEE, 25c. IN OLD KENTUCKY. To-night—Big Sunday Concert, 25, 35, 50c. Marshall P. Wilder, Lorimer Johnstone & Co., Julian Rose, Adonis Trio, Duffy, Sawtelle & Duffy; others.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av. Ev'gs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mr. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in Old Limerick Town. TO-NIGHT 25 & 50c. CONCERT. LIBBY AND TRAYER, BENNET AND RICH, TOM RIPLEY, AND OTHERS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20. BONN'S FAREWELL WEEK. Monday, "DER PASTORSSOHN"; Tuesday, "BEZAEHMTE WIDERSPENSTIGE"; Wednesday, "NARCISS"; Thursday and Friday, Shakespeare's "KOENIG RICHARD III."; Saturday, Matinée and Evening, "DIE EHRE."

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Friday, February 27. Song Recital CHRISTINE SCHULTZE. Tickets, $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 29th. Mat. Tues. & Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, TWIRLY-WHIRLY, And Burlesque, the Stickiness of Gelatine.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE 44th St. The Elizabethan Stage ROMEO and JULIET. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. aft. 2:30 (by Request.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1902-1903. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 O'CLOCK, TWELFTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Special Notice—Mr. Anthes being indisposed, Mr. Blass will sing at to-night's concert an aria from the "Magic Flute" (Mozart) and two songs by Schumann. Homer, Marilly; Blass, Journet. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz. Mon. Evg., Feb. 16, at 7:45—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz. Wed. Evg., Feb. 18, at 8—FAUST. Nordica; Bridewell; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Dufriche. Conductor, Mancinelli. Thurs. Evg., Feb. 19, at 8:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. Special prices. DAS RHEINGOLD. Reuss-Belce, Schumann-Heink, Marilly, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham, Elmblad, Blass. Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Evg., Feb. 20, at 8—OTELLO. Seygard, Marilly; Alvarez, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli. Sat. Aft., Feb. 21, at 2—ERNANI. Sembrich; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli. Sat. Evg., Feb. 21, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. Special prices. DIE WALKUERE. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Homer, Scheff, Marilly, Seygard, Bridewell, and Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz. SPECIAL CYCLE, at SPECIAL PRICES, of DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. Thurs., Feb. 19, 8:30....DAS RHEINGOLD. Sat. Evg., Feb. 21, at 7:30....DIE WALKUERE. Tues. Evg., Feb. 24, at 7:30....SIEGFRIED. Sat., Feb. 28, at 7:30....GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Seats for SINGLE PERFORMANCES now on sale. Prices, $1 to $6. WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke Conductor. Thursday Eve., Feb'y 19, at 8:15. Programme: CHERUBINI, Overture, "The Water-Carrier"; SCHUMANN, Concerto for Pianoforte in A minor, Op. 54; R. STRAUSS, Tone Poem, "Death and Transfiguration"; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 5, in C minor, Op. 67. Soloist, Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler. Saturday Aft., Feb'y 21, at 2:30. Programme: TANEIEW, Overture, "L'Orestie"; MOZART, Aria from "Titus"; WAGNER, "A Siegfried Idyl"; MENDELSSOHN, Aria, "But the Lord is Mindful," from the Oratorio "St. Paul"; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Suite No. 3, in G major, Op. 55. Soloist, Mme. Schumann-Heink. Seats $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel) and Ditson's, at regular prices.

Tuesday Next. DALY'S February 17, at 8:30 P. M. SAM FRANKO'S LAST CONCERT OF OLD MUSIC. MME. GERTRUDE STEIN, Soloist. Seats ready at box office and Ditson's.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Thursday Evening, February 26, at 8:15. (In aid of the Workingman's School.) Georg Henschel's REQUIEM for Chorus, Orchestra and Soloists. Preceded by a Concert, with MADAME Schumann-Heink, HERR ANTON Van Rooy, MISS ELSA Ruegger. WALTER DAMROSCH and his Orchestra. Tickets now on sale at box office.

Returning from his triumphant Western tour, Arthur HOCHMAN will be heard in the following cities: Boston—February 17, Steinert Hall. New York—March 5, Mendelssohn Hall. Newark—March 4, New Auditorium. Jersey City—February 26, Hasbrouck Hall. Bridgeport—March 12, Warner Hall. Management Miss ANNA MILLAR. WISSNER PIANO USED.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & Broadway. Tuesday, February 24th, at 3 P. M. Farewell Piano Recital, MARK HAMBOURG. Reserved Seats, 75c. to $1.50, at box office and Wm. Knabe & Co., 20th & Broadway. KNABE PIANO USED.

Comparative Literature Society; 8th Season. HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West and 72d St. Wednesday, Feb. 18, to March 25, 8 P. M. EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS, FIRST PART OF GOETHE'S FAUST. Course Tickets, $5. Single Adm., $1. For sale at door.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tues. Aft., Feb. 24, at 3. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler PIANO RECITAL. Management....HENRY WOLFSOHN. Seats, $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thur. aft., Feb. 19, at 3. MISS KATHRIN HILKE SONG RECITAL. Tickets $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

Mendelssohn Hall, Sat. Aft., March 7, at 3. PIANO RECITAL. Mme. ANTOINETTE SZUMOWSKA. Management....HENRY WOLFSOHN. Seats, $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

Mendelssohn Hall, Thurs. Aft., Feb'y 26, at 3. SONG RECITAL. Miss GOLDEN TRACY and M. GILBERT. Management....HENRY WOLFSOHN. Seats, $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

An Effective Plan Needed to Prevent Skidding—Berlin Building a Track for Speed Purposes—What a Doctor Says on Too Much Automobiling.

A number of sixteen-horse-power motor omnibuses recently have been put into service in London, and are giving excellent satisfaction. They carry twenty passengers, eighteen inside and two beside the driver. Each passenger has sixteen inches of seat room on the two long seats, which run the length of the car, and there is as much room between the seats as in an ordinary omnibus. There are no straps for standing passengers, as none are carried.

The front of the vehicle resembles an ordinary gasoline touring car, as the engines are covered by the common metal hood. Back of this is the driver's seat, which is reached by a strip on either side. An extension of the roof gives a certain amount of shelter to the occupants of this seat. The body proper is placed almost centrally over the rear axle. It is very plainly paneled in the lower part, while the upper part has three large windows on each side and a small one opposite the driver's seat. The roof has a railing for luggage. The entrance is at the rear.

The frame upon which the body is carried is of channel steel, supporting a tubular underframe, to which the engine and gear box are attached. The engine has four cylinders of 3.54-inch bore and 5.11-inch stroke, giving 16 horse power on the brake at 950 revolutions per minute. The engine is throttle governed on the induction pipe, the throttle being controllable independently of the governors by the driver. The drive is taken to the change-speed gear through the ordinary form of conical friction clutch, the gear affording four speeds forward and a reverse, and thence by a longitudinal, universally jointed shaft to the countershaft parallel with and directly over the rear axle. The countershaft, of course, carries the differential gear at its centre, and at either end has pinions meshing with internally toothed drums bolted to the road driving wheels.

The crankshaft and gearshaft bearings are all lubricated by forced feed lubrication from a supply tank set on the dashboard in view of the driver. The engine is cooled by water circulating through the cylinder jackets and a Cannstadt marine-type cooler set in the front of the bonnet by a rotary gear-driven pump. At the normal speed of the engine this pump runs at 1,200 revolutions per minute. The cylinders are fired by current from a Simms-Bosch rotary magneto, gear driven, like the pump. Two extremely powerful brakes are fitted—one a double-acting band brake of large dimensions on the rear end of the secondary gearshaft, and applied by pedal, and the other a tire brake on the rear wheels, actuated by side lever.

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One of the most frequent causes of automobile accidents is generally admitted to be the skidding or side slipping of the wheels when the going is slippery. This is caused by the tire failing to "bite" the road properly, the mud, when being in what is known as a greasy state, acting as a sort of lubricant and presenting a film between the tire and the road surface, so that the car has little lateral stability, and any deviation from the line of progress, whether caused by steering or by the disturbing effect of brake application, results in a side slip more or less serious according to the speed and general circumstances of the moment.

A remedy for this evil has been earnestly but unsuccessfully sought for a long time, and now a device has been invented which is said to completely answer the purpose. This "non skidder," as it is called, consists in its most approved form of two flexible wire hoops, one on each side of the wheel and of slightly larger diameter than the rim. The hoops are connected by steel chains passing diagonally from one hoop to the other round of the tire. The hoop, or ring, on the inside of the wheel is endless, but the outer hoop is supplied with a right and left hand screw coupling, which affords a ready means for adjusting the non-skidder to the tire. The diameter of the hoops is such that they connot pass over the periphery of the tire, and cannot come off even when it is deflated.

The non-skidder is not fitted tightly enough to impress the tire visibly, and in running "creeps" slightly, so that the chains never bear on the same point of the cover at any two consecutive revolutions, and thus there is no excessive wear at any one point. Any slight loss of efficiency from this creeping is probably more than made up by the superior adhesion of the wheel and non-skidder as one. That is to say, the loss is probably far less than it would be with a plain tire on a greasy road, and, moreover, there is the immunity from danger at good speeds and the entire freedom from nervous stress which can only be obtained with plain tires by driving at a very low speed, and even then, in certain conditions of road surfaces, a little slipping may take place.

The action of the non-skidders appears to be that they cut through the grease or mud and get a hold upon the road surface itself. The arrangement is equally applicable to motor cycles, though in such cases both wires are fitted with pipe nuts, so that the hoops can be put on and taken off without pulling the machine to pieces. It has not been found necessary to fit the chains to the front wheels, as all the tests have been made with them fitted to the back only, and even when braking violently the car could be always pulled up in its straight course without slewing. At the same time, if absolute security is desired, it would probably be better to have all four wheels chained.

Extensive trials of the device are being made, some dozens of wheels having been running on different cars over long distances, and none of the covers has shown any signs of wear from the non-skidder having been used. The arrangement can be easily fitted to any wheel without taking the car to pieces in any way, and the chains can be renewed, if desired, in sections, as each zigzag is a separate member.

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As a warning against the purchase of unduly cheap second-hand motor vehicles, which really appear too much of a bargain, a dealer tells of a car which was brought into his place a few days ago to have some slight repairs. The owner instructed him to send the car up to his house, as he had only just purchased it and could not drive it. The car was taken out of the stable and the engine started, and just as the man was setting off the main arm of the steering gear broke off clean. An examination of this part showed that the three-quarter shaft, which controlled the steering, had been recently broken off, and it had been repaired by simply putting the two surfaces together and soldering it round the edges. Of course, a repair effected in this manner is nothing short of criminal, and the owner of the car may consider himself very lucky indeed that it did not come off when he was going at twenty miles an hour.

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The idea of laying out a track specially for automobile racing has never met with much favor in France, though the question was very actively discussed about eighteen months ago when the French Prime Minister formally stated that no more races would be authorized on the public highways, and as there appeared to be no alternative but to build tracks, where automobilists would be able to race without interference from the authorities, a good deal of attention was naturally given to the question. The first proposals to lay out circular tracks of one or two laps to the mile did not receive much approval, since it was argued that races should be mainly a test of carriages, and that no speedy trial could be satisfactory unless it were carried out under conditions similar to those existing on the road. It was therefore concluded that a motordrome, to be of any practical value, must be laid out in a property or park sufficiently extensive to allow of roads being engineered with all kinds of gradients and surfaces.

Though such an undertaking would necessarily be a very costly one, the French club did not hesitate to investigate several sites, and it was even reported that the owner of the famous Chambord estate had placed a part of this vast domain at the disposal of the club. Any idea of building tracks, however, was abandoned when it became clear that the outlook for the sport was taking a more favorable turn on account of the more lenient attitude of the authorities, and now it is probable that for ordinary long-distance racing courses of fifty miles and more passing through a thinly-populated country will be used, while the Dourdan mile-stretch will be available occasionally for short records.

In Germany automobilists do not possess these facilities, and as racing of any kind is prohibited, it has been decided to build a motordôme in Berlin with a lap of 666 meters. Doubts are expressed that the enterprise, which is being carried out by a company, will prove successful, for, apart from the impossibility of driving at high speeds on such a small track, the repeated passing of cars would be liable to cause accidents, but as the track is being constructed and is to be finished by April, it will be possible to see whether it is likely to prove attractive to automobilists and to the public.

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There are many caretakers of automobiles, who, though good mechanics, have no idea as to the care required in washing a carriage body. Carriage varnish is a very delicate substance, and should be treated with extreme care. It is not generally known that it is susceptible to light and heat, both of which have a softening and dulling effect upon its surface. It should be carefully noted therefore, that the house in which the car is stores is not subject to any strong rays of light striking through its windows directly on to the carriage. The house should also be dry and well ventilated, and in any case it is always best to keep the car covered with a large sheet when it is stabled.

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A newly varnished car should stand for at least a week before being put into regular use in order to allow the varnish to set properly. Frequent washing with clean, cold water and careful drying with chamois leather and exposure to fresh air in the shade will both harden and brighten the finish. On no account allow mud to remain long enough upon a newly varnished carriage to dry, for if this is done stains are bound to follow, and when once they have set into the varnish nothing will remove them. In washing a carriage plenty of water should be poured carefully over the parts, as it is always a mistake to use a swift-flowing hose jet. It is really better to use a large sponge, well saturating it and squeezing it over the panels of the car body, when the water in running off will carry the mud with it. Never allow water to dry on the carriage, as this is very liable to stain, almost as much as mud. Hot water and soap should never be applied to any varnished or light-colored painted surface.

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Enameled leather wings, hoods, or aprons should always be washed with soap and water, after which they should be carefully dried off and then polished with a chamois leather. On no account use oil, as many are apt to do, as this has a softening effect on the enamel, which in time causes it to deteriorate and lose its polish.

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Owners of cars having a direct drive by propeller shaft with universal joints should take particular care to see that these joints are kept well cleaned during the muddy weather which prevails now. It often happens that if these joints are not covered over with a leather casing, as they should be, mud and dirt find their way in, and in some cases have absolutely choked up either one or the other of the joints, thus preventing their free movement. When this occurs, there is a heavy strain upon the gearing, which if not immediately attended to will result probably in its becoming stripped.

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If any difficulty is experienced with the carbureter during damp weather this will probably be remedied by bringing it closer up to the engine. In cases where it is placed at some distance away and low down, a draught of a heavily-laden moist atmosphere is drawn into the carbureter, and on its passage to the cylinder becomes dried to some extent, and thus gets rid of the moisture contained in the air. This moisture in the form of water, drops to the bottom of the carbureter, and in a short time accumulates sufficiently to interfere seriously with its working. If the gasoline supply tank can be raised to a position high enough to feed the spirit by gravity to the carbureter, a great advantage will be gained by shortening the pipe so as to bring the carbureter nearer to the heads of the cylinder, where by the heat given off, the air becomes drier and more capable of taking up the spirit than a damp atmosphere. In making any conversion of this description, it is best to have all necessary curves made as broad as possible, avoiding all short bends, whereby the induction power of the motor is decreased, thus considerably affecting the power of the carbureter when of the jet spray type.

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It frequently happened that a lot of squeaking and grinding arising from a car is due to the fact that the springs are very dry—that is to say, the grease between the leaves of the springs having become dried up or pressed out, the leaves themselves are bearing harshly upon one another. A simple way of remedying this is to jack up the car body and to open the springs slightly by means of a screwdriver, and working in some gear box grease by the aid of a thin-bladed knife. The superfluous grease which will be pressed out of the springs upon lowering the body should be immediately removed, otherwise it will be apt to collect dust and work in between the leaves.

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With regard to metal contact breaker plates, a certain firm of makers always make a point of destroying them and substituting fibre plates. They consider the metal plates treacherous, owing to the fact that they short circuit, the ebonite bushings of the metal plates not being a sufficiently positive insulation. They say they have found them work well in some instances for a certain time, but sooner or later oil percolates through the bushings, and a short circuit occurs, which may take a very long time to find.

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In the course of a recent address to the members of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland on Jan. 9 Baron Henri de Rothschild, who, besides being an automobilist, is a doctor of medicine and is known among those to whom he administers medical advice and comforts free of charge as Dr. Pascal, made some pertinent remarks concerning the danger of overindulgence in automobiling. He said: "It is possible to overdo anything, however good, and of course automobilism is no exception to the general rule. As a matter of fact, it is necessary in these matters to draw a hard and fast line between the sport and the pastime. Competitive sport is not indulged in from an entirely hygienic point of view, but for the sake of the excitement and the delight which the strife affords. It is the recreation of sound men who can stand almost anything, and what would be excess for average persons (not to mention those below the average) is entirely within the safe compass of the thoroughly robust person. The sportsman is necessarily on a different plane from the man who practices any form of outdoor recreation mainly from the health point of view."

"Physical fatigue occasioned by any sport is bad for the health and may be the cause of serious disorders, such as lung complaints and rheumatisms, resulting from remaining too long in cold air or in the rain. Moreover, an excess of automobilism may cause nervous troubles, due to the long-continued vibration, with their usual consequences of insomnia, fever, and defective blood circulation. But if automobilism is practiced moderately without excessive speeds, it will produce the most beneficial effects.

"A complaint which is very prevalent among certain classes nowadays, and is capable of having serious consequences for those afflicted with this nervous disorder, is neurasthenia, and this has on several occasions been entirely cured by motor car rides at regular and frequent intervals. Hypochondria, and even certain affections usually subjected to the air cure, can be treated in the same fashion. So long as the automobilist enjoys seven hours' sleep he may motor for two hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon with pleasure and advantage to health. If the speed of the car exceeds thirty miles per hour three hours of such driving would be enough."

"It is necessary also to remember that the difference between a drive in the Summer time and one in the Winter is very marked. At this time of the year few people indulge in very long runs, but in the Summer time, when the temperature is much less rigorous, they can enjoy and experience benefit from drives which, at a low temperature, would be fatiguing, and possibly unduly so. It is also necesary to bear in mind that people who are sensitive to exposure would be well advised to use covered cars in the Winter. The question of vibration is one which is rapidly settling itself. Already we have cars in which vibration is practically eliminated. Motor vibration may be said to no longer exist on some of the best cars, and vibration from the road has been almost entirely absorbed at moderate speeds."

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Switzerland seems destined to become par excellence the land of automobiles, and in three years it is expected that every horse connected with the coaching and mail services will have disappeared. In the coming Spring the first steps will be taken in bringing about this great change. There is probably no country in Europe where motor traction is more necessary from a humane point of view, as the struggles of the horses up the passes are often painful to witness.

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The Monaco authorities are making a rich bag out of alleged automobile scorchers in their "kingdom." There are no half measures—the cars are stopped, the occupants rushed off to the Commissaire of Police, who, after hearing the charge, briefly remarks, "One thousand francs," and the money has to be paid before the victims are set free. Six cases of this kind in one day occurred at Monte Carlo recently.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Staten Island Eleven Defeats Greenville Hustlers in Well-Contested Game.

Good all-around team work enabled the Staten Island Athletic Club football team to defeat the eleven of the Hustlers of Greenville, N. J., at the Cricket Club grounds, at Livingston, S. I., yesterday afternoon by a score of 4 to 1. The visiting team had several excellent players among them in particular being W. Jeffs and T. Watson at full back and J. Waldron at half back, but their play was too much of an individual nature; there was not enough team work. The kicking of Watson was a noticeable feature of the game.

For the home team, the kicking and passing of Whitelaw and the Sparks brothers and the good work of Smith and Jenkins at half back and of Osborne at goal were worthy of particular remark, while the team work of the entire eleven was excellent.

The first half opened with fast play on both sides, neither scoring until two-thirds of the period had elapsed. Then "Pat" Sparks got the ball in a scrimmage near the Hustlers' goal and passed it to Smith, who scored a goal for the home team. About five minutes later Whitelaw was fouled by Watson, and the home team was given a free kick from the side line near the visitors' goal. Smith kicked to Whitelaw, who passed the ball on to W. Sparks, and the latter scored a second goal for the Staten Islanders.

A third goal was made by P. Sparks in the same manner, after being fouled by Jeffs, and the half ended with the score as follows: Staten Island, 3; Hustlers, 0.

The second half was even more stubbornly contested, the Greenville team playing a better game than in the first half and keeping the ball nearer the home team's goal. P. Sparks scored a fourth goal for Staten Island by a clean run from midfield, while Rosenbauer made the single point for the visitors on a pass from W. Minto.

Next Saturday the Staten Island team will play the Favorites of Linoleumville, and on the following Monday will meet the Philadelphia Cricket Club eleven. Both games will be at Livingston. The line-up follows:

Staten Island, 4.	Positions.	Hustlers, 1.
P. S. Osborne	Goal	R. Minto
C. H. Hill	Full back	W. Jeffs, (Capt.)
A. Ross	Full back	T. Watson
A. G. Armstrong	Half back	T. Rosenbauer
J. G. Jenkins	Half back	J. Waldron
A. W. Smith	Half back	N. Smith
H. Arnott	Forward	W. Minto
A. G. Whitelaw	Forward	C. Stephens
P. Sparks	Forward	W. Waldron
W. J. H. Clark	Forward	T. Waldron
W. Sparks	Forward	W. Scott Patmore

Goals for Staten Island—P. Sparks, (2,) W. Sparks, Smith. Goal for Hustlers—Rosenbauer. Referee—J. G. J. Downes, Oxford University. Linesmen—A. Van Keller and A. Jones. Time of game—Two halves of forty-five minutes each.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW FEATURES.

Cantata of Hiawatha to be Presented with Ojibway Indians in the Chorus.

The Sportsmen's Show will open at Madison Square Garden next Saturday, and will continue through March 7. The show this year will be fully as picturesque and interesting as the best of its predecessors, and will embrace many new and attractive features. The general arrangement will be that of a huge sportsmen's camp, with nearly 100 guides in attendance from Quebec, New Brunswick, Maine, the Adirondacks, the Rocky Mountains, Long Island, Virginia, and the famous wild fowl shooting districts along the Atlantic Coast. Log cabins and hunters' shacks will be grouped about the arena, the centre of which will be a picturesque island surrounded by a mountain trout stream. Over the arena boxes will be constructed a twelve-foot promenade extending completely around the oval, and facing this will be the trade exhibits of dealers and manufacturers of sportsmen's supplies.

The display of boats, launches, canoes, ducking boats, and pleasure craft will be more extensive than ever.

The leading entertainment feature will be the cantata of Hiawatha, or, as it has been called by its composer, Frederic R. Burton, "Songs of the Woods." About 150 persons will take part in its production, including the chorus of sixty voices, some thirty or more Ojibway Indians from the reservation on the Canadian shore of Lake Huron, and the Symphony Concert Orchestra of forty-five pieces. Costumes have been especially prepared for the occasion. Revolver and rifle tournaments will be held as heretofore.

On Friday evening, Feb. 20, the night preceding the opening of the show, the Canadian Camp Fire Club will give a camp dinner in the Garden. Following the dinner, the club members and their guests will witness a full-dress rehearsal of the Indian cantata.

CRICKET PRIZES AWARDED.

Cobb Gets Silver Cup for High Batting Average—Metropolitan Cup Not Presented.

The annual distribution of prizes of the Metropolitan District Cricket League took place last week at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, where a large gathering of local cricketers and their friends enjoyed a smoking concert following the presentations. Owing to some misunderstanding of the status of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club cricket team, the Metropolitan Cup, emblematic of the championship of New York, was not presented, and it is still in possession of the Brooklyn Cricket Club, which won the trophy in 1901. The individual prize winners received their awards, however, and the President of the league made the following presentations:

M. R. Cobb, silver cup for batting average, (84 for 10 innings;) F. F. Kelly, bat for bowling average, (6.49 for 49 wickets;) W. Bunce, cup for most catches during season, (9;) C. A. Worm, cup for throwing the cricket ball, (117 yards 1 foot.) The following received silver medals: For centuries—F. J. Prendergast, (124 against Kings County;) A. G. Laurie, (*103 against Nelson Lodge;) S. B. Standfast, (*107 against Nelson Lodge;) M. R. Cobb, (*100 against Nelson Lodge and *102 against Manhattan;) W. Bunce, (106 against Kings County;) C. A. Worm, (108 against Kings County.) For "the hat trick"—F. F. Kelly, (4 wickets against Nelson Lodge;) F. B. Fisher, (3 wickets against Nelson Lodge;) C. H. Clarke, (3 wickets against Manhattan,) and H. Williams, (3 wickets against Brooklyn.) The championship team—C. H. E. Griffith, F. D. Mockler, F. F. Kelly, A. J. G. Cooke, C. H. Clarke, A. G. Laurie, A. V. Clarke, C. H. Hill, A. Gunn, C. Dalton, J. Forbes, and W. S. Patmore.

*Signifies not out.

GOSSIP OF THE TROTTERS

Many Local Meets Already Planned for the Present Year.

Novel Events Proposed for Carriage Horses—Complaints That the Speedway Is Not Kept in Proper Condition.

There is every prospect that the season of 1903 will eclipse all others in the history of light harness racing. The Grand Circuit dates give this city a two weeks' programme, and amateur sport will begin early and be practically continuous throughout the season. Between the Speedway, the matinée events at the Empire City track, and the two Grand Circuit meetings, with sensational races for big purses, there will scarcely be a dull week from April to December.

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Frank E. Hamilton, who formerly owned the pacing mare Julia A., has purchased a bay trotter with a mark of 2:20, the name of which he intends to withhold until the trotter is entered in the Spring matinée events on the Speedway.

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There is good reason to believe that the wagon as a racing machine will supersede the sulky. Many owners have already discarded the sulky, and this season will see more wagons on the tracks than ever before. One of the strongest arguments in favor of the wagon is that practically every horse that is put to four wheels can play havoc with any record he made pulling a sulky. A prominent member of the New York Driving Club, who was one of the first to discard the sulky for the wagon, in explaining its advantages the other day, said: "In the first place, the horse can be more loosely harnessed, and not strapped up so tight; he escapes, when in motion, the motion of the driver and most of that from the vehicle. Again, the driver seated in a wagon can take a lighter hold of his horse than when balanced in a sulky. The mud resistance, especially in a low-seat skeleton wagon, is much less; the weight is more equally distributed upon four wheels than two, and better balance and more freedom for the animal means fewer boots, and steadier gait; in fact, the sulky presents no advantages which the wagon does not duplicate, and the latter has many which the former cannot approach."

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For the regular ticket of the Road Drivers' Association of New York to be acted upon at the annual meeting March 3, the Nominating Committee has obtained the consent of John F. Cockerill, the present incumbent, to lead the organization for another year. Following is the complete ticket:

For President—John F. Cockerill. For First Vice President—George W. Grote. For Second Vice President—Fred Dietz. For Third Vice President—Thomas F. Russell. For Members of the Executive Committee—George P. Baisley, Claus Bohling, W. J. Clark, George A. Coleman, J. W. Cornish, Nathan L. Ely, Dr. F. H. Flagge, W. C. Floyd-Jones, A. L. Kerker, Arthur Lape, W. G. Leland, H. C. Mapes, James Murphy, Alexander Newburger, A. E. Perren, Alfred Reeves, Charles Riley, F. G. Schmidt, E. E. Smathers, G. W. Wilder. The above names and also the following for Directors—Kimball C. Atwood, J. P. Balter, David Bonner, James Butler, Thomas J. Brady, Thomas Byrnes, George J. Crossman, Paul Dana, Homer Davenport, J. L. Dodge, Harry Dykeman, Dr. H. D. Gill, A. C. Fiske, Edwin W. Fiske, Dewitt C. Flanagan, Thomas F. Gilroy, W. R. Hearst, H. H. Hollis, Isaac A. Hopper, John Irving, W. R. Janvier, D. Lamar, Charles C. Lloyd, John McCullagh, J. A. Mergargee, Samuel McMillan, J. F. Moore, William E. Parsons, Jr., P. Ryan, M. L. Simon.

The Nominating Committee consists of Dr. H. D. Gill, Chairman; W. C. Floyd-Jones, D. Lamar, P. Ryan, Arthur Lape, H. C. Mapes, J. A. Mergargee, and George J. Crossman.

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Many complaints have been heard of late about the condition of the Speedway, which, it is charged, has been badly neglected by the Park Department. Ever since the weekly matinee events of the Road Drivers' Association were discontinued for the Winter, not since the first day of January, 1903, has there been good footing, and drivers who have been accustomed to use the Speedway daily for exercising and brushing say they are forced to use other highways on which automobiles are permitted, thus endangering the lives of both owner and horse. The roadbed of the Speedway is of clay and sandy loam, and easily kept dry and level if properly cared for. In any weather, experts say, it can be made a good jogging track. For the past month, however, it has either been a sea of mud or frozen in ruts that make it impossible for a light wagon to be driven over it.

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G. W. Wilder has a new cob that is not only a handsome park hack, but a trotter whose speed will make some of the favorites step fast to lead him across the finish line.

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An extra force of mounted policemen has been stationed along the upper end of Seventh Avenue to prevent over-enthusiastic road drivers from engaging in impromptu brushes that are dangerous to pedestrians. There have been no arrests as yet, but one or two horsemen have had very close calls.

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A. B. Gwathmey means to give his trotter Tiverton, 2:12¼, a chance to get a record during 1903 that represents his speed capacity. Last year the horse was taken sick just after getting his record, and had to be thrown out of training. It was known then that Tiverton could trot a mile very close to 2:10. It is probable that Mr. Gwathmey will also give his recent purchase, Senator Mills, a fast record. Senator Mills made a remarkable showing over the snow on the Speedway, winning every brush in which he was started, but he has never been started under favorable auspices with any of the favorites on the dirt. It has been predicted by Texas horsemen that the Senator, if handled properly, will cover a mile in 2:08 this season, but Mr. Gwathmey, who is more conservative, says he will be more than pleased if the Senator places a mark of 2:12 to his credit. Both trotters are in the hands of John Howell, and will be trained at the Empire City track.

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The bay mare Van Zandt, 2:12, owned by J. Deveraux, is being trained at Poughkeepsie for the coming campaign. Many look upon the mare as one of the "dark horses" of the circuit. At Lexington during the October meeting she stepped a public mile in 2:08¼, and it is reported that she is in better condition than ever.

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Charles Schwab, the well-known musical director who purchased the crack trotting mare Lady Beldin at the recent sale, intends to use the animal for Speedway work and will enter her in the championship events.

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Horace Wilson, formerly Secretary of the Empire City track, at Yonkers, has been made Secretary of the Charter Oak Park track, at Hartford, and the Oakley Park track, Cincinnati, and opened offices in this city, at Madison Square Garden. Mr. Wilson says that there will be some new conditions for the Hartford Futurity, which will be increased from $10,000 to $15,000.

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Obliged to forego the pleasure of driving any of his fast steppers on account of the poor condition of the Speedway, E. E. Smathers has been seen in the Park almost daily behind his four-in-hand, leaders Dandy Logan and Marcus Logan, hooked to a spider phaeton.

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The League of Amateur Driving Clubs is compiling and will soon publish a year book containing complete reports of all amateur harness races decided on tracks in membership with this organization during the season of 1902. It will be a handsome volume and contain the portraits of many Speedway horses and their owners.

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The latest novelty proposed for the season of 1903 is a plan to arrange races for carriage horses. Auriel Batonyi is the prime mover in the plan, and he has the assurance of the hearty support of some of the best-known road drivers in the city. Track owners and managers of open-air horse shows take kindly to the scheme, and have promised to give it a trial this Summer. It is proposed to bar overdraw checks, toe weights, boots, hooples, and other artificial appliances. Horses will be required to trot, and in all but the runabout classes must have curb bits. Pneumatic tires will be barred, and all vehicles must be up to a certain weight. The races will be at various distances, ranging from one to fifteen miles. A. E. Perren, one of the Commissioners of the New York State fair, has announced his intention of introducing trotting races for heavy harness horses as a permanent feature of the exhibition at Syracuse this season.

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Should the Buffalo track give up its grand circuit dates, it is not unlikely that Poughkeepsie will take up that week of the circuit. The mile tracks at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Glens Falls have arranged for races, and as Poughkeepsie is to conduct its meeting during the week of Aug. 3, it would be easy to call this meeting a Grand Circuit affair. The following week the trotters and pacers appear at the Empire City track, located midway between Yonkers and Mount Vernon, and then comes the Brighton Beach meeting. This is followed by the circuit meets at Readville, Providence, and Hartford.

***

Determined that the course at Yonkers shall be an ideal one for training, the management at the Empire City track has arranged to take care of two soft dirt roads that lie close to the track. It is well known that trotters in training ofttimes tire of the track and have to be jogged on the road for a few days. Heretofore the Empire track has not been able to boast of the best in the way of roads, but now this has been remedied. The demand for stalls is expected to be far in excess of the supply. There are stables for something more than 400 horses.

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After its annual meeting, the Road Drivers' Association of New York will probably have its usual parade and Speedway matinées. These matinées are expected to start in the latter part of April and continue through May, after which most of the horses will be taken to the Empire track to compete in the matinées of the New York Driving Club that are expected to begin early in June.

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Three championship certificates will be presented at the annual meeting of the Road Drivers' Association on March 3, as a result of the championship matinées of last Fall. To Isaac A. Hopper, owner of Prince Tell and Bessie Reid, will be given a diploma for the team pacing championship; to Claus Bohling, owner of Kingmond, 2:09, will be awarded the one for the trotting championship, and to P. Ryan, the owner of Mattie Lynn Holt, 2:23¼, and Algonita, 2:14, will be presented the diploma for the team trotting championship.

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At least half a dozen members of the New York Driving Club have expressed their intention of entering for the Cleveland Challenge Cup. This cup is offered for competition among the clubs that make up the League of Amateur Driving Clubs. C. K. G. Billings, E. E. Smathers, Charles C. Lloyd, Edgar Bronk, Claus Bohling, John F. Cockerill, M. C. Harrison, and A. E. Perren, are among the matinée drivers who have material of the high class necessary to compete in the important race for this trophy.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Colgate & Co. Bowlers Win Two Games in Wholesale Drug Trade League.

In the tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association last night the Colgate & Co. bowlers won two games defeating the New York Glucose Company and Bruen, Ritchie & Co. teams. The scores follow:

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New York Glucose Company—Fisher, 170; Muller, 164; Kingsbury, 118; McMath, 160; Ahern, 164. Total, 776.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 169; Chrystal, 160; Brush, 171; Faulkner, 188; Colgate, 175. Total, 822.

SECOND GAME.—New York Glucose Company—Fisher, 150; Muller, 137; Kingsbury, 135; McMath, 149; Ahern, 134. Total, 705.

Bruen, Ritchie & Co.—Fique, 149; Higgs, 107; Heinrich, 117; Raitt, 141; Norris, 172. Total, 686.

THIRD GAME.—Bruen, Ritchie & Co.—Fique, 143; Higgs, 130; Heinrich, 118; Raitt, 149; Norris, 140. Total, 680.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 152; Chrystal, 129; Brush, 168; Faulkner, 172; Colgate, 172. Total, 793.

FOURTH GAME.—General Chemical Company—Reid, 140; French, 183; Mason, 134; Bissell, 178; Storm, 192. Total, 772.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 144; Ely, 186; Ulrich, 153; Stevens, 166; Ruddiman, 132. Total, 781.

FIFTH GAME.—General Chemical Company—Reid, 123; Finch, 175; Mason, 99; Bissell, 158; Storm, 184. Total, 739.

Lanman & Kemp—McGillen, 168; Dixon, 140; Davis, 118; Merrill, 160; Kampf, 160. Total, 746.

SIXTH GAME.—Lanman & Kemp—McGillen, 156; Dixon, 132; Davis, 99; Merrill, 147; Kampf, 155. Total, 689.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 190; Ely, 140; Ulrich, 114; Stevens, 136; Robertson, 144. Total, 724.

CHANGES IN POLO RULES.

Hurlingham Club Adopts Proposed Changes as a Result of the International Game.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Important changes in the Hurlingham polo rules have now been officially adopted. Many of the new rules are due to incidents which occurred during the Anglo-American games of 1902.

In the future the use of blinkers or roweled spurs is prohibited, while the curious additional stipulation is made that no pony blind in one eye will be allowed to be used. The off-side rule is considerably amended, and hitting behind for safety is now more heavily penalized than a dangerous foul. Any future international contests played in England will be controlled by these changes.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—The De Soto Handicap at six furlongs, and worth $1,645 to the winner, the feature of to-day's card, was won very easily by J. U. Strode's Josette, a second choice in the betting at 9 to 2, who, favored by the start, raced the favorite, Scorpio, off his feet and then came on and won as she pleased. Weather clear; track muddy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. O'Hagen, 99 pounds, (Robbins,) 4 to 1, won; Lady Alberta, 102, (Lindsey,) 9 to 2, second; Jerry Hunt, 105, (Munro,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:32. Lofter, Miss Hume, El Rey, Dodie S., Kaloma, Swordsman, Moabina, and Queen Frisco also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Birch Broom, 110 pounds, (Lindsey,) 9 to 20, won; Musical Slipper, 110, (Cannon,) 16 to 1, second; Lady Mistake, 110, (W. Hicks,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:04 3-5. Epidemic, Atheirose, Wilton, Galax Leaf, and Lizzie Brooks also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; mile and a sixteenth. Ben Chance, 101 pounds, (Lindsey,) 4 to 1, won; Potheen, 111, (Gannon,) 8 to 10, second; Mauser, 93, (Haack,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:54 2-5. Cogswell, The Messenger, and Carat also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—De Soto Handicap; six furlongs. Josette, 98 pounds, (Davisson,) 9 to 2, won; Scorpio, 120, (Odom,) 9 to 5, second; Royal Deceiver, 93, (Scully,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:16 4-5. If You Dare, Arachne, Emshee, Carl Kahler, Athiana, and Andes also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and half. Ceylon, 104 pounds, (Fuller,) 6 to 5, won; The Way, 100, (W. Hicks,) 6 to 1, second; Satin Coat, 105, (Lindsey,) 9 to 5, third. Time—2:42. Erne, John Bull, John Potter, and Thurles also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Honolulu, 108 pounds, (Lindsey,) 9 to 2, won; Tioga, 97, (Trainor,) 9 to 1, second; Hedge, 86, (Robbins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Prince Eugene also ran.

Entries for Highland Park Stakes.

DETROIT, Feb. 14.—The entries for the stakes at the Summer meeting at the Highland Park track of the Parmer-Hendrie Circuit were given out here to-night. For the Frontier Stakes, $2,000, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, the feature of the meeting, there are 52 entries; the Highland Park Selling Stake, $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward, 82 entries; the Royal Oak Farm Stakes, $1,500, for two-year-olds, 53 entries, and the International Steeplechase, $1,000, 18 entries.

Columbia's Cross-Country Run.

Columbia's cross-country team held a run yesterday. Ogden M. Bishop, Captain of the track team, led the pack. The course of the run extended along the Hudson, over the Lafayette Boulevard, for a distance of three miles.

Big Schooner for N. Y. Y. C. Member.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 14.—The Herreshoffs have begun work on a new 100-foot schooner yacht for Morton T. Plant of the New York Yacht Club. Workmen are now engaged in shaping the mold for the lead ballast.

All Competent Judges Concede That

Old Crow Rye

Is the Best Whiskey produced in the U. S.

It is made in Kentucky by the Hand-Made Sour Mash Process, and has established a standard beyond the reach of all Competitors. It is bottled absolutely Straight.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, PARIS, 1900

STRAIGHT SCOTCH WHISKIES,
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CRESCENT A. C. SHOOTING

Keen Competition at the Bay Ridge Traps.

F. T. Bedford, W. W. Marshall, F. B. Stephenson, and H. B. Vanderveer Made the High Scores.

F. T. Bedford, F. B. Stephenson, W. W. Marshall, and H. B. Vanderveer were the successful shooters in the weekly shoot at the Crescent Athletic Club's Bay Ridge traps yesterday. Competition was keen in each event, and ties, which were shot off, resulted in two of the contests for trophies. During the afternoon 2,000 targets were broken.

F. T. Bedford, with a grand total of 48, made the high score yesterday in the February Cup competition. Eight men competed in this event, W. W. Marshall being second, with 47. Bedford was also winner in the shoot-off of a fifteen-target trophy shoot, in which W. W. Marshall, L. M. Palmer, Jr., and H. B. Vanderveer competed.

F. B. Stephenson, the scratch man, won a similar event, with a score of 14. Vanderveer and Bedford smashed the same number of targets in another event, and Vanderveer won on his handicap. Marshall won the shoot-off in a trophy contest. Eight men shot in the original contest and five of them tied, with the high score of 14.

The summary:

FEBRUARY CUP.

Handicap monthly competition; fifty targets each week:

	H.	B.	T.	H.	B.	T.	Grand Total.
F. T. Bedford	2	21	23	2	23	25	48
W. W. Marshall	5	17	22	5	20	25	47
L. C. Hopkins	4	18	22	4	20	24	46
H. B. Vanderveer	4	18	22	4	20	24	46
C. A. Sykes	4	20	24	4	14	18	[illegible]
L. M. Palmer	2	19	21	2	18	20	[illegible]
H. Werlemann	8	14	22	8	10	18	[illegible]
D. C. Bennett	5	15	20	5	13	18	[illegible]

TROPHY SHOOT.

Fifteen-target handicap.

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
F. T. Bedford	1	13	14	L. C. Hopkins	2	10	[illegible]
W. W. Marshall	3	11	14	G. G. Stephenson	1	10	11
L. M. Palmer	1	13	14	H. Werlemann	5	5	10
H. B. Vanderveer	2	12	14				
F. B. Stephenson	0	13	13				

SHOOT-OFF—SAME CONDITIONS.

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
F. T. Bedford	1	13	14	L. M. Palmer	1	9	10
H. B. Vanderveer	2	10	12	W. W. Marshall	3	8	11

TROPHY SHOOT.

Fifteen-target handicap.

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
F. B. Stephenson	0	14	14	H. Werlemann	5	8	13
W. W. Marshall	3	10	13	F. T. Bedford	1	12	13
G. G. Stephenson	1	12	13	L. M. Palmer	1	9	10
				L. C. Hopkins	2	6	8

TROPHY SHOOT.

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
H. B. Vanderveer	2	13	15	L. C. Hopkins	2	10	12
F. T. Bedford	1	13	14	F. B. Stephenson	0	11	11
C. A. Sykes	2	11	13	W. W. Marshall	3	8	11
L. M. Palmer	1	11	12	H. Werlemann	5	5	10

TROPHY SHOOT.

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
F. B. Stephenson	0	14	14	L. C. Hopkins	2	12	14
W. W. Marshall	3	11	14	H. B. Vanderveer	2	10	12
F. T. Bedford	1	13	14	C. A. Sykes	2	9	11
L. M. Palmer	1	13	14				

SHOOT-OFF—SAME CONDITIONS.

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
W. W. Marshall	3	12	15	F. T. Bedford	1	11	12
L. M. Palmer	1	13	14	F. B. Stephenson	0	10	10
L. C. Hopkins	3	11	15				

PACED CIRCUIT OPPOSED.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Bicyclists and promoters of bicycle racing will gather here to-morrow to appear before the Paced Circuit Committee of the National Cycling Association and oppose the plan for a paced circuit, which was presented to the committee at its meeting in New York two weeks ago. The opposition will be centred in a committee of the New England Cycle Racing Association, this latter body having been formed during a conference of track owners, riders, managers, and several men who are financially interested in cycle racing. The chief objection to the paced circuit is on the ground of poor financial return from tracks south of New England. It is claimed that tracks outside of New England are practically supported by the division of big receipts from local tracks.

The plan of a pacing machine sixteen inches wide will be opposed because of the general opinion of riders and managers that machines of that width are dangerous, and also that it means the virtual loss of money at present invested in pacing machines.

THE BICYCLE RACING TRUST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The numerous communications you have received in reply to my letter on amateur bicycle racing, and the different sources and localities from which they came, prove to a certain extent that the views express in my communication have met with approval.

The writers evidently know from experience that if amateur bicycle racing is ever to become popular again, it will have to be under the management of an amateur organization, such as the League of American Wheelmen.

No organization of professional money chasers (such as the one now in control) will ever do anything to further the interest of the genuine simon-pure amateur racer.

As at present constituted, the organization now in control of bicycle racing is a "trust" pure and simple, and is out for the "dust" all the time. How much longer cyclists will stand for it, it is hard to say, but unless they bestir themselves in the matter amateur bicycle racing will soon be a thing of the past.

VETERAN CYCLIST.

New York, Feb. 12, 1903.

AMATEUR BICYCLE RACING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the correspondence published in your columns concerning the amateur bicycle racing question there are many truths. The views advanced by the various writers are sound in every respect, and show conclusively that there must be "something rotten" in cycling under present control, which calls forth such expressions.

From the standpoint of a member of the most prominent cycling club in the East, (Kings County Wheelmen,) which once upon a time, through its track riders, was considered without a peer in amateur cycling in this section of the country, I most emphatically indorse every word that your correspondents have advanced regarding amateur bicycle racing, and only hope that that grand old organization, the League of American Wheelmen, can be prevailed upon to take hold of amateur racing again as of old.

CLUB CYCLIST.

Hawthorne Handicap Nominations.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The Chicago Jockey Club to-night gave out the list of nominations to the Hawthorne Handicap, the new $10,000 stake, to be run on the opening day of the Spring meeting, May 23, and the Northern Handicap, $5,000 added, to be run at the Summer meeting. The entries number 89 for the Hawthorne and 84 for the Northern, and include the following horses:

McChesney, Wyeth, winner of last year's American Derby; Savable, winner of the Futurity; Lucien Appleby, Aladdin; Scintillant, winner of the Twentieth Century; The Lady, Runnels, St. Marcos, Flying Torpedo, Hernando, Allan-a-Dale, Oweston, Six-Shooter; Otis, winner of the 1902 St. Louis Derby; John Bright, The Conqueror II.; Bonic, winner of last year's Burns Handicap; Jiminez, Wax Taper, Federal, Wainamoinen, Sidney Lucas, and Huber, winner of the California Oaks.

Kentucky Futurity Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 14.—A radical change was made by the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association in the Kentucky Futurity for 1905 and 1906, or for foals of 1903. The value of the stake has been increased to $22,000, and the pacing event made for three-year-olds instead of for two-year-olds, and for $3,000 instead of $2,000.

The only difference in the conditions of the stake is the increase of the final entrance fee in the pacing event to $50. Secretary Shanklin said to-day when he made the announcement that there appeared to be a growing popularity of the pacer and that sometimes colts that trotted up to two years old developed into pacers and it was to protect these that the event was made a year later. This stake is the largest in the world. The first money in the three-year-old trotting division is $10,000. The two-year-old division remains unchanged. It is shown that in this stake the association has distributed among horsemen $191,980, and nearly $100,000 is now on hand ready for the deciding of the contests this Fall and next.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 11 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER. McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.) VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S Auction Sales OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY (Commencing at 10 o'clock) AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART, 130 and 132 East 13th St., Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York. Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from. Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Wagons, open and top, new, second-hand; suitable for any business; windlass, furniture, and rack trucks at low prices. 204 East 24th St.

At Bargain—Brewster brougham, family surrey, top buggy, Waldorf trap; elegant harness. 223 West 40th St.

Several teams of truck horses for sale. Hartig & Reinhauer, 541 West 43d St.

Automobiles.

Hall's touring car; the only automobile made that runs as if on wings; positively no vibration or friction. New York Agent, Larkin's Auto Station, 148 East 49th St.

The Warwick runabouts, surreys, and tonneaus, with the De Dion 8-horse power motor, now on exhibition. Long Acre Automobile Depot, 307 West 44th St.

Waverley Electric Runabouts, Stanhopes, and Surreys ready for prompt delivery; write for catalogue. Kirkpatrick & Haradon, 27 East 58th St.

For Sale—12-horse power Panhard, in first-class condition, five lamps, two French horns, two baskets, and tools. 307 West 44th St.

Two Wintons, in good order; one 7½ h. p. Panhard, canopy top, in first-class order; cheap. Larkin, 148 East 49th St.

A Waverley Runabout, slightly used; perfect order; a bargain. Kirkpatrick & Haradon, 27 East 58th St.

ACTIVITY IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Bright Prospects for Baseball at Yale—Improvements Being Made in Harvard's Rowing System—Princeton Disappointed in Its Hockey Team—Georgetown Preparing for Big Track Meet.

The Yale 'Varsity baseball season began with an enthusiastic assemblage of the candidates for this year's nine in the trophy room of the Yale gymnasium last Friday. Over 200 men responded to the call of Capt. Burnside Winslow, and were addressed by the Captain, by Walter Carter, '95, Yale's most noted pitcher, and by head coach William H. Murphy, '92. The freshman squad, now reduced to thirty-five men, has been at work for three weeks, as have the 'Varsity battery candidates, the regular 'Varsity fielders going out yesterday for the first time this year. Cage work will be the programme for several weeks, but with the first signs of warm weather Capt. Winslow will take his men to Yale Field. The schedule of games this year is a long and difficult one, it being Winslow's policy to give his team as many actual games as possible before the championship series begins.

Yale starts the season this year in baseball with the best prospects in years. Three of last year's excellent nine, that won from Harvard only to lose the New York tie game, have left college—Garvan, pitcher; Capt. Guernsey, third base, and Wear, right field—and it is now possible that Barnwell, for three years one of the fastest centre-fielders on any college nine, may have to retire, as he was injured in a class football game last Fall. But a nucleus for a brilliant baseball nine still remains. In the pitcher's box Patton is the only veteran to return, but there will be Capt. Winslow behind the bat, Littlefield at first base, Metcalf at second base, Miller at shortstop, Chittenden at third base, and Cote in left field to build upon. Among the new-comers will be O'Brien, the fast Andover shortstop, and Morgan Bowman, from Hill School, who played 'Varsity football full back last Fall, and who is expected to develop into a clever twirler. From last year's freshman nine there will be Hazenwinkle, first base; Farmer, catcher; Hughes, short stop, and White, fielder. Harvard this year seems to have a little the better of Yale again as far as baseball prospects go, Wendell, centre fielder; Milne, catcher, and Frantz, first base, being the only ones to leave, the last named on account of ineligibility.

Coincident with the start of the Yale baseball season the Yale track team, under Capt. J. B. Thomas, opened work last week with a rousing meeting, at which C. H. Sherrill, '89, and Julian W. Curtiss, '79, both of New York, spoke, as did the veteran Mike Murphy and Prof. W. Lyon Phelps. It is now the fourteenth year in the competition for the Mott Haven track athletic cup, of which Yale has won five years, and Harvard and Pennsylvania each four. Over 250 men are now in training for the team. Capt. Thomas has put them all in daily training, and will get to the field as soon as the ground hardens sufficiently to permit track work.

The Yale 'Varsity crew has had several changes this week. Capt. Cameron picked his first eight for the year, though an entirely experimental one, Coffin, Daly, Bogue, and himself of last year's eight being out of the boat. As picked, the crew on Tuesday last was rowing as follows: Stroke, Adams; 7, Cross; 6, Judson; 5, Johnston; 4, McClintock; 3, Hewitt; 2, Miller; bow, Shaw. Of these men Adams and Hewitt are old four-oar men; Cross and Judson rowed last year on the eight, and the others were class crew oars. Adams at stroke guides a four-oar well, but his stroke is too short naturally for eight-oar blade work, and he will be put back in the four in all likelihood. There are now twenty men on the 'Varsity squad. On Thursday a second shake up was tried on the occasion of the annual move from the gymnasium tanks to the harbor. The most significant change was the shifting of Capt. Waterman from bow, where he has rowed two years, to the port side at 2, and later to stroke. This is hardly regarded, however, as a final change, as the regular stroke, Russell Bogue, is laid up merely with a bad wrist, and will get back into harness in a week at the outside. Waterman, however, will probably take the port side of the boat, which will give Hewitt, an excellent four-oar bow, a chance for the tail end seat. Coffin, who has been ill, resumed his work with the eight last week, going back to 3, where he pulled last Spring. Stubbs, a heavy class boat man, and a substitute part of last year, is now on the 'Varsity squad, and seems likely to get a seat in the waist of the 1903 boat. Johnston, Scott, and Miller, also class boat men, are now on the eight, making a full line of fast and strong men. With Daly probably out of the boat this year his loss will be made up by one of these new men.

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From now until the last of June the candidates for the Harvard 'Varsity crew will work hard and steadily every afternoon, stop smoking, go to bed early in the evenings, and keep themselves in the best physical condition for the great race at New London. The serious work of the year has begun. Even in the Easter vacation, when all the other Harvard men will go home, the oarsmen will stay in Cambridge and carry on the development of a championship crew without a break. Last Wednesday the crew candidates were formally called out.

The outlook is bright enough to cheer even the most pessimistic follower of Harvard crews. Of last year's 'Varsity crew there are four men back in college, all of whom are eligible to row this year. They are Capt. McGrew, who stroked; Shuebruk, who rowed at No. 6; Ayer, who was at No. 5, and Foster at No. 4. Three of these four are out for the crew, and Shuebruk, the fourth man, although he has said that he would not row on account of his Law School work, is still a possibility. There is thus plenty of good material for the waist of the boat, and with a careful selection from the two boat clubs, a fast crew may be found. In both the Weld and Newell clubs there are a number of available men, notably Roberts, Captain of the Weld seniors, who has rowed on his club class crew for three years, and who stroked his winning freshman crew against Yale in 1899; Dillingham, Captain of the Weld junior crew, and Phillips, Captain of the Newell juniors. Other men who are up to 'Varsity form are Richmond, Tew, and Mills of the 1905 freshman crew, the latter being especially valuable on account of his weight and strength. Mills, besides being an oarsman, is a 'Varsity football player. He weighs about 165 pounds, and competent judges think that he would fill the place left vacant by James at bow most acceptably.

Last year Harvard sent a crew to New London which beat by several seconds the fastest record that a Harvard crew ever made against Yale. F. L. Higginson, 1900, Captain eight last year, and he will coach it again of both the '99 and 1900 crews, coached the eight last year, and he will coach it again this year. Harvard men are confident that he can turn out a winning crew. They have not forgotten that the crew he captained in '99 won from Yale for the first time in years, and that the 1900 crew stood an equal chance of winning until the day before the race, when Higginson broke his ankle. So Harvard is confident with Higginson as head coach. Higginson does not feel any false pride in declining to take a lesson from a successful rival, and so he has not hesitated to imitate Yale in calling out the crew early in the season. He intends to pick the crew as soon as possible, so that by the time of the race the men will all be rowing together as a unit. The trouble in previous years has been that Harvard has not finally determined the make-up of her crew until a few days before the race, with the result that team work has been wanting.

Associated with Higginson will be the regular professional coaches of the Weld and Newell Clubs, Wray and Vail, who, however, will be concerned only in the details of watermanship, and will have nothing to do with the selection of the stroke to be used by the crew. Until the ice is gone from the river all the work will be done in the tank in the 'Varsity boathouse. At present the river in front of the house is filled with ice. Higginson will take the men outdoors as early as possible, as it is feared that too much indoor work on the machines will make the action stiff and will develop a mechanical style of rowing.

For the present the men will practice first on the machines and then in the tank, the members from each club alternating on different days. The freshmen candidates, of whom there is an unusually large number, have been working steadily since Jan. 12 and are in much better shape than freshmen in previous years have been at this time of the season. A rule issued by Capt. McGrew of the 'Varsity boat, excluding all 1906 candidates weighing less than 160 pounds, has done much to bring up the general average of the squad. O. J. Filley has been appointed Captain of the first freshmen squad and Dana Hyde, Captain of the second, and under the coaching of Wray and Vail the men have shown a rapid improvement. The 'Varsity men also are far ahead of their usual stage of development. Thanks to the efforts of Courtney, who came to Cambridge from Cornell last Fall to give Harvard the benefit of his instruction, Crimson aquatics will be carried on along radically different lines this year.

Courtney has given Harvard many new ideas, and the Cambridge authorities intend to profit by them. Very little is said about innovations, but it is generally understood that there will be some big surprises this year. Courtney, it is said, has overturned Harvard's old rowing system from its foundations and substituted for it a system which he confidently expects will make Harvard victorious over Yale this year. Harvard's old rowing technique, it is said, has been changed so as to be hardly recognized. New ideas about "shooting" and "feathering" and managing the slides have been introduced.

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The Winter sports at Princeton have taken a jump since examinations closed. Basket ball, hockey, and the preliminary work in track sports are occupying chief interest. The basket ball team is in the worst condition. The team, with the exception of one man, was intact from last season, when a good record was made. This year it seems to lack headwork at critical times. The recent defeat by Harvard by one point is fresh in the minds of all. The team played brilliantly at times, but lacked snap. The Crimson team did not play a brilliant game, but were steady and played with vim. Capt. Wrightson has been forced to the centre position by the injuries to Bard and Batten. The new place is strange to him, and he is not filling it very satisfactorily. He is fast, but has fallen off much in his last year's form in goal-shooting and evading his opponent. Seely and Carter are both throwing well at forwards. The work of the guards, however, is slow and opponents get many shots for goal, equalizing and generally running away from the good work of the forwards. Columbia plays the team Wednesday and Yale on the following Saturday.

The surprise of the week was the hockey game with Columbia. With the remembrance of a comparatively easy game with Yale, only a few evenings before, and the fact that Yale had defeated Columbia, the undergraduates expected nothing more than a victory, and the unsatisfactory tie game was heard of with amazement. Capt. Purnell can offer no explanation except that his men had hard luck in their shooting. This is the last game that the team will play, unless Yale should be defeated by Harvard, when the tie would be played off to determine the second place for the post-season games with the leaders.

The initiation of annual freshman-sophomore indoor track games is a good one, and has produced splendid results so far as getting out unknown material is concerned. A large number of men have turned out and are receiving daily coaching from Capt. Horton and Trainer Robinson. The indoor meet here is arranged for Feb. 20 and 21, the preliminaries to be run off the opening day, and the finals, on the second day. Pursuit races are necessitated by the narrow track.

Capt. Mallower, with the assistance of Instructor Goldie, has turned out a fair gymnastic team. Their work at present shows the roughness of the early season, but it contains good material. The opening exhibition with the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia was handicapped by the condition of the stage. The quadrangular meet at University Heights on Friday was the first real test of the team's skill. The three-high exhibition by Jones, Speer, and Lovett, and the double trapeze work by Mallower and Blakeman are of high order, and constitute the best parts of the exhibitions.

The general call for track candidates and baseball men will be made next week. The cage will be used by both sets of men until the weather permits outdoor work. Manager Singer is endeavoring to arrange some early Spring games with the Trenton League team for practice.

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Work in all branches of athletics commenced at Cornell last week after a lapse of over two weeks. The first cut in crews came early in the week, and it can now be told with some degree of accuracy what sort of material will be in Cornell's crews this year. The freshman squad was reduced to thirty men. Over a hundred candidates came out early in the year. Courtney gave all a fair chance. The thirty survivors will report daily for work at the machines. Most of the first-year men are still pulling their oars in a crude way, and it will be a month yet before they will work together in good form.

When the 'Varsity candidates reported for the first time last week several squads were formed. They have all had the advantage of one season's training and some have passed through two and even three seasons. They are to a man heavy, broad-shouldered fellows, entirely capable of standing the coming five months of toil at the oars. Four eights (thirty-two men) are now rowing daily. Five of these rowed in the 'Varsity shell at Poughkeepsie, and, barring accidents, they will doubtless hold their seats against all competition through the present season. They are Seabring, Lueder, Frenzel, Hazlewood, and Coffin.

Capt. Petty, who rowed last year at No. 3, has been graduated, and it is just learned that Merrill and Van Alstyne, who rowed at Nos. 2 and 4, respectively, will not report for work this year. Van Alstyne was one of Courtney's most finished oarsmen. Merrill, on the other hand, was the most ungainly man in last year's 'Varsity shell. He knew the technique of rowing thoroughly, and pulled as good an oar as any one in the boat. He persisted, however, in rowing with an unsightly hump in his back, which, while not affecting his efficiency, marred the appearance of the crew. The places thus left vacant will be filled from the eight which will row in the second 'Varsity shell May 30. To the formation of the second crew all the coaching is now directed.

There are twenty-seven men in line for the eight seats in this boat. They are Thompson, Nutting, Schade, Bentley, Fisher, Odell, Borden, Adams, Whittlesley, Bruce, Chandler, Garbi, Bush, Kingsland, Foote, Miller, Whittemore, Barnhart, Hochbaum, Shepard, Simpson, Schaff, Gates, Snyder, Boesch, and Stanbrough. These men are made up of the members of the freshman crews for three years past who have not made the 'Varsity crew. The three strongest men are Foote, Gates, and Snyder. They will find no difficulty in making the junior 'Varsity crew, and will probably win the vacant seats in the 'Varsity shell.

Foote was regarded last year as one of the best men who ever sat in a Cornell freshman boat. He is half an inch over 6 feet in height and weighs 179 pounds. Gates and Snyder, though not so heavy, are finished oarsmen, and as freshmen pulled their long sweeps with the ease and grace of veterans.

Manager Zimmer has at last reconstructed the track schedule, which was thrown into confusion by Princeton's unexpected act in substituting Yale for Cornell on May 9. Eleven different meets, large and small, are on the card. The Winter season will end March 28, with the meet with Michigan, and the Spring season will begin May 2 with a dual meet with Syracuse University. The annual Spring meet will occur on May 9, a dual meet with Pennsylvania on May 16, and the annual dual meet with Princeton at Albany May 23. The work of the year will end with the intercollegiate meet on May 30. The withdrawal of Sears, Cornell's phenomenal sprinter, and the absence of Trott, an almost sure point winner in the long-distance runs, make Cornell's chances in the intercollegiate by no means promising. A team will be formed that will give a good account of itself in dual meets, but stars are lacking.

Trainer Moakley has a man in sight who he thinks may be able to give a good account of himself on Berkeley Oval. This is Schutt, 1905, who in the intercollegiate cross-country race in New York last Fall held his own against the veterans of the college world, and finished among the leaders. If he improves as fast as he has since his discovery by Moakley at the beginning of the year, he may be running in as good form as was Trott last year.

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Interest at Pennsylvania centred last week in the baseball team and the crew candidates. The latter were for the first time divided into crews, and this gives some line on the formation of a 'Varsity squad. The surprise of the arrangement of the men was the fact that Hildebrand, stroke of last season's 'Varsity, was placed at bow in his squad, Shisler taking his place. There are four 'Varsity squads, and Davenport, Eisenbrey, and Boers are the three other stroke oars. Of these, Davenport and Eisenbrey are doing the best work. Shisler is a strong oarsman, but he lacks the steadiness which is necessary in a stroke. This was his fault last year, and if he cannot correct it, he will have no chance to lead Penn's oarsmen. Both Davenport and Eisenbrey seem to be doing very good work. Those who know the pluck, stamina, and general character of Davenport and the fact that he has an advantage of four years in age over Eisenbrey, will feel very safe if he wins the place. The freshmen were divided into three squads, with York stroking the best eight. This was a surprise, as Hendries had been stroking. The youngsters are a strong lot.

The baseball men have been busy all the week and there seems to be some very good material among the new candidates. The best seems to be De Berard, who is trying for first base. Wechsler, a candidate for second base, is also doing some good work. As yet the pitchers have not extended themselves, but Freeland looks promising. Coach Thomas is at present merely drilling the men in batting, fielding, and base running.

The gymnastic team made such a good showing last week against Princeton that it surprised the followers of the university. Kempf's work on the rings was considerable of an improvement over last year. Eliason, formerly of Yale, has decided not to compete at the intercollegiate championships against the blue.

Penn's lacrosse candidates have taken advantage of the fine weather and have practiced every day. The arrangement of a match with the Oxford-Cambridge team for June 13 was a welcome bit of news. The track team candidates have trained hard all the week.

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The fifth annual indoor carnival of sports planned by the Georgetown University Athletic Association, to be held Saturday, March 7, promises to excel all previous meets held by Georgetown. Definite arrangements have practically been completed for at least ten relay contests, besides numerous short-distance races, handicap matches, and field events. Entries have been assured from Pennsylvania, Princeton, Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Williams, Notre Dame, Wisconsin, and Villa Nova.

The half-mile runners of Pennsylvania and Cornell will be matched in a two-mile relay race. Mike Murphy has reported that he is preparing some of his best men for the meet, and as Princeton promises to send her best runners, a mile relay race between Princeton and Yale is practically assured. Williams College is looking forward to a match relay race with Columbia. The relay runners of Notre Dame University, Indiana, made a very strong showing at Georgetown, last year, and it is expected that Harvard will enter a relay team against the sturdy athletes from Indiana. Johns Hopkins will be matched either against Lehigh or Villa Nova.

The Georgetown-Pennsylvania relay race of one mile is regarded this year, as it always has been, as the crowning feature of the meet. The University of Wisconsin would like to send a team of mile runners for a four-mile relay race, and it is possible that a match may be arranged with Cornell or Notre Dame for that distance. A number of interesting school events are also being arranged. Penn Charter of Philadelphia, Boys' Latin School of Baltimore, and the Emerson Institute of Washington will be matched in a three-cornered race, as will also the McKenzie School for Boys at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Marston School of Baltimore, and the Friends' Select School of Washington.

A large entry of star athletes is assured in the various scratch and handicap collegiate events. One of the most interesting events promises to be a contest in putting the shot between John De Witt of Princeton and Ed. Glass and Dick Sheldon of Yale. Capt. Owens of the Georgetown University track team has a large number of candidates in training. All are showing up well, and if a large number of events are not won by the home team the students will be greatly disappointed. Arthur Duffey will again try to lower the sixty-yard indoor record. He will also enter the fifty-yard handicap. All four members of last year's relay team are still at the university. "Bill" Holland, the collegiate quarter-mile champion, is as good a runner as he ever was. Joe Reilly, the Captain of last year's football team, has decided to give up rowing, and will devote his athletic work entirely to the track. Besides being a good quarter-mile man Reilly is Georgetown's best half-miler. Preston Edmonston, another member of the relay team, ran for Georgetown for the first time last year, and is showing up well. In the sprints Georgetown will have, besides Duffey, Dowling, Holland, Seitz, Etchinson, Dougherty, Pease, Wadden, Ford, Monahan, Duane, and McNamara. The distance runners are Capt. Owens, Holland, Reilly, Edmonston, Desloge, Hart, Abbattichio, Green, and Yoder.

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Baseball at Columbia has received considerable impetus by the presence of sixty candidates for the nine, many of whom are experienced players. Furthermore, good coaching is assured the team because of the fact that "Jack" Warner, catcher for the New York National League team, is directing the work of the pitchers, and George Smith, who is to play second base for the New Yorks, is looking after the candidates for the infield positions.

Half the season in intercollegiate basketball is over, with Yale leading by a good margin. Unless something unexpected happens it now appears practically certain that Yale will win the championship, with Columbia second. This is the order of these teams at present, with Harvard third, Cornell fourth, and Princeton last. The ranking:

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Yale	4	0	1.000
Columbia	4	2	.666
Harvard	2	3	.400
Cornell	1	2	.333
Princeton	0	4	.000

SPORTS AT PALM BEACH.

McElwee Wins the Joseph Jefferson Golf Cup—First Live Bird Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 14.—The golf tournament for cups presented by Joseph Jefferson and H. R. Rea of Pittsburg was finished here to-day. In the semi-finals for the Jefferson Cup R. H. McElwee beat P. Waterman, 1 up; John Moller beat Charles Tappan, 1 up in 20 holes. In the finals McElwee beat Moller by 2 up and 1 to play. For the Consolation or Rea Cup S. Maddock beat T. McCook, 3 up and 2 to play; Harry Suydam beat J. S. Carpenter, 1 up in 19 holes. In the finals for the Rea Cup Maddock beat Suydam, 1 up; Fay Keating of St. Paul and C. L. Becker of Boston played an interesting foursome with T. M. McKee and C. B. Cory and won by the score of 2 up. The tie for second place in the qualification round between Keating and Becker was played this morning, Keating won with 77, against 78 for Becker. The tournament next week will be for the President's Cup.

The Florida Gun Club, most of whose members are prominent in the gun clubs of the North, held its first shoot of the season at live birds at the club grounds, at Palm Beach last Wednesday. A large crowd was present, including many ladies. The birds were unusually fast. Three teams contested, one representing the Palm Beach cottages, a second the Hotel Royal Poinciana, and the third from the Breakers. The match was won by the cottagers, with a kill of thirty-eight birds out of a possible fifty. The scores of the Breakers and the Hotel Royal Poinciana were thirty-three and thirty-one birds, respectively. The cup given by T. H. McKee of Pittsburg was won by B. J. Jones, Jr., of Pittsburg, who tied with D. H. Hostetter in the team work, but won on the "miss and out" shoot-off, Hostetter missing his seventh bird.

Cottages—D. H. Hostetter, 27 yards, 9; H. A. Mulliken, 28 yards, 8; C. B. Cory, 28 yards, 7; B. F. Jones, Jr., 28 yards, 9; H. R. Rea, 27 yards, 5. Total, 38.

Breakers.—J. S. S. Remson, 31 yards, 9; A. R. Fish, 28 yards, 10; J. D. Crimmins, Jr., 28 yards, 4; Harry Suydam, 26 yards, 7; Harry Day, 28 yards, 3. Total, 33.

Poinciana.—J. Willock, 27 yards, 4; H. Disston, 27 yards, 7; I. R. Emerson, 27 yards, 8; C. G. Gates, 28 yards, 7; J. M. King, 28 yards, 5. Total, 31.

JUNIORS AS YACHTSMEN

Several Clubs Now Discussing the Membership of Youngsters.

Atlantic Yacht Club Will Hold an Ocean Race This Year of Over 500 Miles.

What is to be done with the youngsters who are skillful in sailing boats, but who are still "infants" in the eye of the law, and who cannot afford to pay heavy initiation fees and annual dues, is a question that is attracting considerable attention in many of the yacht clubs on Long Island Sound. It is well known that there are boys of eighteen or nineteen years of age along the shores of the Sound, sons of yachtsmen and club members, who have been sailers of boats from infancy, and can give their elders a good deal of advantage at the start, and then beat them at the finish. But the racing rules of Long Island Sound stipulate that yachts of all classes of forty-three feet or under must be steered by a member of a regularly organized yacht club. Under this rule the youngsters may sail on yachts owned and entered for racing by their fathers or adult friends who are members of yacht clubs, but they cannot act as helmsmen unless they are themselves club members.

Two or three of the clubs along the Sound have no age qualification for members, and have occasionally taken in youngsters who have not reached the voting age, but even in these clubs the initiation fees and dues are rather heavy for boys. A proposition to create junior memberships, carrying full sailing rights, at nominal cost, has been advanced in several of the clubs. The matter was fully discussed at the annual meeting of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club in December, but action was deferred. The subject was brought up at the annual meeting of the Riverside Yacht Club ten days ago, and the Trustees were directed to prepare plans for carrying the idea into effect. The problem was also presented at the annual meeting of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on Feb. 7, in an indirect way. Heretofore there has been no age qualification in this club, and one of the cleverest sailors in the organization, who is now of full age, was admitted to membership before he was twenty-one years old. It was proposed at the annual meeting to so amend the Constitution as to make legal age a qualification for membership. The amendment was rejected, however, on the ground that either the doors must be left open to youngsters, as heretofore, or junior memberships must be provided.

The proposition advanced in several clubs is to admit to junior membership, without initiation fee, and at annual dues of from $5 to $10, young men from eighteen to twenty-one years of age, and to advance them to regular membership at full dues at the age of twenty-one years. The stumbling block in some clubs is the question of admitting the youngsters to full privileges at the café.

There will be only one new officer of the Larchmont Yacht Club to be elected at the annual meeting at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening next. Morton F. Plant will be chosen Vice Commodore, succeeding Wilson Marshall. Mr. Plant has been a member of his club for two years, and he owns the schooner Ingomar and the steam yacht Parthenia. Commodore Frederick T. Adams and Rear Commodore Frederick M. Hoyt will be re-elected, as will also Secretary A. Bryan Alley, Treasurer William Murray, Measurer John Hyslop, and the two retiring Trustees, Augustin Monroe and Edward S. Hatch. Several amendments to the racing rules are proposed. One provides that in measuring pole-masted yachts the whole distance between the upper and lower halyard blocks, instead of 80 per cent. thereof, as at present, shall be subtracted from the length of the gaff in ascertaining the portion of the length of that spar to be added to the base line. Another forbids the carrying of the upper halyard block of a pole-masted yacht on a pennant. Another changes the classification of small catboats from 20 and 15 feet to 21 and 18 feet. An important new paragraph proposed reads as follows: "In rounding and passing marks, when the mainmast of a sloop or the foremast of a schooner has left the mark on the required hand and passed an imaginary line through the mark at right angles to the next course, the yacht shall be considered to have passed the mark on the required side, and it is then at liberty to sail any course it may elect."

It is also proposed to suspend for 1903 the chapter of the by-laws that fixes the dates for the season's races, and to authorize the Regatta Committee, with the approval of the Board of Trustees, to arrange dates for racing for the coming season. This is occasioned by the fixing of the date for the international races in August.

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One of the most prosperous yacht clubs on Long Island Sound is the Bridgeport Yacht Club. The annual report of the Treasurer shows a cash balance on hand of upward of $400, with bills receivable amounting to $133. The only bill unpaid is a single bond interest coupon for $3, and the only reason that it is unpaid is that it has not been presented for payment. The club property is valued at $15,401. Bonds outstanding amount to $6,000. This is an unusually good showing, especially in view of the fact that the club incurred extraordinary expense last year in the contest for the Seawanhaka Cup, amounting to $1,272.81.

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The cups offered by Commodore Robert E. Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club for the three ocean races held under the auspices of that club last season have just been completed. The workmanship is of the highest grade, and they were among the most valuable trophies offered to yachtsmen during last season's racing.

The Commodore's Cup was the prize for the closing event of the annual cruise, which ended on July 14. The course was from Brenton's Reef, off Newport, to Sea Gate, and the winner was the schooner Endymion, chartered at the time to E. A. Thomas.

The Fire Island Cup also was won by the Endymion, but this time the schooner flew the colors of George Lauder, Jr. The race was sailed on Sept. 1, and the course was from Sea Gate, around Fire Island, and return, a distance of ninety miles.

The last ocean race, on Sept. 19, was for the Northeast End Light Vessel Cup, and was won by J. G. N. Whittaker's schooner Iroquois on time allowance, Louis Bossert's schooner Coronet having crossed the finish line first. Endymion finished third. The race was the longest attempted up to that time, and the course from Sea Gate to the Northeast End Lightship and return measured 210 miles.

The long ocean races which the Atlantic Yacht Club will hold this year, and the details of which were announced at its annual meeting last week, have aroused much discussion in the various clubs, and have been favorably commented on by all yachtsmen. The longest race will be from Sea Gate to and around Nantucket Shoals Lightship, to and around Northeast End Lightship and back to Sea Gate, a distance of 552 miles, which should afford the best of opportunities to test the seagoing qualities as well as the sailing abilities of the schooner yachts. The cups for the races are again offered by Commodore Tod.

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The new ocean-going steam yacht Noma, built for President William B. Leeds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and which had its trial trip on Thursday, while not of extraordinary size, is the fastest and most luxurious yacht of its size afloat. While the contract called only for a maximum speed of 18 knots an hour, the Noma in a heavy pitching sea did a shade better than 20½ knots on a course from Scotland Lightship around Fire Island and return, a distance of 70 miles. The yacht was built by the Burlee Dry Dock Company of Port Richmond, at a cost of $500,000. She is 262 feet long over all, 226 feet on the water line, has a beam of 28 feet, and a depth of 18½ feet.

All the latest wrinkles in fitting out fine yachts are employed on the Noma. A telephone service connects all parts of the vessel, and to each of the eight staterooms on the vessel is attached a bath room, containing a solid porcelain tub and wash bowl. President Leeds and Mrs. Leeds have their stateroom aft of amidships. It occupies the whole width of the yacht and is done in white enamel with silk panels. Aft of this stateroom is the dining room, which is furnished in oak and silk panels. There is also a library and a smoking room, each with distinctive furnishings. A feature of the dining room and the library is an open fire place, in which a cheerful old-fashioned wood fire can be built.

Mr. Leeds will take his office around with him, and he has a special room in which he has a safe and a desk. Over the office on the upper deck is the chart room, and adjoining it is the music room, in which an orchestrion has been installed.

To guard against serious danger in case of accident, the hull has been divided, like that of a first-class ocean liner, into water-tight compartments. The hull itself is steel, and her deckhouses are made of steel and teak. She is fitted out with two four-cylinder triple-expansion engines, and has six Almy water-tube boilers. On her trial trip she developed 5,100 horse power.

When the yacht has been completely fitted out, Mr. Leeds with his family and a number of guests will take a trip around the world.

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In his first general order, issued Thursday, Commodore Arthur Curtiss James of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club announced the appointment of Franklin A. Plummer as Fleet Captain.

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Sir Thomas Lipton has written to Commodore Adams of the Larchmont Yacht Club, thanking him for his election as the first honorary member of the club. He will send over models of Shamrock I. and Shamrock II. for the clubhouse.

Speedway in Good Condition.

Those who drove to the Speedway yesterday were much surprised to find a smoothly harrowed surface and the road in many long stretches in almost perfect order for fast work. Here and there were heavy places that need another day of sunshine for improvement, and in the shadow of each bridge there still lingers mud into which the horses sink deeply. It was the best footing road drivers have enjoyed in weeks, and everybody seemed to turn out in full force to take advantage of it. In the hope that to-day would prove pleasant, those who own fast steppers saved them in order to join in the crush. David Lamar jogged his bay mare Sally Simpson, (2:11¼,) and Louis Kahn gave his pacer Bonnie Kirkland (2:08¼) a breeze out on the lower stretch. George Huber drove the trotters Oakland Pilot and Red George, (2:27¼,) and A. C. Maynard was out with all the stars of his stable, including the baby trotter he purchased recently. Claus Bohling drove the champion Speedway trotter Kingmond, (2:09,) and G. W. Grube sat behind the trotter Ed Gay.

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The

Sterling Piano Company.

A WONDERFUL FREE EXHIBIT

of Fac-Similes of All of the

CROWNS Worn by the Leading Rulers of the World

WILL OPEN ON OUR FOURTH FLOOR ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH,

and continue for a limited number of days. This Gorgeous Historical Art Exhibit will attract thousands, so we invite you to come as early as possible. Take Elevator to Fourth Floor.

A spectacle of regal pomp and splendor. A mass of gleaming gold and sparkling jewels. This exhibit has been prepared at an expense of many thousands of dollars and years of tireless labor.

Each crown is full size and an exact counterpart of the original as to color of metal, size, cutting, color, brilliancy and setting of its priceless jewels.

The Crown and Orb of Great Britain; the Crowns of Napoleon and Josephine; that of the King of far-off Siam, of Germany, of Denmark, of Portugal, of Spain, of Norway & Sweden, of Russia and other countries are included in this magnificent and by far the most unique and attractive complimentary historical art exhibit ever shown.

The Iron Crown of Lombardy and the Laurel Wreath that distinguished Nero are faithfully reproduced, so are the Triple Crown and Sceptre of His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII. All in all, it is a gorgeous exhibit, and one that is of a highly educative value.

A cordial invitation is freely extended to all to come and study the display as frequently as desired.

The exhibit is on the fourth floor. Take elevator.

The Sterling Piano Co.

Fulton Street and Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

OPEN MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Turkish Towels Under Price.
"Ah, There's The Rub!"
20x43 in.....10c 22x47.....15c
21x45 in.....12½c 23x49.....19c
27x57.....25c
With others large enough to wrap you round at.....37½c. and 50c. each

51 SOLID INCHES OF BARGAINS HERE

To Point the Way to Hundreds of Others as Good or Better.

Women's Suits, Skirts and Waists Under Price.

These garments will please the most critical for taste and style.

Women's fine tailor made Suits, in cheviots and broadcloth; fancy blouse jacket, with double capes over shoulders and postilion back; skirts are seven and nine gore flare; these Suits are strictly up to date and nicely tailored; prices are: $18.00, $20.00, $24.00 and $27.00

Skirts.

Women's fine dress Skirts, in broadcloth, cheviots and basket weaves, and all the very latest cut, seven gore flare, panel front, with graduated flounce on the side, trimmed with taffeta and fancy Braids, prices..... $7.50, $9.75, $14.00

Waists.

Women's silk Waists, a most complete line, both tailor made shirt Waists and fancy dress Waists, in all the leading shades, prices upward from..... $4.98, $5.25, $6.25, $7.50

Our Dress Goods Show!

This exhibition embraces all the new and popular styles and many exclusives. A wide choice of Easter candidates for favor.

38 inch, 49c. value, fine all wool colored Albatross, in every desirable shade and tint, including cream, at, yard.....39c

40 inch, 59c. yard, very fine all wool colored Albatross, all colors, yard.....49c

Cream Mohair Brilliantine.

40 inch, fine.....49c. yd

44 inch, very fine.....69c. and 79c yd

New Waistings.

5,000 yards, 35c. value, fine stripe Waistings, this season's styles and colors.....23c. yd

38 inch, 50c. yard value, all wool Basket Cheviots, Spring colors.....39c. yd

Quadruple Plate Silverware.

These special prices are for Monday. The offerings are very attractive designs, very artistic and rich finish.

Quadruple plated Cake Baskets, $1.48, regular value $1.98.
Quadruple plated Chocolate Pots, $1.48, regular value $1.89.
Quadruple plated Gravy Boats, 98c., regular value $1.48.
Quadruple plated Soup Tureen, $2.98, regular value $5.25.
Quadruple plated Children's Mugs, 75c., regular value 98c.
Silver plated Candlestick, 48c., regular value 69c.
Rogers' heavy, solid nickel silver, non-tarnishable Tea Spoons, set of six.....35c
Rogers' heavy, solid nickel silver, non-tarnishable Dessert Spoons, set of six.....59c
Rogers' heavy, solid nickel silver, non-tarnishable Table Spoons, set of six.....70c
Rogers' heavy, solid nickel silver, non-tarnishable Medium Forks, set of six.....70c
Rogers' heavy, solid nickel silver, non-tarnishable Dessert Forks, set of six.....59c
Rogers' coin silver plate Oyster Forks.....8c. each

12½c. Value Cotton Goods, 6c.

Another shipment, direct from the mills, of 9,000 yards 36 inch Percales and corded Madras, all the best styles and colors; warranted fast colors.

15c. Yd. Shirt Waist Material, 10c. Yd.

5,000 yds. Scotch Madras, white grounds, neat figures and also stripes and dots, one of the season's best styles for shirt waists.

Dress Ginghams, 7½c., 11½c., 12½c., 19c., 25c.

Over two thousand pieces on sale, every desirable style and color. These are the fabrics which draw women here by the thousand.

8 Big Silk Values.

Our Monday Silk sales grow in force and the one planned for to-morrow is worthy your best criticism. 23 inch black Taffeta, wear guaranteed woven on edges, at.....59c yd
50 pieces fine black Taffeta, wear guaranteed woven on edges, at.....69c
22 inch black Peau de Soie, velvet finish, guaranteed to wear.....79c yd
44 inch, 98c value, black Grenadine, all silk.....59c yd
24 inch, $1.35 value, black figured Crepe de Chine, very fine, $1.00 yard

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

SILVER CUPS FOR DOGS

Last Day of the Show Marked by Many Special Awards.

Toy Spaniel Wins the Ballyhoo Bay Cup—W. C. Codman Gets the Waldorf-Astoria Cup.

After four days of almost incessant barking on the part of the dogs and ceaseless admiration from hundreds of spectators, the twenty-seventh annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Association closed last night in the Madison Square Garden. Long before the hour of 11 a large number of wagons containing wicker hampers and other devices for carrying the valuable prize winners safely to their homes was lined up on the Fourth Avenue side of the Garden, and the very minute the show was declared ended the keepers got to work moving their charges from their four days' temporary quarters. Many dogs, however, remained in the Garden one more night and will go to their home kennels to-day.

The attendance during the afternoon and evening was fully as large as on Lincoln's Birthday, when the crowd was almost a record-breaker for the show. It was plain to see that the forced confinement in narrow pens was not relished by many of the larger and more restive animals, and the keepers had to be more than usually watchful to prevent children from becoming too familiar with the bloodhounds, great Danes, bulldogs, and many of the terriers. The long array of first prize tickets that adorned some of the pens invariably made the occupants the object of admiring glances, and, were the dogs able to understand the English language, many would doubtless have felt like blushing at the words of praise uttered in their behalf.

From a judging standpoint it was entirely one of special awards. Silver cups, gold and silver medals, and $5 to $20 purses wer eawarded through special dog clubs for the best specimens in nearly every class. There is keen competition to win some of the most notable of these prizes, and the final decisions called forth very little criticism. Probably the largest amount of criticism during the week has been occasioned over the first awards in the bull dog classes, when Richard Croker, Jr.'s, celebrated $5,000 Rodney Stone was beaten by Harry Billings's dog Chibiabos. Some critics went so far as to say that it would never occur again. In the special award the Grand trophy, given by Trenor L. Park for the best bulldog, was awarded to W. C. Codman's Glenwood Queen, and he also won the Waldorf-Astoria Cup with Glendale King. Harry Billings's Chibiabos, however, was not utterly eclipsed, for it won the Porter Cup, given for the best of the opposite sex to the grand trophy winner. Richard Croker, Jr., although disappointed in not securing the Waldorf-Astoria Cup, won several of the specials, among them the Team Cup for the best team of four dogs.

The Ballyhoo Bey Challenge Cup, given by William C. Whitney for the best American-bred dog owned by a member of the Women's Kennel Association, was won by a diminutive toy spaniel, Cupid S., owned by Mrs. T. E. Shreve of Burlington, N. J. The officers' puppy bowl for the best puppy of any breed went to a curly poodle owned by the Red Brook Kennels of Great Neck, L. I. These kennels carried off most of the othe specials for poodles, including the Meadowmere and Champion Milo Challenge Cups, presented by H. G. Trevor.

The famous old English sheep dogs brought over from England for this show by the Tilley brothers carried all before them in their special prizes, winning all that were offered—five. These included the cups presented by Howard Gould, W. K. Vanderbilt, and S. T. Peters. The Tilley exhibit in the greyhound classes got the silver cup for the best greyhound in the winner's class.

J. D. James of Plainfield, N. J., had almost a clear field in the collie specials. His prize collie, Faugh-a-Ballagh, won the Grand Annual Westminster Stakes, the Hanover Cup, and the J. Pierpont Morgan Cup for the best collie born in 1902.

Mrs. Richard Harding Davis won two valuable specials with her bulldog Woodcote Jumbo. They were the Clifton Challenge Cup and the trophy given by B. J. Lewis for the best bulldog shown by a lady. Mrs. H. L. Cornell continued her previous triumphs with her hitherto unknown Marabout. It won five of the specials for French bulldogs. Mme. Lotta got the Cleo de Merode Cup. G. C. Thomas, Jr., of Philadelphia won nearly all the special cups and medals for English setters, and Dr. C. A. Lougest of Boston had practically no rivals in bloodhounds.

An auction sale of fox terriers was held in the morning in the concert hall. The prices obtained were exceedingly low, in many cases being but $9 or $10 for really good, well-bred dogs.

In consequence of a protest entered by the Selwonk Kennels the special prize for teams of wire-haired fox terriers, which had been awarded to G. M. Carnochan's entry, was withheld. The protest was made on the ground that the Selwonk Kennels' entry was not notified that the competition was on in the ring, and so were not given an opportunity to compete.

Several sales took place during the day. Benjamin Lewis of Lansdowne, Penn., purchased the prize-winning greyhound, Hall Stream, which the Tilley Brothers brought over from England for a price said to be in the neighborhood of $300, a good figure for one of this breed.

The more important of the special awards are:

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS.

Silver cup for best Russian wolfhound in winners' class—Edward L. Kraus's (Slatington, Penn.,) Boyar.

$20 for best exhibit of four Russian wolfhounds—Won by the Edward L. Kraus entry.

GREYHOUNDS.

Mentevello challenge cup for best greyhound—Mrs. Joseph B. Vandergrift's (Pittsburg, Penn.,) Ch. Leeds Music.

Silver cup for best greyhound in winners' class—Tilley Brothers' (Shepton Mallet, England,) Hall Stream.

POINTERS.

The Brokaw challenge cup for best heavyweight pointer dog—The Brookdale Pointer Kennels' (Red Bank, N. J.,) Duke of York.

Brokaw challenge cup for best lightweight pointer dog—Dr. James S. Howe's (Boston) Young Lynn.

Brokaw challenge cup for best lightweight pointer bitch—R. E. Westlake's (Mills City, Penn.,) Westlake Ornament.

Walton challenge cup, presented by Walton Ferguson, Jr., for the best heavyweight pointer bitch—R. E. Westlake's (Mills City, Penn.,) Westlake Surprise.

Club medal for best heavyweight dog—Brookdale Pointer Kennels' (Red Bank, N. J.,) Duke of York.

Silver cup offered by G. de Forest Grant for best pointer dog—Brookdale Pointer Kennels' (Red Bank, N. J.,) Duke of York.

Silver Cup, offered by Thomas Paton, for best pointer puppy.—M. T. Mason's (Chatham, N. Y.,) Mason's Lucief.

Silver Cup for best pointer in winners' class.—Brookdale Pointer Kennels' (Red Bank, N. J.,) Duke of York.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

Grouse Club Medal for best puppy.—George C. Thomas' Jr.'s, (Philadelphia) Lady Edna B.

Silver Cup Medal for best in show.—G. C. Thomas, Jr.'s, (Philadelphia) Ch. Mallwyd Sirdar.

The Pallachucola Challenge Cup, presented by F. D. Ripley, for best setter of any breed.—G. C. Thomas, Jr.'s, (Philadelphia) Ch. Mallwyd Sirdar.

Silver Cup, presented by Charles Guthrie, for best English setter dog.—G. C. Thomas, Jr.'s, (Philadelphia) Ch. Mallwyd Sirdar.

Silver Cup, for best English setter bitch, presented by William Rauch.—Joe Lewis (Greenwich, Conn.,) Mallwyd Queen.

Silver Cup, offered by L. A. Eldridge for best Irish setter.—B. F. Lathbury's (Philadelphia) Ch. Rockwood, Jr.

Silver Cup, for best in winners' class.—B. F. Lathbury's (Philadelphia) Goldrenia.

The Brookside Trophy, for best field spaniel puppy.—Rowland P. Keasbey's (city) Saybrook Despair.

The Field Spaniel Challenge Trophy, for best field spaniel.—Swiss Mountain Kennels' (Germantown, Penn.,) Ch. Endcliffe Bishop.

The National Challenge Trophy, for best American bred field spaniel.—Wealdstone Kennels' (Philadelphia) Ch. Annoyance.

The Field Spaniel Trophy, 1903, for best Field Spaniel born after Jan. 1, 1902.—Rowland P. Keasbey's Saybrook Despair.

The Novice Cocker Cup, for best Cocker Spaniel in novice classes.—George Dunn's (Woodstock, Ontario,) Waverly Pride.

The Variety Cocker Trophy, for best Cocker Spaniel other than black.—Brookside Kennels' (Rye, N. Y.,) Brookside Coquette.

The Champion Romany Rye Trophy, for best Cocker Spaniel puppy.—George Dunn's (Woodstock, Ontario,) Waverley Pride.

The Black Cocker Trophy, 1903.—Mrs. F. E. Bailey's (Providence, R. I.,) Diadem.

The Saybrook Cocker Trophy, for best solid color Cocker Spaniel other than black.—W. T. Payne's (Kingston, Penn.,) Nell Gwynne.

The Woodland Trophy, for best brace of puppies, other than black.—W. T. Payne's (Kingston, Penn.,) Yolande and Paprika.

The President's Cup, for best Brace of Cocker Spaniels.—W. T. Payne's (Kingston, Penn.,) Champion Romany Rye and Lorelei.

The Initial Trophy for the best Sporting Spaniel, other than Cocker, bred by exhibitor.—Wealdstone Kennels' (Philadelphia) Champion Annoyance.

The Initial Trophy for best Cocker Spaniel, bred by exhibitor.—Mepal Kennels' (New Marlborough, Mass.,) Champion Mepal Opal.

The Evans Field Spaniel Cup, presented by D. W. Evans, for the best Field Spaniel, other than black.—Mrs. D. W. Evans's Woolton Dagmar.

The Sporting Spaniel Produce Plate, presented by Mrs. D. W. Evans, for best Spaniel bitch, with two of her get.—Mepal Kennels' (New Marlborough, Mass.,) Champion Mepal Opal.

Silver Cup, offered by Lincoln McCormack, for the best Field Spaniel—Swiss Mountain Kennels' (Germantown, Penn.) champion Endcliffe Bishop.

Silver Cup for the Best Field Spaniel in Winners' Classes.—Swiss Mountain Kennels' (Germantown, Penn.) champion Endcliffe Bishop.

Silver Cup, offered by H. B. Duryea, for the best Cocker Spaniel Bitch.—W. T. Payne's (Kingston, Penn.) Lorelei.

COLLIES.

The Collie Club Trophy for the best American-bred Collie.—J. D. James's (Plainfield, N. J.) Faugh-a-Ballagh.

The Van Schaick Cup for the Best Collie.—Winnetka Collie Kennels' (Winnetka, Ill.) Winnetka Ballyarnett Eclipse.

The J. P. Morgan Cup for the Best Collie Born in 1902.—J. D. James's (Plainfield, N. J.) Faugh-a-Ballagh.

The Shotwell Memorial Cup for the Best Brace of American-bred Collies.—J. D. James's (Plainfield, N. J.) Faugh-a-Ballagh and Shaughran.

The Grand Annual Westminster Stakes.—Dogs—First, J. D. James's (Plainfield, N. J.) Faugh-a-Ballagh. Bitches—First, same owner's Dorothy I.

The Hanover Cup, presented by Robert A. Murray, for the best American-bred sable and white collie.—J. D. James's (Plainfield, N. J.) Faugh-a-Ballagh.

The Wellesbourne Cup, presented by Henry Jarrett, for the best American-bred black, white, and tan collie.—J. D. James's (Plainfield, N. J.) Shaugran.

The Watson Trophy, presented by James Watson, for the best collie under two years.—Winnetka Collie Kennels' (Winnetka, Ill.) Winnetka Ballyarnett Eclipse.

Club Medal, for the best American-bred collie of opposite sex to winner of trophy.—Winnetka Collie Kennels' (Winnetka, Ill.) Winnetka Princess.

Silver Cup, offered by William Laffan, for best collie.—Winnetka Collie Kennels' (Winnetka, Ill.) Winnetka Ballyarnett Eclipse.

Silver Cup, for best collie in winners' classes.—Winnetka Collie Kennels' (Winnetka, Ill.) Winnetka Ballyarnett Eclipse.

Prize for collie with best head, ears, and expression.—Mrs. J. Behling's (Milwaukee, Wis.) Wishaw Eva.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOGS.

The Old English Sheepdog Challenge Cup, presented by Howard Gould.—Tilley Brothers' (England) Society Lady.

Silver Cup, offered by W. K. Vanderbilt, for best old English sheepdog.—Tilley Brothers' (England) Society Lady.

Silver Cup, offered by S. T. Peters, for best brace.—Tilley Brothers (England) Society Lady and Bouncing Lass.

Silver Cup for best in winners' classes.—Tilley Brothers' (England) Society Lady.

POODLES.

Meadowmere Challenge Cup, presented by H. G. Trevor, for best curly-coated poodle.—Red Brook Kennels' (Great Neck, L. I.) champion Rupert of Thrandeston.

Champion Milo Challenge Cup, for best curly-coated poodle.—Red Brook Kennels' (Great Neck, L. I.) champion Rupert of Thrandeston.

Silver Cup, presented by Roswell Eldridge, for best poodle.—Red Brook Kennels' (Great Neck, L. I.) champion Rupert of Thrandeston.

Silver Cup for best poodle in winners' classes.—Red Brook Kennels' (Great Neck, L. I.) champion Rupert of Thrandeston.

The Grand Trophy, presented by Trenor L. Park, for the best dog or bitch—W. C. Codman's (Providence, R. I.) Champion Glenwood Queen.

The Porter Cup, presented by the late E. Sheffield Porter, for the best of opposite sex to the winner of the trophy—H. B. Billings's (Newark) Chibiabos.

Cup for the best dog or bitch born and bred in the United States—Richard Croker, Jr.'s Kensico.

The Puppy Bowl, presented by John H. Matthews, for best puppy born and bred in the United States—C. G. Hopton's (Newark, N. J.) Rodney Smasher.

The Sawyer Cup, presented by R. B. Sawyer, for best dog or bitch that has never won a first prize—Richard Croker, Jr.'s Kensico.

The Clifton Kennels' Cup, presented by Robert S. McCreery, for best dog or bitch owned by one exhibitor—Vancroft Kennels' (Wellsburg, West Va.) Winsome.

The Deal Cup, presented by Richard Croker, Jr., for best of opposite sex to winner of puppy bowl—Vancroft Kennels' (Wellsburg, West Va.) Vancroft Starlight.

The Waldorf-Astoria Cup, presented by George Boldt, for best dog or bitch bred by exhibitor.—Won in 1902 by W. C. Codman—W. C. Codman's (Providence, R. I.) Glendale King.

The Team Cup, presented by the Executive Committee, for best team of four dogs or bitches—Won by Richard Croker, Jr.'s, entry.

The Kilmer Cup, offered by Willis Sharpe Kilmer, for the best dog or bitch, between 6 and 18 months, born and bred in the United States and registered in the A. K. C. stud book—Earlington Kennels' (city) Earlington Rufus.

The American Team Cup, presented by Joseph H. Gray, for best team of four, born and bred in the United States—Won by C. T. Luce's (New Bedford, Mass.,) entry.

The Deal Produce Trophy, presented by Richard Croker, Jr., for the best pair, born and bred in the United States and entered in the annual show of the Bulldog Club of America—C. G. Hopton's (Newark, N. J.,) Rodney Smasher and Rodney Myra.

Silver Medal for best of opposite sex to winner of Bulldog Club of America Cup—Richard Croker, Jr.'s, (city) Sweet Dixie.

Silver Cup, for best team of four owned by one exhibitor—Won by Richard Croker, Jr.'s, (city) entry.

Silver Medal for best dog and bitch, born and bred in the United States—Richard Croker, Jr.'s, (city) Sweet Dixie and Kensico.

Silver Medal for best dog bred by exhibitor—W. C. Codman's (Providence, R. I.,) Glendale King.

The Tippoo Sahib Trophy, for best bitch owned by a member—C. G. Hopton's (Newark, N. J.,) Rodney Myra.

Cup, offered by Z. J. Lewis, for best bulldog exhibited by a lady—Mrs. Richard Harding Davis's (Marion, Mass.,) Woodcote Jumbo.

Silver Cup, for best bulldog in winners' classes—W. C. Codman's (Providence, R. I.,) ch. Glenwood Queen.

The Clifton Challenge Cup, presented by R. S. McCreery, for best bulldog of either sex, property of a member of the L. K. A.—Mrs. Richard Harding Davis's (Marion, Mass.,) Woodcote Jumbo.

Club Tankard for best dog in limit class.—Mrs. H. L. Cornell's Marabout.

Club Tankard for best bitch in limit class.—Mrs. Theodore Offerman's Maboule.

Club Tankard for best dog in open class.—Mrs. H. L. Cornell's Marabout.

Club Tankard for best dog in winners' class.—Mrs. H. L. Cornell's Marabout.

Club Tankard for best bitch in winners' class.—Mrs. T. Offerman's Maboule.

Club Tankard for best pair, dog and bitch.—Aquehung Farm Kennels' (Port Chester, N. Y.,) Du Barry and Vivace.

The Stenton Cup, for best American-bred French bulldog, under 18 months old.—Aquehung Farm Kennels' (Port Chester, N. Y.,) Contesse.

The Cleo de Merode Cup, for best French bulldog owned by member of the L. K. A.—Mentone Kennels' (New Rochelle, N. Y.,) Mme. Lotta.

The Gilbert M. King Cup, for best French bulldog, under 15 pounds, owned by member of the L. K. C. of Massachusetts.—Mentone Kennels' (New Rochelle, N. Y.,) Mimouche.

Silver Cup, for best French bulldog in winners' classes.—Mrs. H. L. Cornell's (city) Marabout.

BULL TERRIERS.

Silver Cup, offered by John Dunstan, for best bull terrier of either sex.—Frank F. Dole's (New Haven, Conn.,) Edgewood Crystal.

Silver Cup, (The Tommy Tickle Cup,) offered by John Lorillard Arden for best bull terrier of opposite to winner of cup.—Frank H. Croker's Marchioness.

Silver Cup, offered by William Faversham, for best American bred bull terrier under 30 pounds.—Frank F. Dole's (New Haven, Conn.,) Edgewood Abbie.

Silver Cup, offered by Guy Standing, for best brace of American bred terriers.—F. F. Dole's (New Haven, Conn.,) Edgewood Muggins and Edgewood Abbie.

Champion Starlight Cup, for best bull terrier bred and shown by exhibitor.—[illegible]

[illegible]

BOSTON TERRIERS.

[illegible]

BEAGLES.

[illegible]

ST. BERNARDS.

[illegible]

FOX TERRIERS.

[illegible]

IRISH TERRIERS.

Grand Challenge Cup for Dogs.—The Rev. Father O'Gorman's (Gananague, Ontario,) Celtic Badger.

Grand Challenge Cup for Bitches.—Meadow Kennels' (Hempstead, L. I.) Champion Red Gem.

Silver Cup, offered by the W. K. C., for the best Irish terrier in winners' classes.—The Rev. Father O'Gorman's (Gananague, Ontario,) Celtic Badger.

Silver Cup, offered by the W. K. C., for the best Scottish terrier in the winners' classes.—[illegible]

[illegible]

INDOOR TENNIS THIS WEEK.

Prominent Players to Compete in the Tournament at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Interest in lawn tennis is early becoming manifest this year. The fourth annual tournament for the National indoor championship is attracting more than the usual attention. This meeting begins next Wednesday and the matches will be played on the drill floor of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. Championships in both singles and doubles will be decided and already a representative entry list is assured.

As in former years, the competitions will be played during the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, reserving the finals for Monday, Feb. 23, a holiday, which is observed as Washington's Birthday. Each afternoon the play will begin at 2 o'clock. [illegible] Harry L. Follett, a member of the Seventh Regiment Lawn Tennis Association and Secretary of the New York Lawn Tennis Club. [illegible]

Although last year the singles title was finally won by J. P. Paret, [illegible] Wylie C. Grant. Young Grant is again entered and is among those considered most likely to carry off the honors. He played abroad last year in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and has recently been practicing indoors. The board courts favor his style of game, giving him a long free bound, which increases the effectiveness of his strokes. The doubles championship last year was won by Wylie C. Grant, paired with Robert Le Roy, the young Columbia University student. This team has again entered, and was practicing yesterday on the Seventh Regiment Armory floor. They appeared in fine trim, and if their form holds into the outdoor season they may go abroad together in the Summer for some of the foreign tournaments.

[illegible]

PENN BEAT PRINCETON.

First Basket Ball Game Between the Two Colleges Easily Won by the Quakers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The basket ball team of the University of Pennsylvania easily defeated the Princeton University five this afternoon in St. James's Hall [illegible]

[illegible]

Fordham Wins at Basket Ball.

[illegible]

De La Salle Won at Basket Ball.

[illegible]

Amherst's Basket Ball Team Won.

[illegible]

Cutts for Purdue's Football Coach.

[illegible]

Stoff Defaulted in Pool Match.

[illegible]

Brooklyn Advertisements.

BUY PIANOS

While our removal sale is on, and previous to changing our headquarters; there are many opportunities for buying high grade instruments at desirable figures. If you are contemplating a purchase of a piano you cannot well afford to let this opportunity pass. Every instrument guaranteed.

HELD & CO.,

313-315 Fulton Street.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings until 9.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1018 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Unusual Opportunities In Cloak and Suit Dept.

$12.50 Furs for $5.95.

To finish up the season we shall offer on Monday LARGE SABLE FOX SCARFS, rich, glossy fur, with two large brush ends, worth $12.50, for $5.95.

$7.50 Skirts for $3.95.
Walking Skirts, made from All Wool Double Faced materials, gored and stitched at bottom, $7.50, for $3.95.

$25.00 Suits for $14.85.
Ladies' Plain and Mixed Suits, All Wool materials, Blouse styles, Jackets trimmed, dark colors and many 1903 samples. Every suit worth $25.00, for $14.85.

$18.00 Suits for $10.75.
Ladies' Suits in Venetian Cloth, Silk trimmed, Blouse styles in navy and black, were $18.00, at $10.75.

$8.00 Jackets for $3.90.
Ladies' Jackets of Kersey Cloth and other materials, lined with Skinner's guaranteed Satin, $8.00 regular, reduced to $3.90.

$18.50 Jackets for $9.00.
Cheviot and fine Kersey Jackets, Fly front and other styles, 22 to 26 inch lengths, lined with heavy satin, were $18.50, at $9.00.

$2.75 Waists for $1.75.
White Mercerized Canvas Cloth Waists, with large pearl buttons, Bishop sleeve finished with cuffs, desirable model, $2.75, for $1.75.

MEN'S SHIRTS.
The Greatest Shirt Offer Ever Made in Brooklyn.
$1.00 and $1.50 Quality for 55 Cts.

Made of madras cloth in printed and woven effects, the patterns are neat figures, black, blue or red on white grounds, also cluster stripes on white grounds, both in plaited and plain bosoms, made perfect in every detail, attached or detached cuffs, every Shirt worth $1.00 and $1.50,

Monday, 55 Cts.

None C. O. D., Credited or Exchanged.

Colored Dress Goods, 39 Cts.

2,000 yards Voiles, Crash and Heather Mixtures, this season's most wanted fabrics, in appearance and actual wear worth double the price, 39 cts.

$1.25 Goods for 95 Cts.
Heather Mixtures, 56 inches wide, beautifully flecked with white, suitable for Traveling Gowns and Separate Skirts, $1.25 value, for 95 cts.

Zibelines and Meltons.
Spring weight Melton Cloth and Zibelines, in Tan, Oxford, Green, Blue, Brown, etc., 49 cts.

Importer's Samples Women's High Grade Stockings.

Monday we shall place on sale 275 dozen of these samples including fine lisle thread and cotton; black allover lace, black lace ankles, drop stitch embroidered fronts, vertical and fancy stripes, regular retail value 50, 65, 75 cts. and $1.00.

Price, 29 Cts.

THESE ARE ALL DESIRABLE GOODS, AND THE BEST VALUES EVER OFFERED.

Main Floor, Annex.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE of Sample Umbrellas.
$2.00 Quality for 97 Cts.

900 SAMPLE UMBRELLAS, 26 and 28 inch, for men and women, the entire sample stock of two large manufacturers; the assortment of handles is complete, consisting of pearl with gold or silver mountings, ivory, French horn, buckhorn, Vienna and Dresden, also natural wood with silver mountings, regular value $2.00,

Special 97 Cts.

None C. O. D., Credited or Exchanged.

Lace Curtains Greatly Reduced.

ONE PAIR LOTS, SLIGHTLY SOILED.

NOTTINGHAM.
$1.10, reduced to.................55 cts.
$1.75, reduced to.................88 cts.
$3.00, reduced to.................$1.50

IRISH POINT.
$4.00, reduced to.................$2.50
$6.00, reduced to.................$3.50
$8.75, reduced to.................$5.75
$12.00, reduced to.................$7.00

TAMBOUR LACE.
$5.00, reduced to.................$2.50
$7.00, reduced to.................$3.50

REAL RENAISSANCE.
$3.50, reduced to.................$2.00
$5.00, reduced to.................$3.75
$15.00, reduced to.................$10.00
$20.00, reduced to.................$12.00

TO ORDER. Window Shades, Re-upholstering, Slip Covers. Best workmanship, lowest prices.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

A Sale of Exquisite Undermuslins.

To-morrow starts an occasion which will appeal to the refined taste of Brooklyn women—an occasion which has no precedent in the history of merchandising. For the fine dainty Lingerie of the highest grade, the exquisite garments that are always eagerly chosen at full prices just as soon as they are made, will be here

At Prices Far Lower Than They Ever Cost Before.

At the usual prices these garments have been remarkably good for the money. They are in many cases reproductions of the most beautiful Parisian Lingerie, in others they were especially designed for this occasion. Few American makers have been able to produce them with such perfection as satisfied us and for years we have found it impossible to get together a sufficient quantity for such a sale. Now the best maker of all has enlarged his plant and for the first time such garments are gathered in immense quantity and at prices amazingly little. It is a magnificent opportunity. Here are the details:

$1.50 and $1.75 Cambric Chemise Gowns, 98c.
Entire front of cluster tucking; with insertion of fine embroidery and ribbon beading; lace ruffle back and front, elbow sleeve, trimmed with lace; another style, square neck, trimmed with embroidery beading and ribbon; embroidery ruffle back and front; elbow sleeve, trimmed with embroidery; and still another style, round neck with insertion and ruffle of fine embroidery and ribbon run beading.

$1.75 Nainsook Gowns, $1.18.
V neck, with four insertions of fine embroidery in yoke of solid tucking; embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; finished with bow of ribbon at neck.

$2.00 Cambric Gowns, $1.29.
Square neck, with yoke of embroidery and lace insertions; yoke finished with embroidery beading and ribbon.

$2.00 Nainsook Chemise Gowns, $1.59.
Square neck, with dainty pink or blue bands and insertions of fine embroidery back and front; elbow sleeve, Cambric Gowns, square neck, trimmed with insertions of fish eye lace, and embroidery beading and ribbon back and front; same style in embroidery.

$3.75 Nainsook Chemise Gowns, $2.98.
Square neck, with pink and blue ribbon bands, covered with fine embroidery back and front, with two bows of ribbon in front; new sleeve, with three insertions of fine embroidery at top and ribbon bands at elbow; another style, round neck, pointed yoke effect of fine embroidery insertions.

$5.00 Chemise Gowns, $3.98.
Round neck, with three insertions of Duchess lace across front; insertion and ruffle of lace and embroidery beading back and front; elbow sleeve, with insertion and ruffle of lace; another style of Valenciennes lace and embroidery insertions.

$2.25 Cambric and Nainsook Gowns, $1.69.
Five pretty styles of cambric and nainsook Gowns, round and square neck, prettily trimmed with insertions of fine lace and embroidery and ribbon, elbow sleeves.

$2.50 Nainsook Gowns, $1.98.
Square neck, with five insertions of embroidery and ribbon beading back and front, elbow sleeves, with insertion and ruffle of embroidery.

$6.00 Nainsook Chemise Gowns, $4.98.
Marguerite effect of fine embroidery insertions and clusters of fine tucking and ribbon beading back and front; elbow sleeve with insertion and ruffle of fine embroidery.

Bridal Sets:

$8.00 to $10.00 Bridal Sets, $5.48.
Comprising three pieces, nainsook Gown, with five insertions of fish eye lace down front and insertions and ruffles of lace and ribbon beading back and front, elbow sleeve with insertion and ruffle of lace and ribbon run beading; Chemises to match Gowns, drawers with lawn pointed ruffle, with insertion and ruffle to match, and ribbon run beading.

$12.00 Bridal Sets at $7.42.
Three pieces, nainsook Gown, square neck, prettily trimmed with insertions of fish eye lace and embroidery beading and ribbon back and front; Chemise to match with fitted back, embroidered beading and ribbon at waist, lace trimmed ruffle at bottom; Drawers have tucked ruffle with insertions and ruffle of lace.

$1.75 to $2.00 Drawers, $1.48.
Nainsook Drawers, lawn pointed ruffle, with insertion and ruffle of fish eye lace; lace beading and ribbon above; another style with fine embroidery beading and ribbon and lace ruffles; and still another style with full ruffle and insertion of fine embroidery; slashed at side and finished with ribbon bow.

$1.50 Drawers, 98c.
Nainsook Drawers, with ruffle of fine embroidery; slashed at side; insertion of embroidery above; ribbon bow at side; another style with embroidery insertion and ruffle of lace; open and closed.

$3.50 Drawers, $2.69.
Nainsook Drawers, with insertion and double ruffle of fish eye lace; two rows of embroidery beading above; ribbon bow at side.

Chemises:

$1.50 Nainsook Chemises, 98c.
Round neck, with four dainty lace ruffles across front; finished with ribbon beading; another style with insertion of fine embroidery and two rows of ribbon beading and lace edge.

$2.00 Nainsook Chemises, $1.48.
Square neck and yoke, with two lace and one fine embroidery insertion in front; lace ruffle and ribbon beading back and front; another style, square yoke of solid tucking and fine beading with insertion and ruffle of lace.

Corset Covers:

$1.75 Nainsook Corset Covers, $1.29.
Three very pretty styles, round neck, trimmed with insertions of fish eye lace and Torchon laces; another style with Maltese lace, full front, tucked at waist, tucked back, prettily trimmed with ribbon run beading.

$1.00 Corset Covers, 79c.
Nainsook Corset Covers, round neck, insertions and ruffle of cotton Torchon lace and ribbon run beading back and front, full front, tucked back.

$1.50 Corset Covers, 98c.
Round neck, four insertions of fish eye lace down front and insertion and ruffle of lace and ribbon run beading back and front; another style prettily trimmed with lace insertions; tucked back and full front.

None of this underwear sent C. O. D.

Second floor, East Building.

More Laces: Half to Two-Thirds Savings

And the right Laces for now—the biggest Lace business in this vicinity comes here because it is the Laces that every one wants that are so little priced. Fresh and fine and new, they come to us straight from the foreign makers. Dressmakers will get their Spring supply—but everybody will want to share the splendid bargains.

Washable Laces. Fancy Washable Laces and Insertions in sets and odd widths. Point de Paris, Normandy, Platt Val., Torchon, Medici and Cluny effects, light, medium and heavy weights, value 5c. to 35c., at..........2c., 3c., 5c., 7c., 10c. and 12c. yard

Exceptional values in real antique Laces, that are used so much on waists and gowns..........15c to $1.08 a yard

Insertions and Galloons. Plauen and St. Gall Insertions and Galloons, straight, fancy and motif effects, in white, butter and Paris shades, value 25c to $2.25, at..........10c. to 98c. a yard

Plauen and St. Gall Allovers, in white, butter and Paris shades, Venetian Point and Irish crochet effects, value $1.50 to $8.50 at..........98c. to $4.98 a yard

Lace Robes, in black, white, butter and Paris shades, values $15.00 to $100.00, at..........$8.98 to $49.00

Paris Lace Robes, extreme novelties, only one of each, value $100.00 to $200.00, at..........$49.00 to $98.00

Real Duchess Laces. Edgings, Flouncings and Galloons in wide variety, value $1.50 to $39.00, at..........98c. to $22.98

Real Applique Laces. Various widths, some of the most exquisite patterns we ever showed, value $1.75 to $35.00, at..49c to $17.50

Real Arabe Laces. The very wide effects that are so much worn on the new wraps, value $6.50, at..........$2.98

Real Cluny Laces and Insertions, in sets and odd widths; Parisians are using quantities; exceptional values 25c to $2.98 a yard; also, real Cluny, with wool cord, very effective, 98c. to $2.59 a yard

Real Yak Laces and Insertions, in sets and odd widths, new and pretty, plain and corded effects..........25c to $2.98 a yard

Black and White Applique Chiffon, fancy and motif effects, in various widths, value 50c to $2.00, at..........25c to 98c a yard

Black and White Spangled Nets and combinations of black and white, value $2.00 to $7.50, at..........98c to $2.98 a yard

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Bric-a-Brac and Clocks.

Perhaps we cannot better illustrate the remarkable values in the sale than by printing out the news of our

19c. to 29c. Bisque Ornaments at 9c.

There are Vases, Flower Holders, Ash Trays and various styles of ornaments that even at the former prices were much under their worth. To-morrow, for quick dispersal, all at..........9c. apiece

$1.25 to $2.00 Mettlach Beer Steins, 98c. Finely painted and decorated and all with covers. A chance for those who have a Dutch corner to decorate.

Rudolstadt Vases, 15c., 25c. and 35c. Very little prices for some exceedingly pretty Vases from our factory in Rudolstadt, Thuringia.

49c. Handled Olives at 29c. These are Rudolstadt ware, too, and very pretty.

Fine Marbles—Greatly Reduced.

Our exquisite Carrara and Castilena marble Busts and Figures have had their prices smartly lopped this way:

Figures: $37.50, from $50.00. $38.50, from $50.00. $61.50, from $85.00. $21.75, from $29.50.

Busts: $12.98, from $17.50. $21.50, from $29.00. $24.98, from $35.00. $34.75, from $45.00. $38.00, from $55.00.

Pedestals: $7.98, from $10.98. $8.98, from $12.50. $9.98, from $13.50. $10.50, from $14.50. $14.75, from $20.75.

Clocks:

Gold plated novelty Clocks, regularly $1.85, at..........$1.39

Gold plated Clock Sets, 8 day movement, complete with candelabra..........$14.98

Not sent C. O. D. Basement, Court, West Building.

New Petticoats : Bargains.

The styles are this Spring's—the styles you will pick out to wear with Spring gowns. The materials are choice in every instance. The prices are less than such Petticoats have ever cost. Here are details:

Black Petticoats, 89c.
Including all the new Spring models; black mercerized sateen and percaline; some with three gathered hemstitched ruffles, others in accordion plaited effects. Also striped sateens, with graduated accordion plaited ruffle, trimmed with small black ruffle.

$7.48 Black Jersey Top Petticoats at $3.48.
Trimmed with deep accordion plaited ruffle, finished with small ruffle; under piece and dust ruffle of percaline.

$5.00 Black Taffeta Silk Petticoats at $3.98.
Made with graduated accordion plaited ruffle, finished with a small ruffle; under piece and dust ruffle of percaline.

$9.00 to $10.50 Taffeta Silk Petticoats, $5.98.
Superior quality, made with a graduated accordion plaited ruffle, finished with a small gathered ruffle, another style has a plaited ruffle, finished with a flare ruffle.

$10.00 to $12.00 Taffeta Silk Petticoats, $7.98.
In all the newest Spring colorings, also black; made with an accordion plaited ruffle, trimmed with two small corded ruffles; also dust ruffle; another style has a deep accordion plaited ruffle, trimmed with a small plaited ruffle and ruche; also dust ruffle.

Second floor, East Building.

Death List of the Week.

[illegible]

A

[illegible]

B

[illegible]

BOYD.—Feb. 13, at 409 West Twenty-first Street, William Lovett Boyd, in his 80th year.

BYRN.—Feb. 12, at Keansburg, N. J., Marcus L. Byrn, M. D., formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., in his 77th year.

C

CARLTON.—Feb. 7, at Bordentown, N. J., Elizabeth Flynn, wife of John Carlton.

CARR.—Feb. 7, at 97 Bradhurst Avenue, Margaret, wife of James Carr.

CHERRY.—Feb. 8, at Grace Church rectory, Jennie S., daughter of the late Hugh Cherry of Belfast, Ireland.

COLWELL.—Feb. 8, at 417 West Eighteenth Street, James J., son of the late Patrick Colwell.

CONNORS.—Feb. 8, at 236 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Bridget, wife of the late Patrick Connors.

CRANE.—Feb. 8, at 156 East One Hundredth Street, Margaret A. Collins, wife of William Crane, native of Meenallicka, Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland, in the 27th year of her age.

CROSSLEY.—Feb. 8, at East Orange, N. J., Frederick Durno Crossley.

CULYER.—Feb. 7, at 28 West Ninety-fourth Street, Louis, youngest son of Charles R. Culyer, in the 38th year of his age.

CLARK.—Feb. 10, at 270 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, Almira Andrews, widow of Allen Clark.

COBE.—Feb. 11, at 41 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Max Cobe.

COLLINS.—Feb. 11, at 784 Monroe Street, James B. Collins.

CROSSON.—Feb. 11, at 62 St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., Edward J., youngest son of Robert Crosson.

CASEY.—Feb. 9, Joseph Walter, son of the late John Casey.

CASEY.—Feb. 8, at 287 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, Peter Casey, native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

CASSERLY.—Feb. 9, at 346A Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary E. A. Casserly.

CHASE.—Feb. 9, at 271 Adelphi Street, Allen A. Chase.

COHN.—Feb. 9, Rosa, wife of Samuel Cohn of Pottsville, Penn.

CONNOLLY.—Feb. 9, at 203 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Martin P., son of Patrick Connolly, aged 10 years.

CONOVER.—Feb. 9, at Minneapolis, Minn., Herbert Shepard Conover, son of the late George Shepard Conover of New York City.

CONROY.—Feb. 8, John Conroy, brother of Mrs. James E. Dougherty of 106 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

CAFFREY.—Feb. 13, at 40 Cheever Place, Brooklyn, Mary, (née Tully,) wife of Hugh McCaffrey.

CAMACHO.—Feb. 12, at Park Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, Frances Eaton, wife of Simon B. Camacho.

CARLIN.—Feb. 12, at 447 West Sixteenth Street, Richard Carlin, native of County Louth, Ireland.

CARROLL.—Feb. 12, at West Orange, N. J., Mary T., wife of Thomas Carroll and daughter of John Smith.

CARY.—Feb. 12, at Orange, N. J., Maud Stone, wife of Albert A. Cary.

CONWAY.—Feb. 13, at 458 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, John J. Conway, M. D.

CORCORAN.—Feb. 13, at 169 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, Margaret, widow of Michael Corcoran.

COX.—Feb. 13, at 206 East Tenth Street, Jane, widow of Thomas Cox.

CRANE.—Feb. 13, at 156 East One Hundredth Street, William, eldest son of William Crane.

CROKE.—Feb. 13, at 153 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Johanna, (née Michael,) wife of the late Thomas Croke.

CRONIN.—Feb. 13, at 176 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, James, son of the late Patrick Cronin, aged 23 years.

CULLUM.—Feb. 13, William Cullum, aged 82 years.

CURREN.—Feb. 13, at 2,005 First Avenue, Barbara Curren, daughter of the late Henry Kohler.

D

DE BOWES.—Feb. 7, at 420 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, Dr. Thomas N. De Bowes.

DELHIPER.—Feb. 7, at 162 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. A. Delhiper.

DEMAREST.—Feb. 7, at Englewood, N. J., Ralph J. Demarest, in the 78th year of his age.

DOMINICK.—Feb. 8, at 75 Perry Street, George James Dominick.

DROSTE.—Feb. 7, at Montclair, N. J., Marjorie Rand, daughter of George A. Droste.

DANFIELD.—Feb. 11, Theodore, son of the late Robert Danfield, Sr., of Morrisania.

DASSEL.—Feb. 11, Louis Howard Dassel.

DEVEREAUX.—Feb. 10, in Philadelphia, Mildred A., daughter of Alfred Devereaux.

DOBBS.—Feb. 11, at 240 West Eleventh Street, William H. Dobbs, in his 72d year.

DONOVAN.—Feb. 10, at 423 West Eighteenth Street, Ellen, wife of Daniel Donovan.

DOWLING.—Feb. 11, at 230 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Frank J., son of Daniel E. Dowling, in his 18th year.

DAVISON.—Feb. 7, at 51A Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, Joseph Davison, in his 78th year.

DE LAPPE.—Feb. 9, Hubert De Lappe.

DENICKE.—Feb. 9, Marie E., widow of Henry W. Denicke, in her 76th year.

DONOHOE.—Feb. 8, at Westchester, Joanna Lawicz, wife of Owen Donohoe.

DUFFY.—Feb. 8, at 208 First Avenue, Frank Duffy.

DELANEY.—Feb. 12, at 102 Vernon Avenue, Kate A., daughter of William Delaney.

DIECKERHOFF.—Feb. 12, at Bonn, Germany, Emil Dieckerhoff, in the 75th year of his age.

DONOHUE.—Feb. 12, at 766 Ninth Avenue, Mary, daughter of John Donohue.

DOYLE.—Feb. 12, at 378 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, M. Thomas, only child of the late Michael Doyle of Arklow, Ireland.

DRYSDALE.—Feb. 11, at Peace Dale, R. I., John M. Drysdale.

E

EASTMAN.—Feb. 7, at 788 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, Frederic Macy Eastman, in his 55th year.

ERLER.—Feb. 7, at 402 East Tenth Street, Joseph, son of B. Erler.

ELWELL.—Feb. 11, at South Weymouth, Mass., James Halsey, son of the late John P. Elwell, in the 43d year of his age.

EDGERTON.—Feb. 8, at 319 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, Erastus D. Edgerton.

EGAN.—Feb. 8, at 160 East Sixtieth Street, Michael Egan.

EHRARD.—Feb. 9, Edward Ehrhard, aged 47 years.

EAGAN.—Feb. 13, at 775 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Kathleen Maria, only daughter of the late Joseph Eagan.

EASTMAN.—Feb. 13, at 788 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, Amy, daughter of the late Frederic M. Eastman of Roslyn, N. Y., in her 22d year.

EISENKRAMER.—Feb. 12, at 511 East Eighty-eighth Street, Dora, wife of Jacob Eisenkramer and daughter of Joseph Burger.

F

FERRIS.—Feb. 8, at Morris Plains, N. J., Oscar Coles Ferris, in the 68th year of his age.

FORD.—Feb. 7, at 90 Elm Street, Margaret, widow of Timothy Ford.

FRANCIS.—Feb. 8, at 314 Court Street, Brooklyn, John Francis.

FREEMAN.—At Princeton, N. J., William Coleman Freeman of Cornwall, Penn., in his 55th year.

FRIEDMAN.—Feb. 8, at 158 West Seventy-fourth Street, Henry Friedman, in the 74th year of his age.

FAGAN.—Feb. 12, at 350 East Nineteenth Street, John T., son of John Fagan.

FAGIN.—Feb. 11, at 161 Fulton Avenue, Astoria, L. I., Catherine Fagin.

FEENEY.—Feb. 12, at 21 Barrow Street, Catharine, wife of John Feeney.

FERGUSON.—Feb. 10, Fergus M. Ferguson, in the 59th year of his age.

FERRIS.—Feb. 11, at Montclair, N. J., Mary Adelaide, second daughter of Henry J. Ferris.

FITZGERALD.—Feb. 11, at 246 East Fiftieth Street, Bridget Fitzgerald.

FLEMING.—Feb. 10, at New Street, Coney Island, Katherin M. Moss, wife of Alphonse J. Fleming.

FREEMAN.—Feb. 10, at Montclair, N. J., Mrs. Eleanor C. Freeman.

FREEMAN.—Feb. 11, at 121 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, James Freeman.

FABBRI.—Feb. 9, in Florence, Italy, Mary, wife of the late Egisto P. Fabbri.

FACHIRI.—Feb. 9, at 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, Pandelli Y. Fachiri, in the 65th year of his age.

FARRELL.—Feb. 10, at 416 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, Hugh F. Farrell.

FEIST.—Feb. 10, at Newark, N. J., Solomon, son of Moses Feist, aged 28 years.

FERRIS.—Feb. 8, at Morris Plains, N. J., Oscar Coles Ferris, in the 68th year of his age.

FOWLER.—Feb. 9, at Seattle, Washington, Asro Fowler of Mount Vernon, N. Y., in the 82d year of his age.

FRARY.—Feb. 9, at 116 Madison Street, Brooklyn, Harriet B., widow of Hiram T. Frary.

FALLON.—Feb. 13, at 1,900 Lexington Avenue, Florence S., wife of Joseph P. Fallon.

FRANK.—Feb. 13, at 168 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Caroline Frank (née Vollman.)

G

GARDINER.—Feb. 7, at Van Ness Park, Bronx, Catherine J., wife of Joseph Gardiner.

GERLACH.—Feb. 7, Charles Andrew, aged 15 years, son of Charles F. Gerlach.

GOLDIN.—Feb. 7, at 320 East Eighty-sixth Street, Pauline Goldin.

GRAY.—Feb. 8, in Danbury, Conn., Henry C. Gray, aged 75 years.

GOLDMAN.—Feb. 13, at 80 West Ninety-second Street, Abraham Goldman, 37 years of age.

GRAHAM.—Feb. 12, at 747 Lexington Avenue, Irene M., daughter of the late Joseph F. Graham.

GRAY.—Feb. 11, at 745 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, John A. Gray, aged 84 years.

GRIFF.—Feb. 11, at 834 Smith Street, Brooklyn, Ivan Griff, chief officer of the steamship Coleridge.

GILBERT.—Feb. 12, at 170 West Ninety-seventh Street, Frank E. Gilbert.

GOUGH.—Feb. 14, at 26 St. Paul's Place, Brooklyn, Mary, widow of Edward Gough.

GRACEY.—Feb. 13, at 583 Carlton Avenue, Elizabeth Gracey.

GRAHAM.—Feb. 12, at 747 Lexington Avenue, Irene Minnie, daughter of the late Joseph F. Graham.

GRAHLFS.—Feb. 14, at 64 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, Herrmann Grahlfs.

GROWS.—Feb. 10, at 292 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, John W. Grows.

GUILBERT.—Feb. 12, at 11 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Nicholas Guilbert, aged 71 years, native of Isle of Guernsey.

H

HAACKE.—Feb. 8, at Lincoln Street, Westchester, N. Y., Berth Haacke.

HORNER.—Feb. 8, near Bryn Mawr, Penn., Dr. Caleb W. Horner.

HAEDICKE.—Feb. 8, at 1,157 Lexington Av., Paul Haedicke, aged 51 years.

HALL.—Feb. 8, at Watertown, Mass., Augustus C. Hall.

HARRINGTON.—Feb. 10, at 216 Canal Street, Margaret, wife of Patrick Harrington.

HARRIS.—Feb. 8, at 416 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Jonas Harris.

HEATH.—Feb. 10, at Rockville Centre, L. I., Eunice Hale, eldest daughter of Edward Heath, Jr.

HEBBERD.—Feb. 9, at 530 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, Sarah A., widow of the Rev. E. S. Hebberd.

HEIM.—Feb. 8, Emil Heim, aged 40 years.

HEPP.—Feb. 9, at 218 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, Louis Hepp, aged 37 years.

HIRSHFIELD.—Feb. 9, at 73 West Eighty-eighth Street, Rosalie, wife of Rudolph Hirshfield.

HORAN.—Feb. 8, at 320 East Thirty-third Street, Mrs. Thomas Horan.

HOTZ.—Feb. 9, at 281 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, J. G. A. Theodore, son of Edwin Hotz.

HOWE.—Feb. 9, at 2,484 St. Catherine's Street, Montreal, Mary E., widow of Arthur W. Howe of St. John, N. B.

HAGEN.—Feb. 11, at 213 East Twenty-sixth Street, Margaret Koerber, wife of Ernest F. Hagen.

HARMON.—Feb. 11, George K. Harmon of Hempstead.

HART.—Feb. 11, at 176 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, Henry Sill Hart, in the 76th year of his age.

HARVEY.—Feb. 10, at 18 St. James Place, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, widow of Horatio B. Harvey, at the age of 90 years.

HASTINGS.—Feb. 11, at 577 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, Hannah Rochow, wife of Theodore Hastings.

HAWIS.—Feb. 11, at 82 Church Avenue, Sarah C. Hawis, aged 58 years.

HAYES.—Feb. 12, at Eighteenth and Cropsey Avenues, Bath Beach, John T. Hayes.

HEERDT.—Feb. 11, at 323 East Twenty-sixth Street, Anna Elizabeth Heerdt, aged 59 years.

HERZ.—Feb. 11, at 1,430 Third Avenue, in the 31st year of his age, Morris, son of David Herz.

HOFFMANN.—Feb. 12, at 498 Third Street, Brooklyn, William Hoffmann.

HOUPT.—Feb. 11, at 182 St. Nicholas Avenue, Manhattan, Missouria E. Houpt.

HOWARD.—Feb. 12, at 641 Sixth Avenue, Catherine Howard.

HURWITZ.—Feb. 10, at 579 Grand Street, in her 58th year, Rebecca Ida, wife of Isaac Hurwitz.

HAMMOND.—Feb. 13, at 208 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, Simeon Hammond, aged 46 years.

HANLEY.—Feb. 13, at 212 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, John Hanley.

HILLS.—Feb. 13, at 122 East Fifty-second Street, Washington Hills, aged 67 years.

HOLLINGWORTH.—Feb. 12, at Parkville, L. I., Clara, wife of Charles Hollingworth.

HORN.—Feb. 12, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Edwin A. Horn, in his 6th year.

HOWELL.—Feb. 13, at 47 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, Ellen Taylor, wife of Edward D. Howell.

I

ILLENBERG.—Feb. 11, at Chester, N. Y., Mrs. Jessie Illenberg.

J

JOHNSON.—Feb. 10, at Washington, D. C., A. Jannetta, sister of the late Capt. A. W. Johnson, United States Navy.

K

KEAN.—Feb. 8, at 1,007 Park Avenue, John Kean.

KEEGAN.—Feb. 7, at 4,216 Third Avenue, Richard, son of the late Farrell Keegan.

KELLEHER.—Feb. 8, at 410 Pleasant Avenue, Cornelius J. Kelleher.

KING.—Feb. 7, at 45 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Catherine F. King, in her 59th year.

KEMPE.—Feb. 10, at 177 East Ninety-third Street, Sarah, widow of Mendel Kempe.

KIEFER.—Feb. 9, at 110 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, Emma, wife of William Kiefer, aged 22 years.

KINGSLEY.—Feb. 9, at 200 West Fifty-sixth Street, Ezra Munson Kingsley, in the 86th year of his age.

KUEHNEMUNDT.—Feb. 9, at 163 West Seventy-first Street, Caroline, wife of Charles Kuehnemundt, in her 50th year.

KEARNEY.—Feb. 10, at 248 Adams Street, Brooklyn, Mary Ellen, daughter of Martin H. Kearney.

KELLY.—Feb. 11, at 484 Hopkins Avenue, Astoria, N. Y., Fanny Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Kelly.

KENNA.—Feb. 11, at 1,265 Fulton Street, Daniel Kenna.

KEPPLER.—Feb. 10, at 42 Henry Street, Amelia Matilda, widow of Louis Keppler.

KEYES.—Feb. 12, at 185 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Mary Keyes.

KIERST.—Feb. 10, at 531A Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, Peter Francis, son of John J. Kierst.

KRONTHAL.—Feb. 10, at 1,106 Park Avenue, in his 79th year, Aaron Kronthal.

KUPFER.—Feb. 9, at Neustadt on the Saale, in his 70th year, Solomon Kupfer.

KELLY.—Feb. 11, at 484 Hopkins Avenue, Astoria, N. Y., Fanny Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Kelly.

KELLY.—Feb. 12, at 347 Second Avenue, John W., son of the late Patrick Kelly.

KING.—Feb. 12, at 702 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Harriett Williams King.

KIRBY.—Feb. 12, at 53 Woodhull Street, Brooklyn, Hanora Kirby.

L

LANGE.—Feb. 7, at 380 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, Charles Lange, aged 46 years.

LEWIS.—Feb. 8, at 46 West Ninety-third Street, Dr. Tensley E. Lewis.

LOEB.—Feb. 8, at 1,879 Madison Avenue, Benjamin Loeb.

LOGUE.—Feb. 7, at 179 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Philip Logue.

LYLES.—Feb. 7, at 255 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Rosetta M., widow of James H. Lyles, in the 79th year of her age.

LANZER.—Feb. 8, at 329 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, Charles, son of Dr. Lewis Lanzer.

LEARY.—Feb. 8, at 255 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, Marie, wife of the late Richard Leary.

LEE.—Feb. 8, at 232 East Twenty-second Street, Margaret, wife of the late James Lee.

LORENZ.—Feb. 9, at 191 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, Peter Lorenz, aged 71 years.

LA FORGE.—Feb. 12, Harry D. La Forge, aged 47 years.

LANGSTON.—Feb. 10, at 3,208 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Penn., Capt. John G. Langston, in his 73d year.

LEONARD.—Feb. 12, at Morris Plains, N. J., George Leonard.

LEVIND.—Feb. 12, at 115 East Eighty-ninth Street, Mrs. Catharine Levind.

LYNCH.—Feb. 12, at 24 Whitehall Street, Patrick Lynch.

LYRON.—Feb. 9, at 255 West Fifteenth Street, Thomas Lyron, native Mayo, Ireland, aged 35 years.

LEE.—Feb. 13, at Paterson, N. J., Prudence McClure, widow of Patrick Lee.

LEIBEL.—Feb. 12, at 2,162 Fifth Avenue, Nathan Leibel.

LENAHAN.—Feb. 12, at 370 Union Avenue, Matthew Lenahan, aged 56 years.

LESTER.—Feb. 13, at White Plains, N. Y., Sarah Edson, widow of John W. Lester.

LYONS.—Feb. 12, at 129 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, Bridget, wife of Roger Lyons, of Dungarvan, County Waterford, Ireland.

M

McBRIDE.—Feb. 7, James McBride, Sr.

McCORMICK.—Feb. 8, at 75 Broome Street, Nellie, daughter of Andrew McCormick.

McLOUGHLIN.—Feb. 8, at 990 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Michael McLoughlin.

McMILLIN.—Feb. 7, at 325 Eighth Avenue, Samuel McMillin, aged 84 years.

McNEILL.—Feb. 8, at 335 Marion Street, Brooklyn, Winifred McNeill, aged 18 years.

METZER.—Feb. 7, at 445 Seventh Avenue, Ellen, wife of John Metzer.

MONROE.—Feb. 8, at 258 Hudson Street, Joseph E. Monroe, in the twentieth year of his age.

MULLINS.—Feb. 7, at 41 Rose Street, Mary Mullins.

MALLON.—Feb. 10, at 133 Concord Street, Rose Mallon.

MILES.—Feb. 10, at St. Vincent's Hospital, William A., son of John Miles.

MILLER.—Feb. 10, at Yonkers, N. Y., Mary J. Baldwin, wife of David Webster Miller.

MINFORD.—Feb. 10, at 16 East Fiftieth Street, Abigail Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Minford.

MULLIGAN.—Feb. 10, at 227 Macon Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Mary A. Mulligan, in her 84th year.

MUNDELL.—Feb. 10, at 368 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, William A. Mundell.

McANULLA.—Feb. 9, at 615 East Fourteenth Street, Mary, wife of the late James McAnulla, native of Newtonstewart, County Tyrone, Ireland.

McCORMACK.—Feb. 8, Michael J. McCormick.

McDONALD.—Feb. 9, at 1,663 Avenue A, Patrick F., son of the late Patrick McDonald.

McEWAN.—Feb. 10, at 314 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Alice Yarrow, wife of Archibald W. McEwan, aged 43 years.

McLAUGHLIN.—Feb. 8, at 990 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Michael McLaughlin.

McSWEENEY.—Feb. 8, at Yonkers, Mary, widow of the late John MvSweeney.

McWILLIAMS.—Feb. 9, at 288 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, James H., son of the late James McWilliams, aged 38 years.

McCAFFRY.—Feb. 11, at 97 Lewis Avenue, John E., son of the late Thomas McCaffry.

McCOY.—Feb. 11, at 92 St. Nicholas Avenue, John McCoy, aged 28 years.

McENTEE.—Feb. 11, at 305 West Twenty-eighth Street, Catherine, wife of John J. McEntee, aged 59 years.

McINERNEY.—Feb. 10, at 202 Warren Street, Ellen, wife of the late Michael J. McInerney.

McINTYRE.—Feb. 11, at 1,202 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Bridget McIntyre.

MAHON.—Feb. 11, Mary, wife of Nicholas P. Mahon.

MARS.—Feb. 11, at 310 West Twenty-ninth Street, John Mars.

MATTHEWS.—Feb. 11, at Middletown, N. Y., James E. Matthews, aged 80 years.

MILIUS.—Feb. 12, at 132 East Sixty-second Street, Rachael Milius.

MILLER.—Feb. 11, at 140 East Thirty-third Street, Julia, daughter of Mark Miller, aged 20 years.

MILLER.—Feb. 10, at Yonkers, N. Y., Mary J. Baldwin, wife of David Webster Miller.

MORRIS.—Feb. 10, at Nyack, N. Y., William V. Morris, in his 33th year.

MURPHY.—Feb. 12, Delia, wife of John Murphy, at her residence, 690 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

MACARTIN.—Feb. 12, at 54 Strong Place, Althea F., widow of John F. F. Macartin and daughter of the late Francis Edwards.

MAC DONALD.—Feb. 13, at 232 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, Anna A., widow of Thomas W. MacDonald, in her 63d year.

McDONALD.—Feb. 14, in Brooklyn, Mrs. Catherine McDonald.

McGEE.—Feb. 13, at 818 Manhattan Avenue, Francis McGee.

MASON.—Feb. 13, at 674 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, widow of William Mason, in her 84th year.

MERRITT.—Feb. 13, at Broadway and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, John G., son of Elmer H. Merritt, aged 14 years.

MORGAN.—Feb. 13, at Shrewsbury, N. J., Gilbert, son of the late Rev. Gilbert Morgan, in the 75th year of his age.

MURPHY.—Feb. 13, at 715 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, Margaret, (née Walsh,) wife of William J. Murphy.

MURRAY.—Feb. 13, Annie, daughter of Michael Murray of Dummanway, County Cork, Ireland.

N

NEALE.—Feb. 8, at 317 Eighth Street, Mabel I., daughter of the late Harry H. Neale.

NASH.—Feb. 12, at Tarrytown, N. Y., William T. Nash.

NELSON.—Feb. 10, at 2,348 First Avenue, Mary, wife of Matthew Nelson.

NOONAN.—Feb. 11, at 221 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Ella F., daughter of James P. Noonan.

O

OBER.—Feb. 8, at 67 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Wolf Ober, in his 69th year.

O'CONNELL.—Feb. 8, at 236 East Forty-seventh Street, John Joseph O'Connell.

OGDEN.—Feb. 7, at 240 West Eighteenth Street, Alphonsine E., wife of Eugene L. Ogden, aged 24 years.

OLIVER.—Feb. 7, John W., son of the late Isaac J. Oliver, aged 62 years.

O'ROURKE.—Feb. 10, the Rev. Andrew J. O'Rourke, rector St. Finbar's Church, Bath Beach, Brooklyn.

OSBORNE.—Feb. 9, at Belleville, N. J., Margaret, widow of Elias Osborne, in her 91st year.

O'SHEA.—Feb. 8, at 400 West Seventeenth Street, Thomas F., child of Timothy O'Shea, aged 2 years.

O'BRINE.—Feb. 13, at 418 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, Joseph E. O'Brine.

P

PFEIFER.—Feb. 8, at 1,700 Lexington Avenue, Josephine, widow of John A. Pfeifer, aged 68 years.

PATTERSON.—Feb. 10, at Fanwood, N. J., Adelia, widow of Joseph A. Patterson, aged 71 years.

POLLARD.—Feb. 9, at 722 East Ninth Street, Joseph F., son of the late Patrick Pollard.

POTTS.—Feb. 9, Lydia, wife of the Rev. Arthur Potts and daughter of the late Harry Gillette.

POWER.—Feb. 10, at 385 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, in his 60th year, Patrick Joseph, son of Stephen Power.

PARDEE.—Feb. 11, at 74 West Forty-eighth Street, Dr. Walter Pardee, in the 81st year of his age.

PEARSALL.—Feb. 11, at Saratoga, Carrie E., widow of Dr. Samuel J. Pearsall.

PECK.—Feb. 12, at Sound Beach, Conn., Charles Peck, aged 84 years.

POTTER.—Feb. 10, at 611 Warren Street, Elizabeth N., widow of Henry Potter, in her 83d year.

PAULDING.—Feb. 13, at 71 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Jennie M., wife of Henry I. Paulding.

Q

QUIGLEY.—Feb. 12, at 208 Lewis Avenue, John Quigley.

R

REILLY.—Feb. 7, at 384 Lexington Avenue, James Reilly.

ROSENTHAL.—Feb. 7, at 278 East Broadway, Sadie, daughter of Sam Rosenthal, aged 21 years.

REYNOLDS.—Feb. 10, at 31 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, Anna Nelson Story, widow of Thomas Reynolds, in the 80th year of her age.

RICE.—Feb. 9, at Chicago, Mae McElwain, daughter of John A. Rice of North Adams, Mass.

ROLAND.—Feb. 10, at 435 West Fifty-fourth Street, Hannah, widow of Thomas Roland, native of Clare Castle, County Clare, Ireland.

ROONEY.—Feb. 9, at 420 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Terence Rooney.

RITSERT.—Feb. 11, at 234 East Seventy-ninth Street, Alexander Ritsert.

ROBERTS.—Feb. 12, at 181 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Sarah Francis, wife of James S. Roberts.

ROGERS.—Feb. 10, at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Boston Road, Bronx, Mary A., widow of Edwin T. Rogers.

RYAN.—Feb. 11, at 871 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, David Ryan.

ROONEY.—Feb. 13, at 237 East Ninety-fifth Street, Kathleen, child of James Rooney.

S

SACHSE.—Feb. 7, at 1,040 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, Charles Sachse.

SCHAFUSS.—Feb. 7, at 390 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Frank L. Schafuss, in his 33d year.

SCHMIDT.—Feb. 7, at 24 East Eightieth Street, Henry W. Schmidt, in his 65th year.

SHAFFER.—Feb. 8, at 222 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Jacob H. Shaffer, aged 62 years.

SHEEHAN.—Feb. 8, at St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, Timothy Sheehan, aged 42 years.

SHIPLEY.—Feb. 8, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Shipley.

SPRINGER.—Feb. 7, at 65 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Herman Springer.

STECHEL.—Feb. 8, at Sixty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, Charles Stechel, in the 40th year of his age.

STERNFELS.—Feb. 7, at 133 East Seventy-fourth Street, Adaline, wife of the late Bernard Sternfels.

STURGIS.—Feb. 7, Henry B. Sturgis, in his 62d year.

SACKET.—Feb. 13, at Greenwich, Conn., William H. Sacket, aged 80 years.

SANFORD.—Feb. 13, at Corona, L. I., Howard E. Sanford, in the 63d year of his age.

SCHMITT.—Feb. 11, at 4,184 Park Avenue, Gerhard Schmitt.

SCHNEIDER.—Feb. 12, at 114 Taylor Street, Jacob Schneider, in his 62d year.

SILVESTER.—Feb. 13, at 851 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, Albert W., eldest son of Walter Silvester.

SIMMONS.—Feb. 14, Warren Hill, aged 29, son of Stephen I. Simmons.

SHEERAN.—Feb. 11, at 548 West Fiftieth Street, John, son of James Sheeran.

SLEIGHT.—Feb. 13, at 191 West Seventy-ninth Street, Harriet E. Sleight, in the 89th year of her age.

SMITH.—Feb. 13, at Newark, N. J., Thomas Smith, aged 68 years.

SUITS.—Feb. 14, Ray W. Suits.

SWENSON.—Feb. 13, at 170 Jefferson Avenue, Magnus Swenson.

SAVAGE.—Feb. 10, at 221 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, Margaret A. Savage.

SCHONEBERGER.—Feb. 8, at 947 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Jacob Schoneberger.

SCHRODER.—Feb. 9, at 11 Sixth Avenue, Harold, child of Oscar Schroder, aged 4 years.

SCHWARY.—Feb. 10, at 135 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, Emma, wife of John A. Schwary.

SCHWARZ.—Feb. 10, at 1,076 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, Ottokar E. Schwarz, in the 53d year of his age.

SCULLY.—Feb. 9, at 107 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary, wife of the late John Scully.

SEYMOUR.—Feb. 9, at 2,072 Madison Avenue, James Seymour.

SIEVERS.—Feb. 9, at 102 Twelfth Street, Hoboken, John H. Sievers, in the 58th year of his age.

SCHWARZ.—Feb. 11, at 71 North Oxford Street, Mamie, aged 35 years, wife of Henry E. Schwarz.

SEATON.—Feb. 10, Elizabeth Seaton.

SHAW.—Feb. 11, At Yonkers, Dr. Edward R. Shaw of New York University.

SHEA.—Feb. 11, at 1,307 Lexington Avenue, John, son of John Shea.

SIMMONS.—Feb. 11, at 338 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Angela H., wife of Dr. Warren S. Simmons.

SMITH.—Feb. 12, at Perth Amboy, N. J., Gertrude Parker, daughter of the late Dr. Charles McKnight Smith.

STEWART.—Feb. 10, at 67 West Seventy-third Street, Emily, widow of Walter D. Stewart, in her 86th year.

STELLE.—Feb. 12, at East Orange, N. J., Marie E., widow of Charles J. Stelle and eldest daughter of the late William Barre of Brooklyn.

STORMS.—Feb. 11, at 201 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Henry E. Storms, formerly of Nyack, N. Y., in his 85th year.

STUDLEY.—Feb. 16, Jane, wife of Daniel Studley.

SUMMERS.—Feb. 11, at 429 Grand Street, Ann, wife of the late James Summers.

T

TAYLOR.—Feb. 8, at 200 West Eighty-sixth Street, Sarah A., widow of Edward L. Taylor, and daughter of the late Zeno Secor of this city.

THOMPSON.—Feb. 9, at 815 East Fifty-eighth Street, Catherine, widow of Josiah B. Thompson.

TONER.—Feb. 9, at 50 Greenwich Avenue, Mary, (née Kane,) wife of the late James Toner.

TEAF.—Feb. 11, at Philadelphia, Laura Adrian, daughter of H. Morris Teaf.

TOWN.—Feb. 11, Albert W. Town, in the 70th year of his age.

TRAVERS.—Feb. 10, at 687 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Charles E., only son of Patrick H. Travers in his 26th year.

TRIMBLE.—Feb. 11, at 59 East 25th St., Merritt Trimble, in the 79th year of his age.

TEGGIN.—Feb. 13, in his 53d year, Andrew Teggin.

THOMAS.—Feb. 13, at 522 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. James F. Thomas.

THOMPSON.—Feb. 13, at Bay Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth Thompon, (née Dupignac).

TOWNE-EARLE.—Feb. 13, at 33 Prospect Place, Amanda N. Towne, relict of Ralph Earle.

TOWNSEND.—Feb. 13, at 306 Madison Av., Adaline D., widow of Henry P. Townsend.

U

USHER.—Feb. 11, Mrs. Emma Usher, aged 56.

V

VON BEESTEN.—Feb. 8, at 617 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Fred von Beesten, in his 46th year.

VEUNEWALD.—Feb. 10, at 472 Grand Street, Therese M. Veunewald, (née Dudenhausen.)

VIELE.—Feb. 11, at 90 Manhattan Avenue, Sarah A. Viele, in the 74th year of her age.

VOORHEES.—Feb. 13.—At Englewood, N. J., Eliza Van Buskirk, wife of Frederick L. Voorhees.

W

WALTERS.—Feb. 8, at 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Leah Anna, widow of Jacob Walters.

WALTERS.—Feb. 8, at 192 East End Avenue, Thekla, daughter of the late Michael Walters.

WARING.—Feb. 7, Susan E., daughter of the late Henry Waring of Brooklyn, in her 82d year.

WHITEHEAD.—Feb. 7, at Hackensack, N. J., William E. Whitehead.

WHITMORE.—Feb. 8, at 322 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., Charles J. Whitmore.

WILSON.—Feb. 7, at Rockville Centre, Alfred Wilson, in his 91st year.

WALKER.—Feb. 9, at 215 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Christopher Walker, aged 38 years.

WALL.—Feb. 7, at Port Kennedy, Penn., Louisa, widow of Thomas S. Wall, aged 84 years.

WALLACE.—Feb. 10, at 55 Jane Street, Frederick Wallace.

WARTENDYKE.—Feb. 8, at Janesville, Wis., Frederick Wartendyke, formerly of Woodcliffe, N. J., in his 75th year.

WILLETS.—Feb. 9, at 13 West Thirty-fourth Street, Lydia, widow of Robert R. Willets, in the 95th year of her age.

WOOLHISER.—Feb. 9, at Woodside, L. I., Henry S. Woolheiser, aged 85 years.

WAGNER.—Feb. 12, at 408 West Thirty-fifth Street, Philip Wagner, in his 71st year.

WALKER.—Feb. 11, at 689 Union Street, Brooklyn, James Arthur, son of Capt. George Walker, aged 25 years.

WALTERS.—Feb. 12, at 10 East Thirty-eighth Street, Miss Henrietta Walters.

WELLES.—Feb. 12, at 152 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, Robert H. Welles, in the 45th year of his age.

[illegible]

Y

[illegible]

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

[illegible]

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible]

Out of Town.

[illegible]

Judgment Against McCarthy & Flynn.

[illegible]

Judgments.

[illegible]

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Kaiser, March 10, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Apr. 18, 9 AM
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†Neckar, Feb. 21, Noon | K. Albert, Mar. 28, 3:30 PM
*Lahn, Mar. 14, 9 AM | *Trave... Apr. 4, 10 AM
‡Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 AM | P. Irene.. Apr. 11, 4 PM
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Penna., Mar. 7, 11 AM | Wald'see, Apr. 4, 10 AM
Patricia, Mar. 14, 6 AM | Deutschland, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Bluecher, Mar. 21, 11 AM | Moltke, Apr. 16, 8 AM
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NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Mar. 2, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Mar. 19, 2 PM
†P. V. Luise, Mar. 12, 11 AM | *Ravenna, Mar. 26, 2 PM
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

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All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 3:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 26½ via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
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3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
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8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:48, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 32 hours by Lake Shore.
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LEHIGH VALLEY.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Speculative and Investment Deals Make a Lively Week.

Upper Seventh Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers—Complete List of Auction Offerings.

There has been shown in the dealings of the last week not only that well-sustained volume of minor business which has been the main support of the market for some time, but also an increasing number of more important deals, indicating some resumption of activity on the part of large speculative interests.

The purchase of the holdings of Cyrus Clark in the block bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets by the Century Realty Company is the first transaction of any magnitude affecting property in those small blocks between Broadway and Seventh Avenue immediately north of Long Acre Square—if an exception may be made of the Studebaker Company's building operation on the old Central Market site. Those blocks, of such size as to make certain their improvement as separate units, have been among the most inviting parcels in the entire territory involved in the Long Acre Square movement, and that they have thus far been exempt from invasion by speculators and builders serves only to emphasize how strongly all the most desirable property in that section has been held.

The future character of the section has been established beyond a peradventure, but the buying and building on Long Acre Square itself have been of insignificant volume in comparison with what has taken place in the tributary streets in every direction, and there is presented something of a real estate phenomenon in the shape of the development of a district from its circumference toward its centre. The Century Company's purchase is peculiar, moreover, in that it includes no corner, although any improvement of the remaining portions of the block hardly seems practicable, and it is likely that the entire property will eventually be secured under a single control.

The attractiveness of the neighborhood between Long Acre Square and Fifth Avenue upon other than speculative grounds is also commanding marked attention, as was shown by last week's sales of the Algonquin and York apartment hotels, the former at 59 to 63 West Forty-fourth Street and the latter at 149 and 151 West Forty-fourth Street. These two transactions were essentially of an investment character, although that involving the Algonquin is believed to have had a considerable element of trade attached to it, and in connection with similar purchases in the same section during the last few months they indicate that the task of interesting investors in New York real estate is not such a hopeless one as might be supposed from the complaints of some brokers. The shaky proposition deserves no more success in real estate than in other fields, but that the investor is ready to look at a modern structure in a neighborhood that seems to have a permanently established character has been shown conclusively by the sales of these new apartment hotels in the Long Acre Square section.

Dealing in downtown properties is confined to the buying of small parcels in anticipation of the gradual expansion of the financial and insurance districts. The rebuilding of William Street has been one of the most remarkable developments of the last three or four years, and the resale of the property at Nos. 103 and 105, adjoining the corner of John Street, is probably incidental to the getting together of the site for another new structure. Other deals of a similar character involve the northwest corner of Beaver and New Streets and 82 and 84 Broad Street, between Beaver and Stone Streets.

Nothing that has occurred in the real estate market in several months is of greater significance than the announcement that the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor will inaugurate a new policy in the conduct of their extensive holdings in this city. It is said that the negotiations with John Wanamaker, affecting over two entire blocks, resulted in a full realization on the part of the Snug Harbor authorities that the improvement of their properties would be hopelessly retarded by continuing a system wholly unsuited to present conditions. However this may be, the system has been abandoned and one substituted for it which promises to be sufficiently liberal to bring about a building movement of very considerable proportions in what heretofore has been practically a closed territory.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the United States Trust Company, as executor, the plot, 100 by 100.11, at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, to John McLaughlin, the builder. The property will probably be offered for resale.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for the estate of Hellmuth Kranich to Martin E. Greene, 66 East Seventy-second Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, a four-story brick and brown-stone dwelling on lot having a frontage of 20 feet on Seventy-second Street and 102.2 feet on Park Avenue.

The same brokers have also sold for the Century Realty Company to Charles Dana Gibson, 126 East Seventy-third Street, a three-story brown-stone dwelling on lot 18.9 by 102.2; also, for Charles Dana Gibson, to W. H. Woodin, the vacant lot 22 by 102.2 on the north side of Seventy-third Street, 823 feet east of Park Avenue.

R. Pohlemann & Son have sold for F. A. Dillingham the five-story triple flat, with stores, 491 Columbus Avenue, 27 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for David H. Taylor the four-story American basement dwelling, 249 West One Hundred and First Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

Collins & Collins have sold for Martin H. Goodkind to a client, 72 East Eighty-first Street, a four-story brown-stone flat dwelling, 20 by 102.2.

Bloodgood, Hayes & Morrill have sold for a client to D. H. Taylor the three-story brown-stone front dwelling, 137 East Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

Jacob Wolf has sold to William Rae the two five-story brown-stone-front flats, 312 and 314 West Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 115 feet west of the Grand Circle, on plot 50 by 100.5.

Klein & Jackson have bought from the various owners the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, a plot 58.1 by 100.

C. F. W. Johanning has sold for Herman Brandstein the five-story apartment house with stores 969 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.

Dr. Louis A. Rodenstein has sold the plot, 50 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 350 feet west of Broadway.

Samuel Green has resold to Leon A. Liebeskind the plot, 50 by 201.10, running through from One Hundred and Fourth to One Hundred and Fifth Streets, 100 feet west of Central Park West. In exchange, Mr. Liebeskind gives 843 and 845 West End Avenue, two five-story single flats on plot 44 by 100.

William Wicke has sold the plot, 50 by 100, at the northeast corner of First Avenue and Thirty-first Street, together with an adjoining lot on the street. The buyer will erect a factory.

Duff & Brown have resold for Caroline Lissowsky to John P. Leo the three-story dwelling 468 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Virginia H. Field has sold the five-story flat at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-first Street, 21 by 100.5 and irregular.

Charles M. Rosenthal has bought from a Mrs. Quinn 1,405 Fifth Avenue, a five-story flat, 25.3 by 100.

D. H. Scully has sold for Sarah Devoe the four-story flat 157 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 18.3 by 99.11.

W. H. Falconer has sold for Maria S. Simpson to A. W. J. Pohl the three dwellings 330 to 334 West Fifteenth Street, on plot 50 by 80.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Magistrate Lorenz Zeller the five-story flat 2,349 First Avenue, 25 by 100.

John Peters has resold for Jacob Weinstein to a firm of builders 240 and 242 East Twenty-first Street, a plot 42 by 92, upon which a six-story apartment house will be erected.

J. T. Grien has sold to Frank Schimpf the lot on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Mandel & Moran have bought 130 and 132 Second Street, old buildings on plot 40.3 by 97.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to I. Lipman 110 and 112 St. Mark's Place, old buildings on plot 40 by 103 and irregular.

W. DeLancey Grannis has leased the dwelling 18 West Thirty-first Street to Gen. E. A. McAlpin.

J. J. Haggerty has leased the loft building 152 and 154 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for William Daly, to the Zellman Social Piano Company; also, the store at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Lenox Avenue, for Finn & Hockey, to Patrick J. Finnegan; also, the store 586 Lenox Avenue, to William A. Evans.

Klein & Roth have sold through I. W. Gottlieb the old flat buildings 295 and 297 Seventh Street, the plot being 40 by 97.6, to Levenson & Lederer, who will improve the property by erecting a six-story tenement.

Important Building Plans Filed.

The Auction Room.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Excursions.

Raymond & Whitcomb's
TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE

EIGHT TOURS
—TO—
CALIFORNIA
Leaving BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, and other cities in FEBRUARY, MARCH, etc., and including Riverside, Redlands, San Diego, Pasadena, Echo Mountain, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Rafael, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San José, Big Trees, Lick Observatory, and San Francisco. The return journey includes the Sierra Nevada by daylight, Salt Lake City, the Gorges and Cañons of Colorado by daylight, Denver, Manitou Springs, the Garden of the Gods, Cripple Creek. Leisurely sojourns will be made at celebrated hotels.

SIX TOURS
TO
EUROPE
Leaving New York in April, June, and July, varying in duration from 71 to 146 days, and covering all parts of Europe. The arrangements are of a superior character, and the traveling leisurely.

OTHER TOURS to Mexico, Florida, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and around the world.

RAILROAD and STEAMSHIP TICKETS to all points. Circulars on application.

Private car trips arranged on short notice.

Raymond & Whitcomb Co
NEW YORK, 25 Union Sq. BOSTON, 305 Washington St. PHILADELPHIA, 1005 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURGH, 337 Fifth Ave. CHICAGO, 232 So. Clark St.

[illegible]

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

[illegible]

Alterations.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

[illegible]

Recorded Leases.

[illegible]

Recorded Mortgages.

[illegible]

Assignments of Mortgages.

[illegible]

Mechanics' Liens.

[illegible]

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

[illegible]

Lis Pendens.

[illegible]

Incorporated in New Jersey.

[illegible]

Incorporated in Delaware.

[illegible]

Stay in White Plains Poorroom Case.

[illegible]

Pocket Telephones.

[illegible]

An Overparticular Waiter.

[illegible]

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1903,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.
ABSOLUTE SALE,
By order of Peter H. McArdle, Katherine A. McArdle and Margaret E. Callaghan,
Executors and Trustees
OF
THE ESTATE OF HENRY McARDLE, Dec'd
26 VARICK ST.
AND
19 Beach St., Northeast Cor.
Two six-story brick tenements, with stores; size of lot 25x95.
28 VARICK ST.
Six-story brick tenement with store; size of lot 25x95.
27 & 29 N. MOORE ST.
Two four and five story brick tenements; size of plot 54x91x irregular.
23 NORTH MOORE ST.
Four-story brick tenement; size of lot 22.6x75.
17 NORTH MOORE ST., Northwest Cor. Varick St.
Four-story brick tenement, with store; size of lot 22.6x75.
16-18-20 BEACH ST.
AND
23 VARICK ST., Southwest Corner.
Four 3½-story brick buildings; size of plot 108x100.
34 LAIGHT ST.
Running through and connecting with
13 VESTRY ST.
Six-story brick tenement, with stores, covering entire lot; size of plot 28.8x175.
20 VARICK ST.
Four-story and basement brick building, with stores; size of lot 25x100.
13 BARROW ST.
2½-story brick dwelling; size of lot 25x85.
24 VARICK ST.
AND
12 and 14 BEACH ST.,
Southeast Corner.
(JOHNSON ESTATE LEASEHOLD.)
Two six-story tenements, with five stores, in good order, well rented; size of lots 25x68.7 and 33.11½x36.9x irregular.
22 VARICK ST.
(DOLAN LEASEHOLD.)
Four-story and basement brick dwelling; size of lot 25x68.7.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
CHOICE PLOT
SITUATED ON
North Side Montgomery St.,
45 feet east Nostrand Av.
Size of plot, 50x100x irregular.
CHAS. W. BENNETT, ESQ.,
ATTORNEY FOR THE ESTATE,
27 PINE ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Books, maps, etc., with attorney or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine Street, New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'neer,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1903,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.
EXECUTORS' SALE
By order of WILLIAM J. ROOME, Esq., Executor of the estate of WILLIAM BOGARDUS, dec'd.
45 WEST 29TH STREET.
Four-story brick dwelling, with store; size of lot, 25x98.9. Possession.
165 WEST 86TH STREET.
3-story-and-basement high-stoop brownstone-front dwelling, with butler's pantry extension. Decorated. Gas fixtures, &c. Size of lot, 16.2x100.8. Possession.
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
449 PUTNAM AVE.
3-story-and-basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling; size of lot, 20x100.
CLARK BROOKS, Esq., Attorney for Estate, 155 B'way, New York City.
Map and further particulars with William J. Roome, Esq., 11 West 34th St., or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1903,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
216 CHRYSTIE ST.,
six-story brick Tenement, with two stores; size of lot, 25x75.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
KECK EST. ABSOLUTE SALE
at auction Thursday, February 19, at 12 o'clock M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order Executors of Katharine Keck, dec'd,
414 FIRST AV., adjoining N. E. corner of 24th St., 4-story brick front and rear tenements with store. Lot 24.8x100.
337 E. 21ST ST., bet. 1st and 2nd Avs., Fish leasehold. 4 story brick tenement, 2 stores. Lot 25x98.9. Lease expires 1914.
473 MANHATTAN AV., near 120th St. Handsome 3 story high stoop brick and brownstone private residence in first-class condition. Lot 16.8x82.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway

FORFARSHIRE AND PERTHSHIRE.
MOST DESIRABLE ESTATES FOR SALE BY PUBLIC ROUP.
There will be exposed for sale by Public Roup, in March next, (unless sold previously by private bargain),
The following portions of the ESTATES belonging to the Trustees of the late EARL OF WHARNCLIFFE, situated near to the village of Newtyle and Alyth Junction Station, on the Caledonian Railway between Perth and Aberdeen, and within 11 miles of Dundee, 18 miles from Perth, 12 miles from Forfar, and 11 hours from London. Climate dry and excellent; soil of the finest character, growing all grain and green crops to perfection. Low ground shooting excellent, with small grouse moor on Lot I. Buildings and fences in exceptionally good order.
LOT I.—Those portions of the Estates lying to the south and west of the Dundee Public Road, together with a small portion on the north and east side of that road. This lot includes the beautiful farms of Kellior and Auchtertyre, the latter in the beginning of the 14th century the personal property of King Robert the Bruce, on which there are excellent houses suitable for [illegible]

Dumb Man's Successful Campaign.

[illegible]

Real Estate at Auction.

PARISH, FISHER, MOONEY & CO.
JOHN L. PARISH,
will sell at auction
Auctioneer,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1903,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
The Valuable Vacant Properties
ABSOLUTELY UNRESTRICTED.
Flatiron at Junction of 8th Ave., 151st St. & Macomb's Dam Road,
179⅝x34x41x[illegible]x149x irregular.
Block Front 8th Ave., West Side,
BET. 152D AND 153D STS.
Size of plot, 199.10x100.
204 West 84th St.,
BET. BROADWAY & AMSTERDAM AVE.
Size of plot, 25x100.
Suitable for immediate improvement.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, 149 Broadway. Phone 5740 Cortlandt.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1903,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
By order of Edward M. Shepard, Esq., Executor, and Nathaniel Witherell, Esq.,
Valuable property now occupied by the OLD GUARD and BREWSTER & COMPANY,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
BROADWAY & 49TH ST.,
BEING OVER 125 FEET FRONT.
Entire possession of said property can be obtained on six months' notice.
For maps and all particulars apply to the Executor, No. 26 Liberty St., or to the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., and No. 541 5th Av.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
will sell at public auction, at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, March 3d, noon, by order of M. F. McGoldrich, Esq., Attorney,
9 CHOICE LOTS,
S. E. Corner 179th St., and Belmont Av.,
NEAR L STATION,
TREMONT, NEW YORK CITY.
Lots ready for immediate profitable improvement. Terms liberal. Maps and particulars with M. F. McGoldrich, Esq., Attorney, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.
OFFER
FOR SALE
SUPERIOR INVESTMENTS.

48th St., tenement	rent	$2,460	$21,500
48th St., tenement	rent	$2,436	22,500
89th St., private house	rent	1,000	23,500
80th St., double flat	rent	3,000	33,000
74th St., private house	rent	2,200	33,500
79th St., double flat	rent	4,000	36,000
Elevator flat	rent	6,000	65,000
Columbus Ave. corner	rent	6,000	68,000
80 feet, Columbus Ave.	rent	6,000	85,000
Elevator flat	rent	11,000	100,000
Apartment hotel	rent	13,500	125,000
7-story apartment	rent	16,000	150,000
Business and apartments	rent	21,500	200,000
100 foot corner apartment	rent	25,000	225,000
100 foot corner apartment	rent	32,000	320,000
10-story apartment	rent	35,000	350,000
Broadway corner	rent	35,000	375,000
Broadway corner, 100 feet	rent	35,000	360,000
Hotel, leased	NET rent	39,000	585,000

A LIBERAL EXCHANGE CAN BE MADE FOR SOME OF ABOVE PROPERTIES.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave.
Corner 81st.

For Sale.
The following property, comprising several of the choicest pieces in the city, either for investment or improvement.
194 & 196 Broadway, N. Y. City,
47 x 161.6, between John and Fulton Sts., 47 ft. north of John St., directly facing Dey St
394 Broadway,
Running through to Cortlandt Alley, 27.9 x 175, 25 feet south of Walker St.
236 Fifth Ave,
28.2 x 100. 28 ft. north of 27th St.
122 West 25th Street,
25 x 81.5. Between 6th and 7th Aves.
23 West 9th Street,
16.8 x 92.2½. Just west of 5th Ave.
APPLY TO
CENTRAL TRUST CO., Trustees,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

ONE OF THE BEST BROADWAY corners in business centre For Sale; all rented. Terms to suit.
JAMES L. LIBBY,
Tel. 1297 Cort. 7 Pine Street.

COLUMBUS AVE. CORNER.
Five-story stores and apartments, all rented for over $28,000; price, $300,000; mortgage to suit; owner, going abroad to reside, may take a smaller property in part payment.
EDWARD D. PALMER, 179 Columbus Av.

Ten new 5-story houses in New York, three families on floor; rents, $38,240 a year; all latest improvements; price, $300,000 for the ten houses; total mortgages, $241,000. H. L. Huntington, Yonkers.

Exceptional Bargain!—Only $1,500 cash; beautiful new 5-story 20-family double tenement, perfect condition; price, $17,000; rental, $2,100; bank mortgage. Rexer, 156 Broadway.

Splendid site for apartment house or hotel close to Broadway and 34th St.; will make builder's loan.
PARISH, FISHER, MOONEY & CO., 149 B'way.

Apartment house on prominent Broadway corner; fully rented; other property will be considered in part payment.
PARISH, FISHER, MOONEY & CO., 149 B'way.

[illegible]

City Real Estate for Sale.

BUSK & CRAWFORD.

[illegible]

City Real Estate for Sale.

East Side.

A SELECTED LIST
"IN THE FIFTH AVENUE SECTION"
FOR SALE.

[illegible]

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
536 5TH AVE., NEAR 44TH ST.

FOR SALE IN THE SIXTIES
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.,
40 feet on north side of street.
ELEGANT SITE FOR LARGE MANSION.
Further particulars (9372)
GEO. R. READ & CO.
1 MADISON AV. 60 CEDAR ST.

Best Location bet. 62d & 72d Sts.,
5th and Madison Avs.
For sale to close estate, an elegant 25-ft. residence, with two-story dining-room extension. Price and permits (9361)
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 MADISON AV. 60 CEDAR ST.

FOR SALE BELOW 70TH STREET
between 5th & Madison Avs.
An extra wide residence at a low figure. Further information from (9377)
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 MADISON AV. 60 CEDAR ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A STABLE, 278 CHERRY ST., NEXT TO CORNER OF JEFFERSON ST.; 7-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING; ROOM FOR 100 HORSES AND 125 WAGONS; TIME TO LEASE STABLE NOT LATER THAN FEB. 24, 1903. FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO H. EISENSTADT, 43 SUFFOLK ST.

CHOICE LOCATION.
78TH ST., BET. 5TH AND MADISON AVS., 4-STORY PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 20X102. ADDRESS OWNER, BOX 116 TIMES DOWN-TOWN OFFICE.

Plot on Murray Hill, with possession, suitable for apartment house or hotel; cheap; terms reasonable.
PARISH, FISHER, MOONEY & CO., 149 B'way.

5-story 3-family apartment; no vacancies; near 3d Av. and 120th St.; rental over $3,100; price, $20,250.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, Corner 44th St.

[illegible]

City Real Estate for Sale.

West Side.

[illegible]

Below Canal St.

[illegible]

Broadway, Corner at Subway Station.

[illegible]

SYDNEY FISHER, 58 LEXINGTON AVE.

[illegible]

J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO.

[illegible]

GOOD PAYING FIVE STORY SINGLE FLAT, WEST 81ST ST. BARGAIN. E. EDMUND [illegible]

[illegible]

S. B. SHAW COMPANY,
FORMERLY BROADWAY, NEAR 42D ST.

[illegible]

City Real Estate for Sale.

West Side.

FOR SALE. A GREAT BARGAIN
344 West 121st Street.

Three-story and basement brownstone residence; exposed plumbing; tiled bathroom; price very low; terms easy.

J. W. & A. A. TEETS, Owners,
505 Manhattan Ave.

ADJOINING 5TH AVE., 51ST ST. 20-foot improved leasehold especially adapted for physician; steam heat, electricity; extra sanitary plumbing; $35,000; moderate terms; possession May or October; rented, unfurnished, at over $4,000. JOHN P. KIRWAN, Sole Agent, Broadway, corner 44th St.

A.—10th Av. corner, above 23d St.; saloon corner; four-story brick tenements, with three stores; full lot; immediate possession of saloon; will sacrifice at $37,000; liquor dealer's or brewer's opportunity.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, Corner 44th.

WEST 148TH ST.—A fine three-story dwelling, all modern improvements; handsomely decorated and in first-class condition; for sale, furnished or unfurnished. JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG, 89 William St.

Foreclosure!—Mortgagee will sell at actual net cost 4-story brownstone; Astor leasehold; Long Acre section, near Broadway.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, Corner 44th.

Vicinity 9th Av. and 34th St., 4-story tenement; 2 stores; full lot; rental over $1,500; $16,000 ...

City Real Estate for Sale.

Bronx.

2-family house, 12 rooms, lot 25x100, near "L" station. Price, $6,000, terms to suit. Losere.

Investment.—Pays 12%; 5-story flat, with store; foot of "L" station. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

2-family house, 20x55x100; 11 rooms, all improvements; near "L" station and Park. Price $6,800. Losere.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

STRANGE

You continue to pay rent, when the same money would in a few years make you your own landlord. Borough Park is just the place to buy a house or lots on the easy payment plan.

BOROUGH PARK

Any reasonable terms for home or lots.

Fare, 5c.
Time, 27 Minutes.
Property: 49th St. and 12th Ave., Brooklyn.

Office on Property, or 377 Broadway, New York.

BOROUGH PARK CO.,
WM. H. REYNOLDS, President.

MODERN STONE HOUSES
Midst Suburban Environments.

PERFECTLY appointed 2 and 3 Story Houses, with every modern improvement; hardwood trim; foyer or salon parlors, upstairs dining-room. Front elevations of various colored stones; box stoop. Situated on Midwood St., near Flatbush Ave., the most attractive residential section of Brooklyn; two blocks from Prospect Park; one block from "L" station; 20 minutes to N. Y. City Hall. Prices very reasonable.

Write for booklet or call.
W. A. A. BROWN, Builder,
Flatbush Avenue and Midwood Street.

Breathe fresh air.
Bring up your children
Amidst healthy surroundings.

ACKERSON HOUSES,
Beverly Square,
FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN.

Each house different in design.
Each house on plot 50x100.
Each house on restricted land.
25 minutes from Park Row, N. Y., by Brighton Beach Elevated or Flatbush Trolleys. Get off car at Ave. C.
Office 207 E. 15th St., on property.
Office 140 Nassau St., New York.
Coffin-like city house or flat,
How do you endure them when it's so easy to get an

ACKERSON HOUSE IN FLATBUSH
with light and air all around,
with Park-like surroundings?

T. B. ACKERSON CO., - - Owners.
Monthly payment plan—don't forget that.

SNAP NO. 4, FLATBUSH. SACRIFICED AT COST TO BUILDER. PRICE, $9,000. It should bring $10,500. Terms, $1,000 Cash, Rest Mortgage.
GREAT WIDE HALL IN CENTRE.
BEAUTIFUL STAIR LANDING.
A Perfect Colonial House, on Large Grounds. Every Room Large. Fine Living Room, with Open Fire Place; Parlor, Library, with Open Fire Place. 7 Bedchambers. Elegant Tiled Bath. The Grandeur of this House in Architecture, Interior arrangements, and Decorations will please the most fastidious.
FINEST LOCATION HERE.
Near 3 lines of Trolleys and "L" Station. 20 Minutes to Manhattan.
STEAM HEATED, DETACHED.
CAN BE SEEN Sunday or any day.

4% MONEY FROM

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

200 feet above sea level. The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. runs 52 express trains daily, 25 minutes from Grand Central Depot. The N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. 46 trains. From Battery to Mount Vernon by trolley, fare 8c. Because of its accessibility to the Great Metropolis, its many delightful drives, and close proximity to several parks, make it an ideal place for Home Seekers. In conjunction with its many natural advantages as to healthfulness, the streets beautifully shaded, are well kept, properly curbed, sewered, guttered and paved. The water is the purest in the State, according to State analysis. The gas, electric lighting and telephone facilities are thoroughly metropolitan (telephone service $2 per month). The city is well supplied with schools, churches and public library.

C. S. McCLELLAN,
PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
6 E. 1ST ST., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
L. D. Tel. No. 91.

WILLIAM H. MARTENS,
MARTENS BLDG.
Owns and controls largest amount of real estate in city.

FOR SALE, on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, house with all improvements; best location; lot 75x125; price, $13,000. Particulars from Edwin W. Fiske, Lucas Building, Mount Vernon.

DESIRABLE house, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat; lot 50x100; $4,300. Also house, 8 rooms, bath; lot 50x100; $3,500; near stations and schools. Easy terms. CLAREY, 53 W. 1st St.

JAS. L. PHILLIPS.
Choice residence property for sale or to let; also acreage property and Chester Hill lots. 270 N. Fulton Av. Tel. 262A.

SALE, RENT.—Large house, 18 rooms and three bathrooms at 273 Prospect Av.; splendid home for large family or first-class boarding house. C. A. Breck, 411 Pearl St., New York.

COMPLETE LIST of Property for sale, rent, or exchange for New York property. House and ½ acre of land, 10 rooms, all improvements. Price, $9,000. Easy terms. S. Wursburg, Bank Bldg.

COOLEY & WEST, INC.,
MORGAN BLDG., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Real Estate in Westchester Co. is our specialty.

WM. S. ANDERSON,
GARDNER BUILDING. Has largest, best equipped, handsomest office in Westchester Co. and does the business. 25 years' experience.

H. M. DICKINSON, 112 Rich Ave. For houses of all kinds, for sale or to let, write him.
1,122 Broadway.

W. B. DIXON, West Mt. Vernon. Bargain. 7-room house, improvements; lot 50x100; price, $2,000; easy terms; suitable for 2 families.
Other bargains in Mt. Vernon.

Send for Booklet, "Mount Vernon, 'City of Homes.' Illustrated. Described." One hundred pages. 91 Illustrations. 12,000 words descriptive matter about the "Ideal Abiding Place." Sent free. George W. Bard Real Estate Company, No. 3 South Fourth Avenue, Mt. Vernon.

CHESTER HILLS, best section, new Colonial houses; every modern improvement; parquet flooring; decorated; 12 rooms; lot 50x100, $12,500; or, 100x100, $16,500. Chas. A. Tier, P. O. Bldg.

James W. Rich. Established 1889. Commodious offices, corner 1st Street and 3d Av., Mount Vernon. Largest lists, both for sale and rent. Information cheerfully and promptly furnished.

20 NORTH TERRACE AVE., Mt. Vernon. A very attractive villa residence; five minutes' walk from station, and school; high, healthful location. Owner.

CHESTER HILL.—Two modern houses, 12 and 16 Archer Av.; hardwood trim; decorated throughout, parquet floors; two tiled baths, hot water heating; lots 50x125; near station. A. A. Ultcht, Owner, 11 South 3d Av. 'Phone 270—B.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Every Convenience of the Metropolis with Country Surroundings.

Ideal for homes. Is the first city from New York on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. which fronts on Long Island Sound. The railroad service is unexcelled, having 92 trains stop daily. Trolley cars to and from New York every ten minutes. The schools, churches, libraries, and other public buildings are modern in every respect.

New Rochelle's principal attractions to home seekers are its many beautiful Parks, its well kept avenues and drives, and its convenient access to New York City.

The water system cannot be surpassed for health safeguards and skillful management. Its sewer system is as near perfection as modern sanitary science can make it.

For further information address Secretary Board of Trade, New Rochelle, N. Y.

HALCYON PARK. Best part of city; 5 minutes from the station; 2 lines of trolley; sewer, gas, water; fine lawns, trees, and walks; restricted; prices, $400 up; terms to suit. E. S. HINE & CO., 62 Mechanic St.

HOME PARK. Nearest to station, Post Office, Public (Hudson) Park, bathing beach, anchorage, yacht club, rowing club, best shops; has the largest front on the Main Street, overlooking the roofs of all other park houses in sight. Your own broker.

BARGAIN. 12-room house; all modern conveniences and improvements; beautifully decorated; choice location Residence Park; lot 75x150, with barn, garden, fruit trees; convenient schools, churches, stores; near depot; only $7,500; terms to suit. COLWELL, 284 Main St.

ROCHELLE PARK.
Building Lots on Easy Terms.
Houses for Sale and Rent.
FREDERICK JENKINS,
5 Railroad Place, New Rochelle.

IF YOU wish to buy, sell, or rent in New Rochelle, consult E. S. HINE & CO., Leading Real Estate Dealers of Westchester Co.

BEECHMONT. North St.; 2 trolley lines; 7 minutes from station; fine elevation; macadamized roads, gas, and water; restricted residential property; acreage, plots, shade trees; reasonable. JOS. LAMBDEN & SON, 261 Main St.

SOUND VIEW. 9-room cottage now being erected, lot 50x100, $6,000; also fine building plot overlooking Sound, paved street, low figure to close holdings. For Spring rental; good places $30 per month up. COLE, 6 Railroad Place.

THE DEN. Handsome Colonial residence, 20 rooms, surrounded by old trees; 2½ acres; ideal location; highest ground; modern improvements; sun parlor, 17x35; stable and kennels; exchange for smaller suburban property. Owner, 305 Webster Av.

VERNON HEIGHTS.—255 So. Columbus Ave. To let, furnished, unfurnished, or for sale, modern house, all improvements; handsomely decorated, open fireplaces, hot water heat; stable accommodations; near schools and churches. For particulars address OWNER.

For sale on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y., house with all improvements; best location; lot 75x125; price, $13,000. Particulars from Edwin W. Fiske, Lucas Building, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mount Vernon, $4,800; terms to suit; sacrifice to close an estate; 8 rooms; all improvements; good location. Estate, Room 306, 40 Pine St., N. Y.

Real Estate Bargains.—Improved and unimproved property for sale; send for list. Edwin W. Fiske, Lucas Building, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FLATBUSH, $8,900. EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.
Duplicate of this HOUSE SOLD FOR $10,000 last Fall; west of Ocean Av., CONVENIENT TO ELEVATED R. R., grounds 50x100, very HANDSOME NEW HOUSE, 11 rooms and TWO TILED BATHS; hardwood cabinet trim, parquet floors, lighted by electricity and gas, HEATED BY HOT WATER; superbly decorated. If you are looking for a fine house, INSPECT THIS. PHOTOGRAPH of house MAILED on request. Keys with
C. S. OSBORN,
1,087 FLATBUSH AVENUE.

437 AND 441 4TH ST.

Real Estate.

A Splendid House
SUPERIOR TO ANY FLAT,
Is Yours FREE and CLEAR.

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Time Table from N. Y. to Bayshore, L. I.: Foot East 34th St., 7:00, 8:25, 10:50 A. M., and 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 6:20 P. M.
Time Table from Bayshore, L. I., to N. Y. City: 6:14, 7:00, 7:48, 9:14, 11:46 A. M., and 2:17, 4:18, 5:44 P. M.

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Water front; ½ acre; barn, house; nicely furnished; contains every improvement; only $3,500. Burke, 3 Ann St.

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Greenwich and Christopher Sts., warehouse to rent; newly renovated. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

7th Av., 588, near 42d St.—Store to rent; also parlor floor; cheap. Owner, 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

32d St., near Lexington Av.—Two-story building, suitable for stable or other business. Homan, 20 Broad St., Room 1,605.

To Let.—Offices in Leslie Building; best location in Harlem, 141 West 125th St. Apply Horton's, opposite.

Modern seven-story store, loft building, Greenwich St., near Canal; rent, $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A six-story and cellar fire-proof building about 25x115, 10 Gold St., to let. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Upper part of building, 58 East 125th St., suitable for photograph gallery, stock broker, or dentist.

Private stable, 248 East 35th St., to let; rent, $1,500 per annum. Apply to Mrs. Clausen, 210 East 35th St.

Loft, 45x200; light all sides; elevator, power; rent, $2,000 yearly. A. W. Miller & Co., 868 8th Av.

Large store, 307 East 120th St.; wholesale liquors, meat, or groceries. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

125th St., near Lenox.—4-story building, two stores, from May 1, $2,000. Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.

Park Place, Near Broadway.—Whole building, five-story and basement, from Sept. 1. Place, 234 Broadway.

39th St., near 8th Av., 20x100; long lease. Isaac K. Cohn & Co., 216 West 42d St.

961 2d Av., Near 50th St.—Store; good location; $1,800 yearly. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

Corner store, West End Av.; good location for liquor purposes. C. Schierloh, 396 8th Av.

860 10th Av.—Store; $35.00. Apply to Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

336 Canal St.—Large, light loft, 25x55, $30 per month. R. H. B. Elliott, 62 William St.

8th Av., Near 33d St.—Large, light loft to let; good location. C. Schierloh, 396 8th Av.

Several small stores, vicinity Herald Square, $900 to $4,000. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th.

Build stable or loft building, full lot, below 34th; lease term years. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th.

Factories, lofts, stores, buildings; complete list. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Near 5th Av., Below 34th.—Five-story building, to lease or will alter. AMES, 122 West 34th.

Madison Hall, seating capacity 1,000, to lease for term of years. MARTIN, East 125th St.

Loft 75x90, ground floor, $1,300; 405 East 51st St. Murray's Agency, 3d Av. and 112th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS

Two Offices in No. 7
One Floor in No. 11

Rents include steam heat, light, elevator, janitor, &c.

THE SLATER BUILDINGS,
42d St. W. at 5th Ave.

6 & 8 W. 22d St.

1st FLOOR. NEAR 5TH AV. SUITABLE FOR BANKERS, BROKERS or any fine RETAIL or WHOLESALE BUSINESS. Also OFFICES and SALESROOMS. NEW BUILDING.

H. J. SACHS, 119 West 23d St
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

SPECIAL.

13TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.,
40x100. Will build to suit tenant 6 or 7 story building.
H. J. SACHS, 119 West 23d St.

Business Property Wanted.

Factory loft wanted, New York or Brooklyn; 10,000 square feet, with 30-horse power; for woodworking purposes. Address K., Box 116 Times.

Loft Wanted—About 5,000 feet, with power and a large elevator. Address H. Livingston, 1,080 Park Av., City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Beautiful Union Av. brick single flat; 6 rooms and bath; 3 families; 21x80; steam heated; street asphalted, all assessments paid; price, $10,500; mtge., $6,000; exchange for Bronx double flats. LAUMEISTER & CO., 604 Melrose Av., near 150th St.

Five-story, 3 stores, rapid transit, Bronx corner, 50x100; price, $60,000; mtge., $38,000; trade for large plot Bronx lots suitable for erecting 2-family houses; need not be free and clear. LAUMEISTER & CO., 604 Melrose Av., near 150th.

Ten-family flat in New York; price, $35,000; $20,000 mortgage; rents about $3,000 yearly; good location; will exchange Yonkers property or farm. H. L. Huntington, 10 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Bronx Lots and Cash—Exchange for good avenue business property. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

79th St.—22-foot house; exchange for smaller house and cash. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

A fine farm, 135 acres, on main line Penn. Rroad; exchange for Brooklyn. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Delightful corner property house, all modern improvements; hour from city; exchange for Brooklyn. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Delightful residence, hour out; acre ground; 17 rooms; would exchange for Jersey City. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Free and clear Brooklyn property; good renter; will exchange for near-by country, Jersey. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Fine residence near city; frequent trains; will exchange for tenement; quick trade. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

$110,000; mortgage, $68,000, 4½; six-story apartment; all rented; want private dwelling. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Free and clear avenue leasehold; price, $7,500; rental, $1,800; clears $500; want private. Rexer, 156 Broadway.

Will exchange residence at Montclair and add $2,000 cash for flat. Caffery & Newman, 390 Central Park West.

30 acres at Elberon.—Sewer, gas, and water; near depot; for income property. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

Plot, 75x100, near 106th St. and Broadway, exchange for flats or tenements. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Exchange.—Handsome dwelling facing Mt. Morris Park; flat or tenement; equity, $10,000. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Westchester County.—Gentleman's residence; value, $65,000; exchanged for Manhattan private or income. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

What offered in Manhattan for $40,000 equities in Brooklyn improved? Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

What offered in Manhattan income for 10 acres Corona, near Long Island station? Steinhardt, 168 West 96th.

Dwelling, 79th St.; $5,500 equity; wants single flat, Harlem. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Free and clear, Long Island lots; fine location; equity; $3,000. What's offered? Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

Large list city and country property for exchange; prompt propositions; state wants. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Two fine Bronx lots, worth $5,000; will exchange for equity in small, well located double flat. Carl E. Randrup, 87 Nassau St.

Two 5-story flats, with stores, on 3d Av. to exchange for lots. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th.

38 lots in Brooklyn to exchange for Manhattan or Brnox income property. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th.

3 Southern Boulevard lots; free and clear; trade Bronx flat. McQuay & Co., 148th St. and 3d Av.

107th St., near Amsterdam Av., 100x100.11, with 50 feet on 108th St., for income property. Hulbert Peck & Sons, 268 West 34th St.

What can you offer for exchange for 5-story flat, Bronx? Will add cash. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av.

Have 7 lots, Bronx; exchange for cold-water flat or tenement. M. F. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av.

Private dwelling, Lexington Av., full and clear; exchange for single west side flat. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av.

Positive Bargain.—5-story tenement with stores, west of 3d Av.; rent, $2,700; price, $24,000; terms to suit. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Have buyers for tenements, flats, and private houses; also to exchange; what can you offer? Send particulars Henry G. Leist, 204 E. 86th St.

All kinds of improved property for exchange. What have you to offer? Lehman & Haslem, 404 Lenox Av.

Private house, with cash to add, to exchange for flat in Bronx. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th.

Brooklyn private house, equity $5,000, for Bronx flat; will add cash. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Flat in West 121st St. What have you to offer in exchange. Lehman & Haslem, 404 Lenox Av.

Modern dwelling in exchange for flat or tenement. Lehman & Haslem, 404 Lenox Av.

Equity in 2 elevator apartment houses near 116th St. and 7th Av., exchange for large plot of lots in Manhattan. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

New York City real estate for sale or exchange. A. W. MEAD, 985 6th Av.

Fine corner 2-family house; trade for lots anywhere. McQuay & Co., 148th St. and 3d Av.

Near 5th Av., West 56th.—Four-story, 25x100; want Bronx lots. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Want to buy a 6 or 8 room house in Brooklyn or suburban district, convenient to trains or trolley; must be cheap for cash. U., Box 162 Times.

Wanted—Medium-sized dwelling, Yorkville, west of Lexington Av. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Cash buyer wants small private house, west side; also old buildings or tenements. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Tenements and flats wanted on lease; reference, cash or real estate security. M. F. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington.

I am willing to lease any number of tenements from owners only. Charles H. Butt, 291 East 60th St.

Have clients for private houses in any fair neighborhood. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Real estate incomes increased; try us, and be happy. Lehman & Haslem, 404 Lenox Av.

Want to lease your property? Security given. Lehman & Haslem, 404 Lenox Av.

Want to exchange your property? Send particulars. Lehman & Haslem, 404 Lenox Av.

Want to sell your property? Send particulars. Lehman & Haslem, 404 Lenox Av.

Is your residence for sale? Let us know. Lehman & Haslem, 404 Lenox Av.

We will rent your private house for you; send particulars. Lehman & Haslem, 404 Lenox Av.

Making up our Spring list. Let us have your vacancies. Lehman & Haslem, 404 Lenox Av.

Wanted—Unimproved east side tenements or lots. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Want to buy a modern house between 52d and 92d Sts., west side. U., Box 161 Times.

5-story cold water flats west of 1st Av.; 65th to 90th. Arthur G. Muhlker, 92d, Lexington Av.

Owners of store properties send me your list; I have customers. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

5-story cold water flats; 65th to 90th St. Arthur G. Muhlker, 92d St., Lexington Av.

Want property to sell, rent, exchange, or manage. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Sixteen years' experience in management of properties and estates. Sol Stern, 621 Broadway.

Wanted—2-family house, near 149th St. and Willis Av. McQuay & Co., 148th St. and 3d Av.

5-story cold water flats; 65th to 90th St. Arthur G. Muhlker, 92d St., Lexington Av.

Apartment Hotels.

THE BELMONT

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL NOW OPEN.
116 and 118 West 45th Street.
1, 2, 3 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL.
SPECIAL RATES MADE TO OCT. 1ST.
All modern conveniences and appliances for comfort. Long distance telephone in every apartment. Mail chutes.

—THE—
ANSONIA
73D ST.—BROADWAY—74TH ST.
THE LARGE BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED
RESTAURANT
ON THE MAIN FLOOR OF THE HOTEL IS NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Meals served A LA CARTE.
Music under the direction of PROFESSOR THEO. GORDOHN.
A SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER WILL BE SERVED ON SUNDAY EVENINGS FROM 6 TO 8:30 O'CLOCK—AT $1.50.
G. E. WEBB, Manager.

Madison Avenue **HOTEL LEONORI** 63d Street.
New Modern Hotel.
Most desirably located in the choicest residential section of the city. Luxuriously furnished and equipped with every modern comfort conducing device.
Suites of 1 to 6 large, light rooms and bath. Unsurpassed Cuisine and Service.
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
Telephone, 1,842—79th.

THE BRUNSWICK
Madison Av., Corner 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL
Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, $40 per month upward; the airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort; American or European plan; high-class restaurant; table d'hote dinner, .75.
E. SEIBERT, Manager.

The York,
149 and 151 West 44th St.
Most desirably located at Long Acre Square; new high-class fireproof Apartment Hotel in suite of two rooms, bath; one apartment of three rooms, bath; suitable for physician; moderate rents. C. R. ELDRIDGE.

Real Estate Wanted.

WEST SIDE MEDIUM SIZED DWELLING.
FOR CASH AND VERY ATTRACTIVE SEASHORE PROPERTY, FREE AND CLEAR.
ARTHUR S. COX AND CO.,
31 PINE STREET.

Wanted—Near Hudson River, east bank, or along Sound, 75 to 100 acres, some under cultivation, with house and outbuildings, in exchange for equity in west side apartment house, near subway station; one hour out. WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Av., N. Y.

AT ONCE FOR CASH BUYER,
plot, 50 or 75x100, bet. 24th and 32d Sts.; old buildings preferred.
H. J. Sachs, 119 West 23d St.

Country seat or lots wanted for modern mercantile building; fully rented; equity, $35,000, over 4½ mortgage.
CARL E. RANDRUP, 87 Nassau St.

Attention!—Owners, we have numerous calls for flats, stores, and private houses in this vicinity; advise us of any vacancies. Pocher & Co., 635 Lexington Av.

Wanted—A three-story private house, west side, for cash customer. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av., wants double or triple flat, cash buyer; west side preferred; owners only.

Property wanted for sale, rent, or exchange for Spring list; city or country. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Farms, country residences, water fronts, and clay lands wanted for Spring sales list. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—Small hotel or large boarding house for Central Park West property. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Attention—Have a long list of buyers and leasers. Send full particulars of property. Half commission. K 118, Times.

Want to lease apartment house, flats; favorable terms. Caffery & Newman, 390 Central Park West.

Wanted—For all cash, about $14,000, single flat or tenement below 90th. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Wanted—Old tenements or flats that can be bought with $1,000 or $2,000. Rexer, 156 Broadway.

Attention, Owners! Highest prices paid for deeds of flats, tenements, and private houses. Rexer, 156 Broadway.

Wanted to Lease—Tenements, east side, below 23d, for good, responsible parties. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Have client wishing small house to rent or purchase, near L station, in Bronx; owners send particulars. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

All matters intrusted to my care receive my personal attention. Sol Stern, 621 Broadway.

5-story cold water flats; 65th to 90th St. Arthur G. Muhlker, 92d St., Lexington Av.

Owners of properties register same with me; no charge for registration. Sol Stern, 621 B'way.

Bronx property, 2-story, and Brooklyn property, 3-stories. Rosenthal, 29 West 42d.

5-story cold water flats; 1st Av., 65th to 90th St. Arthur G. Muhlker, 92d St., Lexington Av.

Stable property wanted; to let or for sale. Particulars to A. W. Mead, 985 6th Av.

Brooklyn.

Brooklyn unimproved wanted for Brooklyn improved; send lowest price. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

51ST ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.
A four-story brownstone house on this excellent street will be leased.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 W. 42d St.

39TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.
A four-story brownstone dwelling for rent; excellent neighborhood.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 W. 42d St.

A.—To rent in the Schermerhorn Block, 223 East 68th St. and 212 East 69th St.; both 3-story, modern, highstoop dwellings; Rents, $800 and $1,100.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., in 68th St.

Private dwellings to let in the seventies near Madison Av.; $2,000. Bauerdorf & Wollens, 1,284 Madison Av.

Modern three-story box-stoop residence, 307 West 136th St.; rent, $900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Private houses, three and four-story, for rent with possession. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

To Let—3-story house, 134 West 126th St.; good private neighborhood. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Business or high class boarding house, near 5th Av., altered to suit. Brown & Brown, 500 5th Av.

Three-story private house below 11th St.; choice. Joshua Jones, 247 6th Av.

Houses to rent, best location; long leases; $1,400–$5,000. Brown & Brown, 500 5th Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Client leaving city, will lease furnished house off 5th Av.; moderate terms. Brown & Brown, 500 5th Av.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

A physician, responsible tenant, desires to rent four-story house with extension, between 30th and 57th Sts., between Central Park West and Amsterdam Av.; state rent and particulars. Doctor, B Box 169 Times.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

"THE FLORENCE"
105 East 18th St.
Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished.

239 West 116th St.—Elegant corner flat; seven large rooms; electric light included in price; cut glass, linen, silver; all appointments; gentleman's private home; piano; elevator. Baird.

Desirable furnished apartments, season or year; personally inspected and recommended. Brown & Brown, 500 5th Av.

A well-furnished apartment of 7 rooms and bath in first-class apartment house, [illegible]

Apartment Hotels.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.
Healthiest and Most
SELECT RESIDENTIAL SECTION.
We have a few choice apartments, consisting of from 2 to 10 rooms and bath, vacant in the LOWELL, ST. GOTHARD, IVERMERE, EMERSON, SAVILLE, HILLCREST, and other high-class houses on the Heights. All arrangements provided for your comfort. Rental ranging from $420 to $2,400.
Larkin, Donovan & Co.,
1,224 AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 120TH ST.
Telephone, 806—Morningside.
Office Open Sunday.

THE BEATRICE
New High-Class Elevator Apartment House.
35-37 West 131st St.
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
Only 2 Apartments Left.
5 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines.
RENTS, $420 AND $480.
ROBT. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated booklet. Tel. 3389 Harlem.
Open day or evening for inspection.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 4-room apartment, $40, and one 5-room apartment, $55, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

FERNLEIGH HALL
51 to 55 East 120th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS,
Consisting of 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath, Every Room Perfectly Lighted and Ventilated.
The most accessible apartment house in the city. Hardwood finish throughout. Electric light, telephone, all-night elevator and hall service. Rich decoration. Rents $35 to $47.50 per month. Booklet on application. Apply on premises.

The Antoinettes,
43 TO 53 EAST 58TH ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSES.
Suites, 6 to 8 rooms, 2 baths.
Modern and up to date in all its appointments.
Rents, $1,000 to $1,500.
Owner on premises.

A PRIVATE HOUSE, APARTMENT HOUSE, 1,078 MADISON AV.
One apartment on a floor, 25.6x95; CORRECT IN CONSTRUCTION AND APPOINTMENTS.
A perfect "Bonbonniere."

PLOT 75 x 100
Suitable for builder, on 3d Av., near "L" station. Price, $15,000, free and clear. Must be sold, or might exchange. Make offer. LOSERE, 871 Brook Av.

ENGLANDER COURT,
1465-1467-1469 LEXINGTON AV.,
S. E. COR. 95TH STREET.
6 and 7 rooms and bath, with bay windows; elevator running day and night, uniform service, &c. The finest apartment house in New York City, with all the latest improvements; moderate rents. Apply to Superintenden. on premises.

LA PARIS APARTMENT HOUSE,
290, 294 W. 12TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
New building; steam-heated apartments of 8 rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements; cabinet trim; telephone; office waiting room; janitor service. Rent very low, $35 to $45 per month. Apply on premises.
H. M. GREENBERG, OWNER.

542-544 West 156th St.
Elegant flats, five rooms and tiled bathrooms, steam heat, hot water, from $22 to $28; small, desirable families; must be seen to be appreciated.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.
TWO LARGE ROOMS, BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.
Ashforth & Co., 54 West 42d St.

For Rent.—Family moving to country desires to sublet apartment; eight all-light rooms, two bathrooms, two storerooms, elevator service, electric light, telephone, steam heat, &c.; can be seen any time. R. B. C., 114 East 71st St.

Bachelor Apartments.—The Westerly, 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 22d St.

107th St., 51 East, Corner Madison Av.—5 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; telephone if desired; $28.

To Sublet, 1,125 Madison Av., 8 rooms and bath, $83.33 monthly. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

Unfurnished or furnished apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath in first-class apartment hotel, 103 East 29th St.

Attractive Apartment, 59 5th Av., 8th floor; 6 rooms, bath; rent, $60. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Five rooms and bath, hot-water supply, bath heated; near Melrose trolley. 637 East 160th St., Bronx. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th.

We have flats and apartments to let from $30 to $130 monthly. Bauerdorf & Wollens, 1,284 Madison Av.

To Sublet, 1,125 Madison Av., 8 rooms and bath, $83.33 monthly. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

Beautiful 4-story, 2 baths, perfect order; near park and station; $1,600; caretaker. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

132d St., 1 East.—4 rooms and bath; improvements; corner house. C. Schierloh, 396 8th Av.

To Sublet, 1,125 Madison Av., 8 rooms and bath, $83.33 monthly. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

537 West 149th St.—6 large, light rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; splendid block; $36.

Five rooms and bath; elegant flats, handsomely decorated. 667 Elton Av., near 160th St.

56th St., 356 West.—6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water. C. Schierloh, 396 8th Av.

To Sublet, 1,125 Madison Av., 8 rooms and bath, $83.33 monthly. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

52d St., 441 West.—4 rooms; bath; hot water; improvements; $16. C. Schierloh, 396 8th Av.

To Sublet, 1,125 Madison Av., 8 rooms and bath, $83.33 monthly. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

683 Lexington Av.—7 rooms and bath; all light; $40. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

Third floor in Woman's Exchange Building, 434 St. and Madison Av.

37th St., 338 West.—6 rooms; bath, range; all improvements. C. Schierloh, 396 8th Av.

To Sublet, 1,125 Madison Av., 8 rooms and bath, $83.33 monthly. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

98th St., 157 West.—Large and five-room apartments; newly decorated; $15.

65th St., 3 West.—Six rooms, bath; steam, hot water; $26-$30; second and top flats.

$75.—9 rooms and bath; single flat; 112 East 71st St., near Park Av. See janitor.

Choice small flats, 154 West 35th; $24-$30; all improvements. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th.

Brooklyn.

ONE MONTH FREE.
FLATS ON PARK SLOPE, FROM $15 TO $33, 5 TO 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
JOHN S. MACGILLIVRAY
311 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—Apartment, 7 to 8 light rooms and bath, from May 1st; rent not over $45; 9th to 59th; old-fashioned neighborhood; respectability of house must be guaranteed. [illegible] Box 136 Times.

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS

Le Moyne and Spencer Establish Fresh Figures at the N. Y. A. C.

Brookline Water Polo Team Badly Beaten, and the Local Players Also Defeat Yale.

Two new American indoor swimming records, besides a dozen or more new tank figures, were made in the invitation swimming races at the New York Athletic Club last night. In a match race at 100 yards Harry Le Moyne of the Brookline Swimming Club made the distance in 1:01 2-5, beating the previous record of 1:03¾, made by J. S. Leary of San Francisco, Cal., on Aug. 28, 1901, by more than two seconds, while in a 300-yard relay race the Brookline team lowered the previous record of 3:07, made by the Yale Swimming Club last year, to 3:00 2-5.

The tank records were made by J. W. Spencer of Columbia University in a race of 500 yards.

Besides these achievements Le Moyne equaled the American record of 0:28 in the 50-yard event, and in the relay race was unofficially timed for the same distance at 0:27 1-5, while the local swimmers defeated the Brookline Swimming Club team in a championship water polo game and the Yale University team in a preliminary match by one-sided scores, so that the occasion was very interesting in more ways than one.

The first event was the match race at 100 yards between Le Moyne and Charles Ruberl of the New York Athletic Club, which was won by Le Moyne by three yards, in the record time already given. This was followed by a plunging competition, which was won by W. E. Dickey of the New York Athletic Club, whose best of three trials was 62 feet 2 inches, only 6 inches short of the record of 63 feet, held by G. H. Pyrah of Philadelphia. His other figures were 54 feet and 60 feet, respectively. George W. Van Cleaf of the home club was second, his figures being 58 feet 4 inches, 55 feet, and 50 feet, and Pyrah, the record holder, was third, his distances being 57 feet, 54 feet, and 56 feet 1½ inches.

A 300-yard relay race for teams of six men each, between the local club and the Brookline Swimming Club, came next, and proved the most exciting contest of the evening. The first swimmer of the New York team was J. A. Ruddy, who beat A. C. Aechtler of the Brookline team about two yards. This advantage was maintained during the next three relays, but Holm, the fifth swimmer of the visiting team, not only won back this distance from Fred Wenck of the home team, but beat him by two yards in addition. The last swimmer for the visitors was Le Moyne, who gained still another yard from Ruberl of the home team, winning the race for his side by three yards.

In the 500-yard invitation race there were three starters: J. W. Spencer of Columbia University, J. B. Green of the Brookline Swimming Club, and Otto Wahle of the New York Club. Spencer led from the start, and won by 25 yards from Green, who beat Wahle for second place by a yard or two. Spencer's time was 7:01 2-5, this being a new record for the entire distance, while most of his intermediate times were also new figures for the New York tank.

Besides the swimming races, there were two games of water polo, in the first of which the second team of the local club defeated the Yale University team by a score of 3 to 1. The New Yorkers started in with a rush, scoring the first goal in less than a minute, and following it by another in a little over a minute more. Then the collegians managed to score a point, and a third goal by Hesser for the home team closed the half. No scoring was done in the second half. In the other game the best team of the local club met the Brookline six for the championship, and won by a score of 6 to 0, all but one of the points being scored in the first half. Handley led off, and surprised the visitors by diving with the ball in a scrimmage in front of the Brookline goal, and before they realized that he had disappeared he came up between the Brookline goal tenders and slapped the sphere against the goal. This performance was greeted with wild applause by the spectators, who crowded the galleries surrounding the pool. Soon after the former Knickerbocker swimmer repeated the trick. Other goals, by Van Cleaf and Goodwin, followed at intervals of little more than a minute, and then Handley scored again, and the half ended with the score 5 to 0 in favor of the home team. The second half was even more stubbornly contested, and while a single goal by Van Cleaf was added to the score of the home team, the visitors were unable to gain a point.

The summary of the swimming races and the line-up in the water polo games follow:

100-Yard Race.—Won by Harry Le Moyne, Brookline Swimming Club; Charles Rukel, New York Athletic Club, second. Time, 50 yards, 0:28; 100 yards, 1:01 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by W. E. Dickey, New York Athletic Club, with 62 feet 2 inches; G. W. Van Cleaf, New York Athletic Club, second, with 58 feet 4 inches; C. A. Pyrat, National Swimming Association, Philadelphia, Penn., third, with 57 feet.

Relay Race, 300 yards; teams of six; each to swim 50 yards.—Won by Brookline Swimming Club team composed of A. C. Aechler, A. B. Ritch, J. B. Green, W. B. Boyce, H. D. Holm, and H. Le Moyne; New York Athletic Club team composed of J. A. Ruddy, L. de B. Handley, W. R. Orthwein, L. B. Goodwin, F. A. Wenck, and Charles Ruberl, second. Time—3:00 2-5. Leaders and times by relay as follows:

500-yards invitation race.—Won by J. W. Spencer, Columbia University; J. B. Green, Brookline Swimming Club, second; Otto Wahle, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—7:01 2-5.

WATER POLO.

[illegible]

Yellow Tail's Palace Hotel Stakes.

[illegible]

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

[illegible]

steady at a net decline of 8@11 points. Total sales of futures estimated at 200,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

February	9.30	9.30	9.26	9.31@9.32
March	9.40	9.40	9.31	9.32@9.33
April	9.45	9.46	9.38	9.38@9.39
May	9.47	9.50	9.40	9.40@9.41
June	9.36	9.39	9.30	9.28@9.30
July	9.35	9.36	9.27	9.28@9.27
August	9.00	9.03	8.96	8.96@8.98
September	8.48	8.48	8.45	8.42@8.44
October	8.27	8.30	8.26	8.26@8.27

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—Spot quiet; prices 8 points higher; American middling fair, 5.72; good middling, 5.32; middling, 5.14; low middling, 5.02; good ordinary, 4.90; ordinary, 4.76. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,800 American. Receipts, 10,200 bales, all American. Futures opened steady and closed firm; American middling, good ordinary clause, February, 5.04@5.05; February and March, 5.04; March and April, 5.04; April and May, 5.05; May and June, 5.06; June and July, 5.06@5.07; July and August, 5.06; August and September, 4.95; September and October, 4.63@4.64; October and November, 4.50.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—The character of the news was such as to make it undesirable to go short over into the new week, and the buying which resulted kept the market rather firm all the session and through the late curb operations. At 12 o'clock prices showed ⅛@¼ net advance, and an hour later, after some irregularity meantime, the market stood in just about the same place. At interior points total receipts were 625,600 bushels, compared with 526,000 bushels last year, and the seaboard movement was light. So also was the export demand, sales reaching only 1 load; No. 2 red closed 81⅞c elevator and 82⅞c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89⅛c, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 90c, free on board, afloat.

DULUTH, Feb. 14.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 76⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 74¼c; May, 77⅞@77¾c; July, 77c. Oats—May, 35c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 14.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 79½@80c; No. 2 Northern, 78@79c; May, 77⅝c bid. Rye—No. 1, 51@52c. Barley—No. 2, 64c; sample, 45@63c. Corn—May, 45c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—Wheat—May, 76c; July, 76⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 76@76⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 74⅝c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.25@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.65@$4; Spring clears, $3.25@$3.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; Red Dog, $22.50@$24, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $1.90@$2.25, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.20, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.55; coarse, $1.16@$1.18. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $21.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb., $21; Spring bran, middling, $21@$24, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $21.50@$22; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $25.50@$26; hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	..	..	..	83¼
May	81 5-16	81⅜	81 3-16	81¼
July	78⅛	78⅜	78 7-16	78⅝
September	76 13-16	76⅞	76 13-16	76⅞
Corn—				
March	56½	56½	55⅞	55⅞
May	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜
July	49⅝	49 7-16	49⅜	49⅜
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	42⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	74⅝	74¼	74⅝	74½
May	77⅝	77⅞	77½	77⅝
July	74	74⅜	74	74⅜
Corn—				
February	..	..	..	43¼
May	45⅜	45⅜	44⅞	45
July	43 7-16	43 7-16	43⅜	43⅜
Oats—				
February	..	..	..	34½
May	36⅜	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
July	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜

[illegible]

Instruction.

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When a school has reached that point in public favor that the leading railroads, the banks, the city departments and the large business houses come straight to it for the various clerks needed, it is a sure sign that that school IS A SUCCESS. On January 14, 1903, one of our night students, by name William Rouch, was appointed private secretary to the President of the Board of Elections at a salary of $1,500 a year. A few months of evening study did it. The Police Department, the Fire Department, the Bridge Commission and other City Departments are employing stenographers and bookkeepers trained by the Proprietor of this school. The same is true of the Corn Exchange Bank, the Chase National Bank, the Fifth Avenue Bank, the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, the Astor Place Bank, the Morton Trust Company, and other financial institutions. It is also true of the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, the D. L. & W., the New York Central and various other railroads. The MILLER METHODS prevailing in this school are responsible for its great success. Ranking with the largest schools in the United States, and possessing the most modern and complete equipment in New York, it is but natural that our graduates are proud of the school and want their friends to attend it. We have daily calls from business men for our graduates.

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MONEY
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Gold Drawing Room suites, cabinets, rare and costly Bric-a-brac, Oil Paintings, (about 40 excellent examples of the artists represented,) imported clock sets.

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Buffet, carved oak dining-room chairs, leather sofa and arm chairs, choice china in Dresden, Crown Derby fish and game sets, dinner set, cut crystal, glass closets, handsomely carved dining-room table, Engravings, Etchings, Persian Rugs, magnificent silk rug.

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Brass beds, fine Linen and bedding, two folding beds in superb condition, Lace Curtains, draperies, Axminster and Royal Wilton Carpets in excellent condition.

Breakfast room, in front Basement, is nicely furnished in oak, sideboard, table, chairs, china, etc.

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For Sale.

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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF MODERN HOTEL.
Rates $1.00 Per Day Upward,
WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE.

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RESTAURANT REASONABLE PRICES.
AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN.
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Nice single rooms, $20 per month.
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1 Room and Bath	$37.50 up.
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Furnished Rooms.

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Billiards.

[illegible]

Religious Notices.

[illegible]

Watches and Jewelry.

[illegible]

Lost and Found.

[illegible]

Help Wanted—Females.

[illegible]

Help Wanted—Males.

[illegible]

Agents.

[illegible]

Professional Situations Wanted—Females.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

[illegible]

Housekeepers.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted—Males.

Bookkeepers.

[illegible]

Coachmen.

[illegible]

Gardeners.

[illegible]

Second Men.

[illegible]

Valets.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

Dogs and Birds.

[illegible]

Storage.

[illegible]

STATE CAPITAL POLITICS

Sabbath Committee Declares a Day of Rest Is Necessary.

Interesting Legislative Battle Expected Over the Bill to Protect the National Guard from Interference.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The New York Sabbath Committee, which entered its protest this week against the reporting of the Burke bill permitting the playing of amateur baseball on Sunday, [illegible]

TENEMENT HOUSE BILLS.

Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis Opposed to Proposed Amendments.

[illegible]

MR. ODELL FOR HARMONY.

The Governor Says That a Canal Improvement Proposal Will Be Submitted This Fall.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—"There will be no quarrel in the Republican Party which will be [illegible]

TO TURN CHURCH INTO MARKET.

Property in Greenpoint Once Belonged to Baptists, Then Was Acquired by Reformed Jews.

[illegible]

DR. ADAMSON UNBALANCED.

Physician Once in Charge of Bellevue Insane Pavilion Again Upset.

[illegible]

United Irish League Meeting.

[illegible]

Architectural Prize Winner.

[illegible]

ATLANTIC CITY'S SEASON

A Carnegie Library to be Erected at a Cost of $60,000.

Dangerous Sport of Canoeing on the Ocean in Favor—Plan to Reclaim Vast Tracts of Meadow Land.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 14.—After a few months the visitors will have the use of a free library, which will be erected by Andrew Carnegie at a cost of $60,000. [illegible]

[illegible] in the ocean. This was on last Saturday, when the sea was as smooth as a millpond and the ripples on the sand were like those of a tropical sea. Young Graeme accepted the dare, provided Mayhew accompanied him. The latter assented, and they hurried to their cottage and returned with the tiny boat on their shoulder. A crowd had gathered and watched the lads, who for two hours paddled about, rocked by the swell, but untouched by a feather of spray, and going out as far as the end of the ocean pier.

Among the crowd of spectators were Miss Tomlinson of Brooklyn and Miss Mason of Buffalo. They are both enthusiastic canoeists, but have indulged their love for the sport heretofore on placid lakes and rivers. These young women, together with many other cottagers, brought their canoes with them, as the "thoroughfares" back of the city are ideal streams for canoe navigation. Miss Mayhew "dared" Miss Mason to take her canoe out on the ocean, and an hour later they were both paddling about, watched by a thousand people. Since that day a dozen men, boys, and young women have been out on the ocean with their canoes, and so far there have been no accidents.

But the yachtsmen and life guards declare that the sport is dangerous and are urging the authorities to put a stop to it, and it is likely that this will be done. Sudden squalls are liable to come up at this time of year and an off-shore wind might sweep the frail boats out to sea.

A Jersey Senator, in a speech in this city, once described Atlantic City as "the product of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Almighty." Local capitalists now have a scheme on foot to improve on the handiwork of the latter, or, at least, to extend it. This city is built on a sandbar that formed in the course of ages about five miles from the mainland. In the centuries intervening between to-day and the formation of the sandbar the drift choked the channel between the bar and the mainland and created what are now called the "meadows." This immense territory is submerged during unusually high tides. In the expansion of the city in recent years, however, hundreds of acres of this waste land have been reclaimed by means of a machine called the "sand sucker," which, as the name implies, sucks the sand from the ocean or the beds of the estuaries back of the city and deposits it on the meadows. By the utilization of this demon of mechanism building lots are manufactured at the rate of three or four a day per each machine. During the past three years millions of dollars worth of taxable real estate has been added to the city in this way. The fashionable cottage district of Chelsea has been reclaimed from these waste lands, and the work in that direction is still going on.

The work heretofore, however, has been done in a desultory manner by individuals who were content to reclaim a block or two at a time and develope the land as their means permitted. Now a company has been organized and capital subscribed to reclaim hundreds of acres within the next few months, and in connection with this they contemplate the construction of a canal between the inlet harbor and the thoroughfare, a broad and deep estuary running between Great Egg Harbor and the inlet, through which the tides run and through which large vessels may navigate. This broad stream will be bulkheaded at points where landing stages will be built and wherever the banks are treacherous. The sand-suckers will be put to work along the stream, and building lots created on either side to the distance of several blocks.

The idea is that of making a sort of Venetian annex to Atlantic City. Wide avenues, set with trees and shrubbery, will parallel the canal and thoroughfare the entire distance of five miles between the inlet and Ventnor. This has already been done a part of the way, and it is estimated that much of the additional construction can be accomplished before the coming of the Summer rush.

The Thoroughfare is now navigable throughout its length, and is a favorite cruising ground for launches and small yachts. In its upper end, however, it is tortuous, making the distance between the Inlet and Ventnor ten miles. By the construction of this canal this will be reduced one-half.

The entire area of the meadows, stretching a length of ten miles parallel with the line of the beach and of an average width of five miles, is capable of reclamation, and this would add a territory available for building purposes equal to three or four times that of Absecon Island—as the sand bar is called on which the city is built. For many years these meadow lands have been regarded as worthless, and until recently it was hardly known to whom they belonged.

Their recently discovered value has disclosed one or two romances of fortune. Probably the most striking one is that of Councilman William Riddle, who is now counted one of the wealthiest men on the island. About six years ago Mr. Riddle dropped into a hotel barroom where the Sheriff was selling real estate for unpaid taxes. Among other "parcels" of land offered was one of meadow land containing about one hundred and fifty acres. For a long time the Sheriff was unable to get a bid, when, more as a joke than anything else, Mr. Riddle offered $5. No other bid being offered, the tract was knocked down to him for that amount.

Then he forgot all about his purchase and was reminded of it by an advertising man who offered him $5 a year rental for the privilege of placing signs on the waste lands. A year ago a real estate speculator offered him $10,000 for his $5 purchase, but it was declined, and within the past six months he has been offered and refused $100,000 for his bargain. With the new value of reclaimed meadow land as a basis, Mr. Riddle has calculated that the land that cost him $5 just six years ago can be converted into building lots that will be worth at the prevent valuation over a quarter of a million dollars. That is one romance of Atlantic City fortune, and there are many more like it. Work on the canal to connect the inlet with the thoroughfare will be started within a week.

By persistent effort the Coney Island daily excursion type of cheap attractions have been weeded out of Atlantic City and are to be kept out by refusal to grant lincenses to operate them. At the same time, there is a premium on good, novel attractions and forms of entertainment and inventors are submitting schemes of amusement by the score. Some are bizarre, weird, and awful; others are striking, but impractical, while still others are novel and practical. Among the latter, just accepted and in course of construction on the ocean pier is a device called by the toplofty title of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." It consists of a huge steel elevator car, with sides of plate glass of great thickness, which can be depressed to the bottom of the sea. It will run on elevator uprights and will carry about fifty passengers. Electric search lights of great power will be attached to all sides of the car, and these are expected to attract the monsters of the deep in large numbers so that they may be examined at close range. The invention is the outcome of experiments with electric lights in attracting fish to the great pound nets at the end of the pier. These experiments demonstrate that fish, like birds, are fascinated by light.

The steel pier opened to-day for the season of 1903 with Vessella's Royal Italian Band as the chief attraction. This organisation will give three concerts daily for the next two or three months. The pier has been greatly improved and beautified during the closed season.

All of the shops on the boardwalk have opened up in all their bravery of new stocks and spick and span paint and furnishing. The number of Oriental stores has been doubled since last year.

VISITORS FLOCK TO LAKEWOOD.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 14.—Lakewood will be crowded this week with visitors who are coming to spend Washington's Birthday in the Land o' Pines. The number of city folks who take advantage of this holiday to run down here for a breath of invigorating air increases year after year, but the hotels manage to make room for all who come.

The Winter residents are considerably stirred up over the report that a trolley line will soon invade the peaceful confines of the village. All attempts heretofore made to bring the trolley to Lakewood have come to naught, and the members of the Winter colony are hopeful that the present plan will be frustrated. Those who are interested in the trolley scheme propose to build a line from Point Pleasant to Lakewood, connecting this village with the seashore. The villagers who live in Lakewood the year around are enthusiastically in favor of the line.

Mrs. George J. Gould has thrown open the Casino at Georgian Court for a bazaar and entertainment to be held next Saturday afternoon for the benefit of the Women's Auxiliary of All Saints' Memorial Church, of which Mrs. Mary Kingdon, Mrs. Gould's mother, is President. Valentines, candy, and useful and fancy articles will be sold. Misses Marjorie and Vivian Gould will preside at one of the tables.

George J. Gould and his sons Kingdon and Jay are taking the fullest advantage of these pleasant, sunny days for polo practice. The boys are eagerly anticipating the Spring tournament of the Lakewood Polo Club which opens April 28 on the Georgian Court grounds. As soon as they are through with their studies in the afternoon they hurry over to the practice field for an hour's work with the mallet and sphere. One or two afternoons during the week Mr. Gould manages to get away from business early enough to join the boys in their practice play. On these occasions a scrub match is played with Mr. Gould and his superintendent, James Blute, on one side and the Gould boys on the opposing side. On Thursday afternoon the boys played a lively match against Mr. Gould, Mr. Blute, and H. L. Herbert, who is Chairman of the Polo Association. In spite of the uneven make-up of the teams, the lads found no difficulty in beating their opponents.

Samuel W. Peck and Percy Straus of New York, who are among the week's arrivals at the Lakewood Hotel, have brought their private stables here. Mr. Straus has brought a coaching pair and two saddle horses, and Mr. Peck's string also consists of coachers and saddle horses. Mr. E. B. Sheldon of Delhi, N. Y., who is spending the season at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, has also brought a number of thoroughbreds from his stock farm to this resort.

J. A. Black of New York, who has carried off the honors in several pool tournaments at the Union League Club in New York, played an interesting two-hundred-point match with Samuel W. Peck at the Lakewood Hotel on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Black won the match by 12 points. His high run was 18, but he made several runs of 14 and 16. Mr. Peck's high run was 12.

The ball to be given by the management of the Lakewood Hotel for the patrons of the hotel next Saturday evening in honor of Washington's Birthday will be notable for the display of gowns and jewels, and the attendance will be larger than at any of the balls that have preceded it.

K. Twahaun, Japanese Consul at New York, is enjoying a first visit to Lakewood. His wife, who is said to be the most beautiful Japanese woman in this country, will join him at the Lakewood Hotel this week, and will remain over the holiday festivities.

The management of the Lakewood Hotel has donated the use of the hotel's theatre for a musical and vaudeville entertainment to be given on the evening of Feb. 27 for the benefit of the Church of St. Mary of the Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Glenn of Providence gave a large dinner party at the Lakewood Hotel on Wednesday evening in honor of their daughter, Miss Hazel Glenn.

There will be informal dances at the Laurel House, Laurel-in-the-Pines, and Oak Court next Saturday evening in honor of Washington's Birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Miss Marie G. Johnson, Miss Aymar, and Mr. Aymar Johnson of New York made up a family party which arrived here this week for an indefinite stay. They have taken apartments at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Mrs. Clarence M. Roof was the hostess at a tea at her home in Forest Avenue yesterday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Charles L. Lindley, Mrs. Frank Roof, and Miss Katherine Metcalf. The tea table decorations were American Beauty roses.

J. J. Dwyer gave a dinner on Monday evening in honor of the opening of the New York Hotel.

The young people among the patrons of the Hotel Lenox enjoyed informal dancing on Tuesday evening. A seated supper was served at small tables in the sun parlor afterward. Among late arrivals at the Lenox are Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bowker and Mr. E. P. Bowker of Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. Olga Humphreys of New York.

Oliver C. Macy of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fotterall and Mrs. Walter W. Law at the Laurel House.

Gustav H. Schwab of New York joined Mrs. Schwab at the Laurel-in-the-Pines for a brief visit this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs of Newport have taken apartments at the Laurel-in-the-Pines for an extended stay.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Coombs, who are spending the season at the Lakewood Hotel, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne of New York at dinner on Tuesday evening.

LEGAL NOTES.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.—A case illustrating the liberal latitude that must be allowed on cross-examination was lately decided by the Appellate Division. The action was against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover damages for the death of a five-year-old boy who had been run over and killed by one of the defendant's cars on Lexington Avenue, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets. The evidence of the plaintiff, Julius Willsen, tended to show that the child was playing on the sidewalk with his fifteen-year-old brother, and in running after a ball fell on defendant's track and was run over. The motorman, the plaintiff claimed, was not attending to his duty, but was looking up at some one in a window of an adjoining building. The car was going down grade at a high rate of speed. The railroad company's witnesses said the child darted suddenly in front of the car, when it was too late to stop it. The gripman contradicted all of the plaintiff's evidence. On cross-examination he said his car was going at a rate of about six to seven miles an hour when the boy fell. The trial Justice would not allow him to answer a further question as to what was the usual rate of speed. After testifying as to the fact of the grade being steep, he was asked if it did not occur to him that at that particular locality the speed of the car should have been slackened. The question was excluded. The Justice also refused to allow the motorman to answer a question as to whether on a previous trial he denied that he had been smiling at some one. Other questions on matters material to the issue were also excluded. The Appellate Court, in reversing a judgment on a verdict for the defendant, held that the cross-examination was of a witness who had given important and evidently controlling evidence in favor of the defendant, and the questions should have been allowed. "The subject matter to which the questions were directed," said Justice Hatch, in giving the court's opinion, "were substantially all found in the direct testimony of the witness. Plaintiff had the right to lay before the jury the character of the gripman, and to question him fully as to the methods of operation of his car at particular places; the rate of speed at which he ran; * * * the statements he made concerning the accident; what he had testified to upon the former trial, and whether or not his present version of the transaction upon the stand was not different from that which he had previously given upon the other trial."

INJURY TO FIREMAN.—The Second Appellate Division, in the case of William W. Baker against the Otis Elevator Company, has decided that a fireman who, in the night time, enters a burning building after being preceded by his fellow firemen, and falls down an unprotected elevator shaft, cannot recover damages for the injuries received from the owner of the building. The court said in part by Justice Woodward: "While it is true that every manufacturing plant and other combustible building is liable to fires, it cannot be the rule of law in this State that every manufacturer is bound to leave his factory at night in such a condition that no one entering it for the purpose of putting out a fire in the darkness will be liable to encounter dangers. Factories stand for years without fires, and it would be a harsh rule to hold that a manufacturer owed the duty to a fireman to anticipate and guard against any possible accident by a fall through a hole in the floor, or by reason of the machinery not being lighted and guarded." Justice Woodward also refers to the fact that for aught that appears the elevator shaft may have been guarded and the rail removed by some of the firemen who entered the building before the plaintiff.

PALM BEACH CAKE WALKS

Joseph Jefferson and John D. Crimmins Permanent Judges.

Quaint and Picturesque Features, Human and Otherwise, of the Gay Florida Resort—The Reign of "Bridge."

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 14.—In another week the Palm Beach season will have reached its height. Gay as this resort already is, the month of greatest gaiety is ushered in by the Washington's Birthday ball for which arrangements are being made with a view to the presence of over 2,000 guests. Meanwhile there have been entertainments in great variety.

In the banquet hall of Whitehall this week Henry M. Flagler gave a dinner in honor of the Right. Rev. W. H. O'Connell, R. C., Bishop of Portland, Me. Covers were laid for twenty. Mr. Flagler, Bishop O'Connell, and Joseph Jefferson made after-dinner speeches, and Signor Pio de Lucca of New York, one of the Bishop's party, sang. The guests were the Right. Rev. W. H. O'Connell, the Rev. E. J. Moriarity of Concord, Mass.; the Rev. G. M. Ward of Lowell, Mass.; Lewis Quentin Jones of New York, John D. Crimmins of New York, Joseph Jefferson, William Allen Butler of New York, Samuel Andrews of New York, Amos R. Little of Philadelphia, Gibson Fahnestock of New York, B. F. Jones of Pittsburg, Henry W. Oliver of Pittsburg, Eugene M. O'Neill of Pittsburg, James R. Smith of Buffalo, P. H. Mayo, Dr. Frank Frémont-Smith, and Capt. J. B. Clow of Chicago.

The Countess de Castellane and Mr. and Mrs. Orson Hoyt of Buffalo, who came to Palm Beach with the Countess, have been guests at several little affairs this week, among them a dinner at the Beach Club and a luncheon at the house boat, at which the hostess was Mrs. Frederic Sterry, and other of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Orson Hoyt, Mr. Leland Sterry, and M. A. W. Black.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding officer of the Second Brigade of the National Guard of New York, who has been at the Hotel Royal Poinciana here since the beginning of the season, has just had confirmation of the truth of the adage that "all things come to him who waits." The General has been waiting patiently for a month until his house boat, the Bonita, which has steam power of its own, should be able to tear itself away from the mud of the Indian River. At last it has succeeded, and is anchored in the lake off the Royal Poinciana dock. The General with his family will cruise in the Bonita down through Lake Worth to the Biscayne Bay, and through the inland waters generally of the southeastern coast of Florida.

Bridge whist is the most popular of the indoor amusements at Palm Beach. Nearly every afternoon somebody gives a "bridge" party, with elaborate prizes for the successful players. At the party given by Mrs. R. Dun Douglass of New York in honor of Mrs. Robert C. Watson of New York the prizes were twelve in number and were among the handsomest ever offered here. Some of the winners were Mrs. Thomas Keenan, Mrs. H. H. Benedict, Mrs. Frederick Robert, and Mrs. E. A. Mulliken. The guests were Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, Mrs. Eugene M. O'Neill, Mrs. H. P. Dixon, Miss Mary C. Tappin, Mrs. Jacob Remsen, Mrs. Hiram W. M. Van Anden, Miss King, and Miss Weld.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Wadsworth, Jr., of Genesee, New York, have been among the arrivals at the Hotel Royal Poinciana this week. Mrs. Wadsworth was Miss Alice Hay, the clever daughter of the Secretary of State. The brilliant assemblage at her wedding in Washington will be remembered. Mr. Wadsworth is a member of the prominent New York family of that name.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kip, who are at the Hotel Royal Poinciana, are members of the younger New York set that is transferring the scene of its social gayety to Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Kip have recently been married. Another bride and groom who are prominent in the social life here are Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Dixon, who were married at Newport last Fall. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon are most closely identified with the Philadelphia set, Mr. Dixon being a Philadelphian. They have recently returned to Palm Beach from a cruise on the houseboat of Lieut. Hugh Willoughby, Mrs. Dixon's father.

Among New Yorkers of social prominence who have arrived at Palm Beach this week are Mrs. F. Abbott Ingalls of Tuxedo Park, Robert Ogden Bacon, David H. Houghtaling, Mrs. Clarence Cary and her son, Howard Cary; Charles L. Tappin and his sister, Miss Mary C. Tappin. The Tappins have a fine place at Babylon, L. I. They are active in Palm Beach life, Mr. Tappin being one of the best of the golfers here and Miss Tappin being an unusually clever player at "bridge."

One of the leaders in the gayety here is Miss May Brown of Baltimore, who is at the Hotel Royal Poinciana with her father, ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland.

Dr. Guy Fairfax Whitney, who is well known socially in Washington, is at the Hotel Royal Poinciana. Ex-Gov. Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland has been here this week in company with R. Lancaster Williams, Eugene Levering, H. A. Orrick, Gustavus Ober, Charles A. Martin, and E. Hunton, capitalists and bankers of Baltimore and Richmond.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland is fishing at Stuart, on the Indian River, about forty miles north of Palm Beach. A number of his friends who are here are endeavoring to induce him to try the fishing at Palm Beach.

John Jacob Astor and Mr. James R. Keene are expected at the Hotel Royal Poinciana early next week. Mr. Astor's friends already here are looking forward to his arrival with much anticipation, for Mr. Astor enters with much vim into the pleasures of Palm Beach. Last year he swam and played tennis every day; was judge at a moonlight cakewalk, and even assayed, at a merry little gathering, the Ethiopian gyrations himself.

The moonlight cakewalks are among the most characteristic and picturesque of Palm Beach functions. One was held this week in the cocoanut grove which is a part of the Royal Poinciana gardens. With the tall cocoanut palms hung with colored lights and a thousand spectators around the flooring on the lawn—most of the men in straw hats and dinner coats and the women, hatless, in elaborate evening gowns—it is difficult to describe the odd charm of this open air function. Joseph Jefferson, John D. Crimmins, Amos Little of Philadelphia, John H. Shults of New York, David B. Martin of Philadelphia, Gen. George S. Field of Buffalo, and Charles G. Gates of Chicago have thus far this season been elevated to the bench as cakewalk judges.

Civil Service Police Examinations.

The Municipal Civil Service Board has extended the time in which applications for appointment as patrolman may be filed from Feb. 16 to March 7.

PLEADS FOR SQUATTY PINES.

Park Commissioner Willcox Acts on Complaint Against New York Central.

A clump of squatty pines, about a dozen in number, which stand on a rocky little knoll of ground about opposite One Hundred and Eightieth Street, extending into the Hudson at the extreme northern end of Fort Washington, have a champion. He is neither more nor less than a good citizen, perhaps a little more fond than the average man of the spot up near the highest point on Manhattan Island about which cluster so many reminders of Revolutionary days. Visiting Fort Washington during the past few days of clear sky and Spring-like sunshine, this man noticed, as have so many before him, the picturesque little prong of land with its hood of pines constantly being sprayed by the river waves.

The miniature little promontory is best seen from the ridge of hills just behind it to the east, and standing there the recent visitor saw that the pines so dear to his heart were being injured. The New York Central Railroad cuts through the Fort Washington Park at about the point where the pines grow, and cuts off the little knoll so that it seems to be an island.

To the north of Fort Washington Park the Central's tracks run rather closely along the Hudson, and the company has recently been piling up stones along the embankment to prevent washouts. In order to do this a big, heavy scow with a derrick upon it has been used, as well as several smaller scows, for hauling the stones. In order to keep the big scow stationary so that the derrick can be worked properly it has been moored along the shore by means of steel cables. However this may have been done before, it is true that when the men in charge of the work reached the little hill topped with the pines they used the little trees. One, the tallest of the lot, came down. Then one of the cables was fastened about a more squatty specimen of the group, and that refused to yield. In order to ease up a little on the strain upon it, one of the cables was stretched around three other pines. Their bark is being badly cut.

The complaint by the solicitous guardian of the trees reached President Willcox at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He immediately handed the complaint to Superintendent Thomas F. Murphy, who in turn handed it to General Foreman P. W. St. John to make an investigation of the matter at once. St. John's orders are to have the cables removed from the pines immediately, and decide what course to take regarding the tree which has been pulled down.

Austrian Peasant Ball.

The Gesang Verein Oesterreich, or Austrian Singing Society, will give at the Grand Central Palace next Saturday a representation of an Austrian peasant country fair, or village carnival. The grand march will be led by a monster rooster, followed by Austrian soldiers, a real country band of musicians, the village priests, Burgermeister, Aldermen, and constabulary; a hay wagon drawn by oxen, and men and women dressed in costumes of Austrain peasantry. The women will carry rakes and bundles of straw or trundle wheelbarrows, and the men will carry live pigs, chickens, and other farm stock. A burlesque police force will be in attendance to arrest violators of a number of humorous floor rules.

George Eade to Lecture on Jerusalem.

George Eade on Wednesday will lecture in the Greenwood Baptist Church, Sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, on the subject of "Jerusalem." The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Extraordinary Offer of Crepe de Chine Costumes.

The Best $30.00 Worth Known for $19.98.

These are new, fashionable and beautiful, and cannot be made at the price we offer them. They are crepe de chine—blue, black, gray and pink. The waist is made of Mexican drawn work, small tucks and finished with lace medallions; fancy collar. The skirt is the new gored effect, Mexican drawn work and lace medallions to match the waist—the entire costume lined in silk.

And Our Advance Showing of Tailored Suits.

Women's men-tailored suits and skirts for the coming season, worth seeing if only to get ideas, but you won't pass them by. The styles are our own, the materials the very newest—the fit and finish the nearest approach to custom tailoring you ever saw.

At $19.98—Suit from an all-wool cheviot, blouse coat, has the small skirt effect, turn down collar, revers and facings of black taffeta stitched in white and finished with fancy braid; nine gored skirt trimmed with taffeta stitched in white; French percaline drop skirt.

At $25—Strictly men-tailored, extra quality of cheviot, blouse jacket, is tucked front and back, double capes over shoulder, lined with taffeta and neatly stitched front, finished with fancy ornaments. The new shape skirt (unlined), box pleated front, inverted back and finished around bottom with three tucks of self material.

At $7.50, Walking Skirt—Of unfinished worsted, light weight, nine-gored, pleated flare, graduated yoke, formed of cloth, neatly stitched.

At $9.98, Walking Skirt—In tan and gray checks, seven gore, full flare; each gore has graduated cloth bands neatly stitched and finished with buttons; fancy yoke of solid stitched materials and bands of the material.

At $10.98, Women's Full Length Skirt (Unlined)—Made from excellent quality of light weight cheviot, panel front, deep pointed yoke of nine bands of peau de soie, finished around bottom with rows of stitching.

At $12, Full Length Dress Skirt—Of broadcloth (unlined) pleated to the knees; pointed yoke of pin tucks finished with band of peau de soie.

The Balance of the Winter Stock is marked at such prices that a great saving can be had. A few coats and suits, not many, and sizes broken.

A Phenomenal Sale of Silks.

29c. for Regular 45c. Japanese Corded Wash Silks.

In this lot are 1,500 yards of white and all the leading colorings; a notable offer. None sent C.O.D.

39c. for Regular 59c. Printed Foulard Silks.

2,000 yards of the very best patterns and colors, including navy and white, black and white polka dots. Can't last long at this price.

There are at our regular counters a magnificent assortment of the new spring silks, for instance;

At 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., 98c.—1903 printed twills and liberty satins; mostly all, except polka dots, are exclusive designs.

At 69c., 79c., 89c., 98c.—1903 Novelty silks for waists and shirt waist suits. All manufactured to our order.

At 58c., 69c., 79c., 89c., $1.00—Guaranteed black taffetas, 19, 21, 23 and 27 inches wide, bright strong silk, double warp.

At 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c.—"Guaranteed" colored taffetas. All staple shades and the scarce ones also.

At $1.00 per yard—"Sapho" silk, 1903 assortment in over forty of the latest Paris shades.

At 79c., 89c., $1.00—24-inch Crepe de Chine, all colors and black.

Another Mighty Wave of Laces.

This sale of laces has the greatest significance for those who look deeper than the surface. It means more than wonderful prices. It means wonderful laces. It is a fact that no retail store in this country has the facilities for getting and distributing laces. It is an hourly business with us; there's nothing spasmodic about it, because we are constantly in touch with the creating and designing of laces, and every movement in the market reaches us first, and for that reason these offers are all the more incomparable:

5c. to $15.00 for Real Laces, Worth 10c. to $35.00.

This rare gathering of real hand-made laces, consists of real silk Arabian galloons, real applique and Lierre laces, real Duchesse allovers, real Cluny laces and galloons, real Arabian laces and galloons, real Renaissance laces and galloons, real torchon laces and real antique laces, which are always sold at 10c. to $35.00, at the extraordinary prices of 5c. to $15.00 a yard.

5c. to 49c. for Machine Laces, Worth 8c. to $3.98.

And they are the best laces ever gathered together at one time—such as Venetian galloons, in butter, white and Arabian color; white cotton allovers, lace and embroidery effects; chiffon applique galloons, black, white and colors; Cluny laces, colors, Arabian and white; black nets, 18 inches wide; Normandie and point de Paris, etc.; always at 8c. to $3.98 a yard, at 5c. to 49c.

Real $19.98 to $69.00 Lace Robes at $10.98 to $18.98.

Some of the prettiest robes we have ever had. They are cream, black and white—up to date in every respect; very full, with waists and sleeves to match; made on the newest nets and trimmed with the newest trimmings.

Part Three
Pages 25-34

Daily 1 Cent. The New York Times. Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, February 15, 1903.

TOPICS of The DRAMA

Adaptations Less Satisfactory in Plays Than Originals—The "Frenchiness" of Mr. Thomas's "Earl of Pawtucket"—Transatlantic Topics.

The theatrical novelty of the past week was an adaptation from the French; and that of the week before, though an "original" piece, was so much in the manner of French farce that it might have been. The one was by that pampered darling of the press, Mr. Clyde Fitch, who, every time he reaches a glad hand across the footlights receives an ice pitcher, a large collection of which he cherishes among his curios in Fortieth Street. (Mr. McConnell lately suggested that he should have been named Thames, which is a much more popular river; and as Miss Amelia Bingham has announced that she has bought up all his riparian rights, she will no doubt so rechristen him.) The other was by one of the Old Salts of New Rochelle, (so called only to distinguish them from the Rochelle Sweets,) for whose majestic dignity the language contains no adequate title. We will practice the better part of valor by calling him Herr Hoch-Wohlgeboren Durchlaucht Majistat Caesar-Augustus Thomas. If that is inadequate we have a typewritten retraction, prepared in advance, and a fountain pen with which we will sign it on the slightest hint any Sunday morning. The point is this, that (whatever Mr. Fitch's name, or Mr. Thomas's) these two authors have done more than any one else to make the drama in America an expression of our life—to make it literature, in short—and that neither of the new plays is in any sense either literary or American—though both pieces have achieved considerable vogue as popular amusements.

Adaptations and "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson."

Why is it that, to fall into the language of Mr. Fitch's programme, a "partly original" play is so different from a play made fresh out of the materials of our native life? (The observation holds good even when the wholly original plays are made, like molasses candy, "fresh every hour," as some one has suggested that Mr. Fitch's will presently be.) To be concrete, why is it that "The Stubbornness of Geraldine" and "The Girl with the Green Eyes" are so much more satisfactory to the public than "The Bird in the Cage" and "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson"? This is said in full knowledge of the fact that Miss Bingham, not content with being her own manager and her own leading lady, has lately become her own press representative and dramatic critic as well, advertising daily that her play is "the best comedy I have ever acted in.—Amelia Bingham." Perhaps, if "The Climbers" is to be ranked as tragedy; but the fact does not remove our objections to adapted plays.

Some years ago one of our leading citizens found a vintage of wine in a remote valley of Burgundy, Champagne, or some of the wine-list provinces of France, of so exquisite a bouquet that he bought up the entire year's output and had a special cellar made for it in his country house. Despite every precaution, as the successive cargoes arrived the wine was found to have gone sour. It could not stand the jolting of the railway and the churning of the ocean voyage. What remained of the vintage had to be sold for consumption in its native valley. Something of the same kind happened to "Madame Flirt" when she crossed the Atlantic to become "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson." She suffered a sea change into something opulently rich and distressingly strange. Perhaps it was a case of mal de mer; perhaps her frills lost their starch and her deportment changed color at the intimate inspections of our custom house officials.

It is more probable that she was abashed at encountering Miss Bingham, whose unalterable conviction it is that (as that lady explained last week to a coterie of reporters who obeyed her wrathful call) she never was meant to be frisky, but only to be the widowed Mrs. Nelly Johnson of the land where burrs come from. It is an explanation that does not quite explain. Frisky is a good enough adaptation of Flirt, and something more might have been made of the part, for it is not all wines that acidulate in crossing the Atlantic. This particular vintage was of a wholesome spirit, warranted to remain fresh in a voyage around the world. To adapt Madame Flirt herself was far from impossible. The leading man's part, too, was vigorous and of a robustness well able to stand the Atlantic passage. As played by Mr. Wilton Lackaye at the Princess, it proved strong enough to carry the play to no little popular success. The plot, too, was unusually easy of adaptation. The main situations were not only effective theatrically, but of universal human appeal. There was an unfaithful wife and her lover, to be sure, but the treatment of both was dignified and morally fine.

It was only with regard to two of the characters (the young wife's lover and a Latin Quarter student, green from the provinces, who was bent on achieving amatory adventures) that there was any real difficulty; but it was in those two characters that the young French authors MM. Paul Gavault and Georges Berr were most original in a literary sense, and, strange to say, most right minded. It is the foible of modern Parisian playwrights either to take the part of such adventurers and make a farce of their adventures, or else to study them and represent them in a spirit of grand seriousness. It would be hard to say which mode of procedure is, as a steady diet, more subtly corrupting. The authors of "Madame Flirt" followed neither one nor the other. However the man who besieges and overcomes a married woman may be represented on the French stage, he is, in Paris as elsewhere, of a nature at once too evil to be always laughed at, and too shallow to repay any extended artistic representation. He is neither comic nor serious but, as Polonius would have said, serio-comic. It was as serio-comic characters that MM. Gavault and Berr conceived the gay Lotharios in "Madame Flirt."

La Roche-Tesson (as the lover is called in the original) has plenty of superficial polish, daring, and address. No matter how absurd or awkward the position in which he is placed, he carries it off with the air of easy mastery and retires with grace. Above all, he is man enough to win the love of a woman and to keep it. Yet there are fine and deft touches throughout that throw into admirable comic relief his essential shallowness and selfishness. The most serious comedy of manners could scarcely have made one understand such a man better, nor the gayest farce have brought more intimate and soul satisfying laughter.

Now what is the adapter to do with a character like this? The professional cuckoo is less common here than in France, and what is more to the point he is all but unknown to our stage. The real literary bouquet of the character of La Roche-Tesson is of the kind that exhales on the Atlantic. Perhaps the best way would have been to leave him as he was, a Parisian blade. He would then have been still a joy to those whose knowledge of life is cosmopolitan. Mr. Fitch, being governed perhaps by a lack of the necessary actor, made him an English lordling, which put a bitter edge upon the wine, and gave the part to Mr. Ferdinand Gottschalk, which turned it to vinegar. Instead of the light-hearted, adroit, selfish Parisian, Mr. Gottschalk gave us another silly and preposterous ass of the farcical Tweenways type. Beyond question Mr. Gottschalk is the best of our actors in grotesque parts; but in this case his excellence became his defect. The silly grotesqueness of his bearing made it impossible that the lightest of women should have fallen victim to him—a fact which ruined the dramatic value of the excellent first act, and made Miss Dupree's part as the young wife quite hopeless. The character of the infant Lothario from the Latin Quarter was equally true to Continental life, and was realized on the stage with equal freshness and satirical effect. Mr. Fitch made him an Oxford undergraduate—the least amative (in regard, that is, to his actual achievements) of all college men. The fact was perhaps due to a desire to give a part to Mr. Ernest Lawford; but the result was not happy. Mr. Lawford is a very capable and spirited young Englishman, but his part was so impossible that he proved only mildly amusing in it.

One might have spared what was most intimately Parisian in the piece if in place of it one had been given something distinctively American, but besides a few externals there was nothing. Almost inevitably an adaptation becomes a play without a country, which is to say a play without literary value as an expression of human life. Of course this does not prevent "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson" from being a theatrical piece of more than usual popular interest in its story, and of delightful wit in the dialogue. The first night audience was frequently delighted, and frequently moved. Miss Bingham's wrath at the slaughterous myrmidons of the press is in a measure righteous. But in this case more than in the case of any other of the Fitch massacres this season, the condemnation seemed justified from the point of view of dramatic literature.

A Play with an Unadaptable Theme.

The case of "The Bird in the Cage," which is just flitting from the Bijou after a run that has been only moderately successful, is equally instructive. Here, however, the trouble is not with incidental characters, but with the main theme. In the original, by von Wildenbruck, the play possesses enough literary and dramatic value to have commanded a place for over twenty years in the repertory of the premier theatre of the German-speaking world, the Royal Court Theatre of Vienna. It was adapted with much more discretion than "Madame Flirt," and was as a whole better acted, and yet failed to make a strong popular impression. How has the wine turned bitter? A letter from Mr. J. I. C. Clarke, from which we are kindly permitted to quote, gives a most interesting and plausible answer. "The story was well worth transplanting, and the way it has been acclimated is most ingenious, but I have no doubt the story appeals more to the German mind than to the American—strange as that may seem. Here in this land of common people one would think that the triumph of love among the lowly, who refuse to be condescended to, would be magnetic. That it is not I attribute to two causes, the chief one sentimental and the minor one technical. Here is how I work it out: The American, when he or she is romantic, has visions of the splendor that is wanting in our ordinary lives. We know nothing of the innate pride of class of the older countries where caste is immemorial. If, therefore, we are interested in a personage like Rosalie O'Brien, we want her to get the richest rather than the right parti. If the good brother had suddenly proved himself a jolly good chap, they would have liked her to have him, or, as the wild brother was so sympathetic, they would have liked to see him reform and get her. To see her, however, landed where she rightfully belongs, with the foreman, was not satisfactory to the Americans, who wanted nothing less than the big house and a string of servants for her. It is perhaps an instance of the working out of the Dumas fils law, namely, the audience working out one's play for themselves subconsciously. I think the solution, as it is, fit and logical, but some funny little conversations around me showed that others wanted it some other way.

"The technical mistake that the German made was, I think, in not making the foreman brighter in character and action. If he had a bright, jolly, country comedy scene with Rosalie in the first act, the American audiences would like him better or be more reconciled to his luck in the last act. But the work is so good and so true and so deft that I hope it will go on prospering. The cast was fine, and Harrigan great. Miss Milliken I found subtle and charming. If I may admire a small thing in the stage setting, I should like to testify to the cleverness of the two mirror effects in the third act." The failure of the play with what Mr. Huneker aptly calls the chain-gang of newspaper critics was largely, no doubt, due to a general world-weariness, and to a surfeit of Fitch diet in particular. Yet "The Girl with the Green Eyes" speedily recovered from the deep damnation of its putting on. That this play did not quite recover is no doubt due to the circumstances which Mr. Clarke has so aptly analysed.

Farce, French and American.

To speak of Mister Augustus Thomas's "The Earl of Pawtucket" as an adaptation, no doubt, is not to speak by the book; yet the piece suggests many of the traits of the Parisian farce, and most of the traits of an adaptation. The story is clean and proper enough—in that respect it is not at all Parisian—yet its plot and its tempo are quite as far from being native. If it had not been for the example of the many pieces from the French that have graced and disgraced these very boards of the Madison Square Theatre, would it have been possible for a mere Anglo-Saxon audience to follow the labyrinthine complications of the situations in which the noble earl finds himself? We think not. On the other hand, was there anything really American in the tone of the piece as a whole? One of the characters ate mince pie for breakfast, to be sure, and there were not a few topical hits at the Hyphenated Hotel, and at the people that inhabit there, but with this the Americanism of the piece ended. As between the school of Hoyt and that of Bisson and Capus there is no doubt that the play belongs to the latter.

Again it is necessary to add that it pleases its audiences. There are many funny lines and a few funny situations. But Mister Thomas has led us to expect more of him than this. He has developed the American melodrama to the very verge of literary drama. Why does he not bring it a step further? Or, if he chooses to make farces, as he has every right to do, why does not he carry on the traditions of "A Texas Steer"? There is no wish to limit the range of his activities. Not every State deserves a drama. Some may deserve no better than comic opera, and perhaps Mister Thomas will some day write "The Wizard of Rhode Island" or "The Prince of Pennsylvania." Only let him confine himself to the map of the United States, upon which his real triumphs have been won.

JOHN CORBIN.

TRANSATLANTIC TOPICS

Wagner-while-you-wait is now to be the thing in England. Mrs. Brown Potter, having run through the trades of actor and vaudevillian, has taken to monologues, and Mr. Louis N. Parker, master of the mechanical blank verse, has undertaken to boil down "Tristan and Isolde" into what is called a melo-recitation. As far as the recitation goes, she is to be the cook and the Captain, too, and the mate of the Wagner brig. The "melo" is to be supplied by an orchestra, which will serve up the music in appropriate tabloids. They do say that Mr. Parker is a devoted admirer of Wagner. If the master of Baireuth were alive would he be an admirer of Mr. Parker's?

"Florodora" has gone to Paris, where its composer, Mr. Leslie Stuart, has been hailed as another Leoncavallo. A cake walk, executed by real coons, has been introduced into the piece, and is also said to find favor.

Bernhardt is to add Werther to the series of her appearances in trousers. Mr. Michael Morton has announced that with M. Pierre Decourcelle he has completed a dramatization of Goethe's novel, and that it will presently be produced. Age cannot wither nor sex restrain her infinite variety show.

London is to suffer a deluge of Dickens. Beerbohm Tree has commissioned Mr. Comyns Carr to make an adaptation of "Oliver Twist" to be produced after the runs of "Resurrection" and "Richard II." Mr. Tree will play Fagin, and it is hinted that Mr. Oscar Arche, who has been busy in America breaking up housekeeping for Miss Virginia Harned in "Iris," will play Bill Sikes. But the really portentous announcement is that a Dickens syndicate, limited, formed for the purpose of producing dramatized Dickens, has just taken its place on the list of registered companies. The scheme has long been under consideration, and its first fruits will shortly be seen in the production of one of these pieces at a West End theatre. The personality of the syndicate is peculiarly interesting, inasmuch as it is composed of actors and others immediately connected with the dramatic profession, being, in fact, a co-operative concern. When Ellen Terry's grandfather insisted on putting the Waverley novels on the stage as fast as they were printed, Scott wrote: "Whether I will or no, it seems I must be Terryfied on the stage." To paraphrase a bad pun, the modern Terryfiers are going to the Dickens.

The dramatized novel is as old as Shakespeare, and—shades of "Foxy Grandpa"—even as early as 1766 they had begun to dramatize pictures. One is reminded of the fact by the anouncement that Mr. Cyril Maude is to revive "The Clandestine Marriage," which George Colman and David Garrick made out of Hogarth's "Le Mariage à la Mode." The comedy was last revived in London in 1887. One of the London papers makes of the present revival an occasion to give Mr. Henry Arthur Jones a retort courteous. Mr. Jones lately remarked that what the stage needs is "a trained and scholarly body of actors and actresses." The retort is that when revivals are rife it is a sure sign of a lack of new plays that are good.

William Elton has recently died in London. He is well remembered here as a member of Lester Wallack's stock company, in which he played with marked success, though his stay was not long. Some four years ago he brought over "A Little Ray of Sunshine," in which Penley had succeeded in England. His most recent appearance here was in Brandon Tynan's "Robert Emmet" last Fall at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

In view of Irving's forthcoming production at the Drury Lane Theatre the Dante pot is boiling apace. Here is a London clipping:

"Dante" and Victorien Sardou are much talked of in Continental dramatic circles. On the strength of rather garbled extracts from the text and other indiscretions, the French, like the Italian, critics are stigmatizing the work beforehand as a travesty of historical incidents, without the slightest respect for facts or personages. It is hinted that the illustrious playwright will merit the irritation of intelligent and educated English playgoers by dishing up the personages of the "Divina Commedia," with an absence of poetic power enough to make Dante turn in his grave. M. Sardou, who has been interviewed on the subject, declares that the obloquy thrown upon the piece at this early stage once more discloses a conspiracy to prevent its reception on the Italian stage. He met with similar hostility when "La Tosca" was received with enthusiasm.

IN VAUDEVILLE.

The feature of the vaudeville programme of the Circle Theatre is the appearance this week of Charlie Ross and Mabel Fenton, so long with Weber and Fields.

Sam Devere and his company stay the week out at the Dewey, giving various burlesques. One of the acts is entitled "Toodles's Troubles."

Prince Kitamura's troupe of seven Japanese acrobats will be the star feature at Huber's Museum this week. Prof. Miett's famous dog circus is one of the features of the curio hall. In the theatre the J. B. Burke company will present "Because He Loved Her."

The bill at Keith's is headed by Eugene O'Rourke and company, presenting their laughable sketch "Parlor A." Watson, Hutchings, and Edwards offer a comedy and singing sketch entitled "The Vaudeville Exchange." Tom Lewis and Sam Ryan have their familiar black-face skit.

The pictures of the Delhi Durbar were shown on the screen of the cinematograph at the Eden Musée. De Kolta's new illusions have met with popular favor, and new groups have been added to the wax works. Afternoon and evening concerts are given.

Robert Hilliard and his company in "His Littlest Girl" are the feature of the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall. "Too Many Darlings" is given by Georgia Gardner and Joseph Madders.

THREE OFFERINGS AT BROADWAY HOUSES

Tolstoi's "The Resurrection" in an English Version of the Original French Dramatization at the Victoria—Livelier Productions in "Nancy Brown" and "The Jewel of Asia."

WEEK'S CALENDAR.

MONDAY.—Criterion, "The Jewel of Asia"; Bijou, "Nancy Brown."
TUESDAY.—Victoria, "The Resurrection."
WEDNESDAY.—New York, "In Dahomey."
FRIDAY.—Empire, special students' matinée of "Twelfth Night."

General theatrical interest this week will be devoted to three new productions. Two of them will be musical comedies, to be added to the already overflowing number of that class of attractions now on Broadway. But the one of larger public interest is the much-talked-of "Resurrection," by Count Leo Tolstoi.

When he wrote the book, Tolstoi gave it to the world, reserving no copyright. Hence several dramatic versions of "The Resurrection" have been made and produced. Novelli, the Italian actor, recently appeared at Rome in one by an Italian playwright. The first dramatization, however, and said to have been the one authorized by Tolstoi, was done by Henri Bataille, in Paris, where it still is being played. Beerbohm Tree is going to produce it in London, and now it comes to New York with an English version by Michael Morton of the original one by M. Bataille.

It will be given at the Victoria Tuesday night by Oscar Hammerstein, in conjunction with the firm of Wagenhals & Kemper. There are forty-nine speaking parts in the play, but the characters of Dimitri and Maslova, the lovers, alone run through the entire action, the others passing by the two leading rôles like a psychological panorama. Blanche Walsh will play Maslova and Joseph Haworth Dimitri. Among other players in the cast will be Sidney Herbert, Boyd Putnam, Hugo Toland, Robert Lowe, Jerome Harrington, Harry De Lorme, Beverly Sitgraves, Hattie Russell, Laura Linden, and Ina Brooks.

The story opens with Dimitri Ivanovitch, a member of one of the aristocratic families of Russia, an irresponsible youth, home for a few days' furlough from his regiment. Among the dependents of the household is a girl named Katusha, a companion rather than a servant, with whom he had in his earlier youth carried on an innocent flirtation. Now that his views of life have become coarsened, this girl, who during his absence has grown prettier, more affectionate, and yet more timid, appeals to him and falls a victim. He rejoins his regiment, and does not return home until retired from the army ten years later. Soon after leaving her he hears of Katusha's disgrace and of her being turned out of the house.

The next seen of Dimitri is as a juror in a criminal court, the case on the docket being that of a woman named Maslova, accused of murder. To the horror of Dimitri he recognizes in the accused Katusha, the sweetheart of his youth, now the most degraded type of proscribed women, and an alleged murderess. Knowing that he was responsible for her original fall, he feels that all her sins are on his head, and swears that retribution must be made, even at the sacrifice of his life.

Although the evidence shows her to be innocent of the crime, she is condemned through a legal technicality and sentenced to Siberia. Before her departure Dimitri obtains an interview, and she finally recognizes him, but only to taunt him with his own guilt and curse him for his pains. He plans to follow her, and the balance of the action goes to show how he succeeds in his resolution and finally accomplishes her moral resurrection and thereby his own redemption. The cast is as follows:

Prince Dimitri Neckhludoff......Joseph Haworth
Judge Ignatz Niphoravitch......Harry De Lorme
Kolossoff......Boyd Putnam
Counsellor Mikhline......Robert Lowe
Vladimir Simonson......Sidney Herbert
Foreman of the Jury......Howard Woodford
The Merchant......Hugo Toland
The Captain......Forrest Flood
The Professor......Robert Hickman
The Colonel......James Manley
Deaf Juror......Frank Peters
The Dry Goods Clerk......Harvey Cassidy
The Bookseller......Herbert Darley
The Printer......Augustus Kramer
The First Juror......John Crane
The Second Juror......James Du Sang
Novordoff......Jerome Harrington
Kritzoff......R. E. Jamison
Katusha Maslova......Blanche Walsh
Princess Sophia......Hattie Russell
Princess Marie......Beverly Sitgreaves
Natacha......Gertrude Tidball
Aunt Sonia......Loretta Wells
Aunt Mary......Florence Gerald
Theodosia......Ina Brooks
Lydia......Harriet Sterling
Matrobia......Laura Linden
Maid......May Wardo
Koreblova......Ruth Hutchison
Little Girl......Mary Burroughs
Little Boy......George Clarke

MARIE CAHILL AS NANCY BROWN.

Marie Mahill, who came into prominence last Summer as the singer of a song in "The Wild Rose," sang herself so well into popular favor that Daniel V. Arthur decided to feature her in a musical comedy. She will be seen in this vehicle of her talents to-morrow night at the Bijou.

The story has to do with the Bey of Ballyhoo—not the horse of that name—who finds that the business affairs of his country are in a bad way, and concludes to offer special inducements to the tourist element. His Lord Chamberlain, Socrates, sets to work to attract the needed visitors, and so advertises that the Bey's daughter, with a dowry of ten million and votes, wants an American husband, while his son, the Prince Mara, seeks an American wife. Nancy Brown, an American marriage broker, steps in, and, after complications, provides everybody in sight with suitable mates. For herself she reserves and marries the Prince.

The book and lyrics are by Frederic Ranken and G. H. Broadhurst, and the music is by Henry K. Hadley.

The cast includes Edwin Stevens, Al Grant, Albert Parr, Harry Brown, Alfred Hickman, George Beban, Henry Vogel, John Havens, Frank Dearduff, Harry Burgess, Grace Cameron, Judith Berolde, Jean Newcombe, Mlle. Proto, Mabel Esmeralda, Edna Esmeralda, Lita Costello, Maud Francis, Adele Archer, Maud Sloane, Leslie Mayo, Edith Moyer, Tecla Morton, Helen Curson, and Aline Boyt.

JAMES T. POWERS AND "THE JEWEL OF ASIA."

The announcement of the appearance of James T. Powers in George Lederer's production of the new musical comedy, "The Jewel of Asia," at the Criterion Theatre to-morrow night, together with the production of "Nancy Brown" at the Bijou the same night, brings to view the fact that Frederick Ranken is the co-author of the books of both plays. It also tells of other things. Clifton Crawford, the writer of the song after which the latter play is named and the story based upon, appears in "The Jewel of Asia." Mr. Lederer and Mr. Crawford claim the rights to both the title of the song and the story contained therein, so complications are promised in the courts. Mr. Lederer says that it is his intention to feature Blanche Ring, who appears in this production, in a new one later in the Spring, entitled "Nancy Brown."

The story of "The Jewel of Asia" concerns a misunderstanding arising from the similarity in names of a picture painted by one Pierre, a poor artist in both senses, become the proprietor of a Paris café, for which his sweetheart, Mimi, has been posing, and an alleged favorite wife of Simoon Pasha, the Chief of the Police of the Sultan of Turkey. Both by comic opera license are known as "The Jewel of Asia." There is another sort of parallel backbone running through the piece in the efforts of Pierre to make himself out a hero in the eyes of Mimi, whose eyes, to his disgust, are always looking elsewhere just as he has performed the alleged deed of heroism.

The book of the play is by Frederic Ranken and H. B. Smith, and the music by Ludwig Englander. The principals in the case are:

Pierre Larouge......James T. Powers
Simoon Pasha......George O'Donnell
Mufti......William Cameron
Yussuf Potiphar......Clifton Crawford
Ali......Frank G. Hill
Zaidee......Blanche Ring
Mimi......Rachel Booth
Hersillie......Carrie Perkins
Corinne......Reine Davies
Consuelo......Ida Gabsrielle
Ayali......Harriet Burt
Salali......Cecilie Rohda

"IN DAHOMEY" AT THE NEW YORK.

The New York Theatre will remain closed to-morrow and Tuesday, and on Wednesday night there will be a change of bill, when Williams and Walker, the colored entertainers, supported by a large company of negro players, will present their musical comedy "In Dahomey." The piece is presented in three acts, the scenes of which are laid in Boston, on a Florida plantation, and in Dahomey, in Africa. Williams and Walker play the parts of Shylock Holmes and Rareback Pinkerton, two colored detectives, employed to find a lost casket. Their searches lead them to join a colonization society to go to Dahomey. In Africa they make the King a present of three barrels of rum, and he, in turn, creates them Governors, and they proceed to rule in a most hilarious style. In the act laid in Africa the show scenes of the piece are presented in native dances, costumes, and ceremonies, said to form a rather remarkable spectacular climax. It is stated that more than 150 persons will appear in this scene. The book is by Jesse Shipp, the colored librettist, and the music by Will Marion Cook, the colored composer. During the performance Williams and Walker will sing their song, "My Castle on the Nile," in which they first made their hit as private entertainers. The cast of characters is as follows:

Shylock Homestead......Bert A. Williams
Rareback Pinkerton......George W. Walker
Cicero Lightfoot......Pete Hampton
Dr. Straight (in name only)......Fred Douglas
Mose Lightfoot......William Barker
George Reeder......Alex. Rogers
Henry Stampfield......Walter Richardson
Me Sing......George Catlin
Hustling Charley......J. A. Shipp
Leather, a bootblack......Richard Connors
Officer Still......George Pickett
Messenger Rush......Theodore Pankey
Bill Primrose......James Hill
Cecilia Lightfoot......Mrs. Hattie McIntosh
Mrs. Stringer......Mrs. Lottie Williams
Rosetta Lightfoot......Aida Overton Walker

"TWELFTH NIGHT" AT THE EMPIRE.

At the Empire Theatre Friday afternoon, Feb. 20, Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" will be represented with strict adherence to the full text of the first folio, by the students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. The performance will be the eighth matinée given by the academy this season.

BONN IN DIVERSE ROLES.

The farewell week of Ferdinand Bonn's engagement at the Irving Place Theatre brings a varied programme. In view of the two performances of Shakespeare's "King Richard III.," which are announced for Thursday and Friday of this week, it is impossible for Manager Conried to give more than one repetition of the actor-author's successful play, "The Pastor's Son," and accordingly its last performance will take place to-morrow night. According to general request, another, but positively the last, repetition of the double programme—"The Taming of the Shrew," preceded by the one-act play by Hartleben, "Farewell from the Regiment," with Bonn as Petruchio and Griesfeld—will be given Tuesday night. For Wednesday the last performance of "Narciss," with Bonn in the title rôle, is announced. At Saturday's matinée and also Saturday evening Bonn will be seen as Robert Heinecke in Sudermann's famous play "Die Ehre," ("Honor.")

Bonn's farewell performance takes place Monday evening, Feb. 23, when Gustav Freytag's comedy, "Die Journalisten," ("The Journalists,") one of the standard works of German literature, will be produced, with Bonn as Conrad Bolz and Heinrich Conried in the part of Schmock. With the exception of the professional matinée, in which Manager Conried took part, this will be his only appearance as an actor this season.

Bonn will sail for Europe on Tuesday, Feb. 24, and Tuesday evening Herr Gustav von Seyffertitz, the popular leading comedian of the Irving Place Theatre, who has recovered from a serious illness, which kept him away from the boards since October last, will make his reappearance in the comedy "Die Dragoner," ("The Dragoons.") Herr von Seyffertitz is a favorite with the patrons of the Irving Place Theatre, who will doubtless welcome him back.

On March 5 the Ferencsy Opera Company, from the New Royal Opera House, Berlin, headed by the prima donna Fräulein Mia Werber, will appear at the Irving Place Theatre in "Das Suesse Maedel," ("The Sweet Girl.")

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE REOPENED AGAIN.

Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse will reopen to-morrow night with a continuance of old English plays. "Romeo and Juliet" will be the first offering. When the Elizabethan productions were given before at the playhouse, "Romeo and Juliet" was the first presentation, but it was withdrawn to make room for "Much Ado About Nothing." The policy of the management at that time was a change of bill weekly. It is now said that this was not the proper course to pursue, inasmuch as "Much Ado About Nothing" did not meet with popular favor, while the requests continued to be received at the box office for "Romeo and Juliet." Manager Short therefore decided to give the public what he thinks it wants by reviving Shakespeare's story of the Montagues and Capulets. The demand for seats for next week is said to be large. Several schools and colleges in the city have made large reservations of seats. Instead of the daily matinée previously given there will be afternoon performances on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

PLAYS THAT LINGER.

Robert Marshall's interesting play, "The Unforeseen," continues at the Empire, where the acting of Margaret Anglin, Charles Richman, Fritz Williams, and other members of Charles Frohman's stock company wins the approval of large audiences.

Annie Russell, assisted by Mrs. Gilbert and John Mason, enjoys favor in Madeline Lucette Ryley's play "Mice and Men," which has now entered upon its second month at the Garrick Theatre.

"The Girl with the Green Eyes," one of the recent productions of the prolific Clyde Fitch, serves for Clara Bloodgood and a specially selected company at the Savoy Theatre. A new-comer in the cast is Jessie Busley, who plays a chatty American girl in her characteristically breezy fashion.

Next Wednesday night will mark the one hundredth performance of "Mary of Magdala" at the Manhattan Theatre, where Mrs. Fiske will remain only two weeks longer.

There is only one more week in which to see Andrew Mack in "The Bold Roger Boy" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

A house filled every night to overflowing attests to the popularity of "The Darling of the Gods" at the Belasco Theatre.

At the Princess Theatre Amelia Bingham is presenting Clyde Fitch's latest play, "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson," her company including Wilton Lackaye, W. L. Abingdon, Ernest Lawford, and Ferdinand Gottschalk.

E. H. Sothern will remain for six weeks longer at the Garden Theatre, making his final appearances as the vagabond poet, François Villon, in Justin Huntley McCarthy's play "If I Were King."

Lawrence D'Orsay and Elisabeth Tyree are the chief actors in "The Earl of Pawtucket," a comedy by Augustus Thomas, which has made a hit at the Madison Square Theatre.

Charles B. Dillingham has transferred "The Little Princess" to the Savoy Theatre, where performances of Mrs. Burnett's play will be given every afternoon, except Saturday. On Washington's Birthday the performance of "The Little Princess" will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Weber & Fields, with Fay Templeton, Willie Collier, Lillian Russell, and Peter Dailey, provide laughter in "Twirly Whirly" and "The Stickiness of Gelatine" at their Broadway music hall.

"The Wizard of Oz" continues to attract large audiences to the new Majestic Theatre. To-morrow night Jenette Lowrie will make her first appearance in the cast.

"Mr. Blue Beard is a rich spectacle, which is drawing large audiences at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

At Daly's Theatre Jerome Sykes is the leading actor in "The Billionaire," an entertainment of the music-and-fun kind which is popular.

"The Silver Slipper" has only four more weeks to remain at the Broadway.

"Florodora" is duplicating former successes at the Academy of Music. Robert Graham, who has been ill, returns to the cast to-morrow night.

At Wallack's George Ade's "Sultan of Sulu" is now in its second month of house-crowding business.

De Wolf Hopper in "Mr. Pickwick" has as assistant funmakers at the Herald Square, Digby Bell, Marguerite Clark, and Louise Gunning.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" enters upon its forty-first week at the Casino, and as yet there is no indication of a withdrawal of the piece.

Special matinées will be given at all the theatres on Washington's Birthday.

IN OTHER HOUSES.

Weber & Fields have taken full possession of the West End Theatre in Harlem, and their first attraction offered to the public will be a revival of "The Village Postmaster." The same production will be given as during the run of 227 nights at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The organization carries all its own special scenery for this New England play.

"The Sporting Duchess" will be given at the American this week by the regular stock company.

Chauncey Olcott will take in "Old Limerick Town," a play on Irish life of 1832, to the Metropolis for the week.

Theodore Kramer's "thriller," "A Desperate Chance," reappears at the Grand Opera House for a week.

"East Lynne," with Rebecca Warren in the principal rôle, will be produced this week at the Third Avenue.

Charles Winslow's translation of Hermann Sudermann's "Magda" will be the offering of the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre, the cast including Edwin Holt and Laura Hope Crews.

Mabelle Gilman in "The Mocking Bird" is the attraction for the week at the Harlem Opera House.

PROCTOR THEATRES.—Florence Burns heads the vaudeville bill at the Twenty-third Street in "The Persecuted American Girl." Clyde Fitch's "Way of the World" is revived at the Fifth Avenue. Harrison Grey Fiske and Charles Klein's melodrama, "The District Attorney," will be seen at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The attraction at the Fifty-eighth Street will be Lester Wallack's "Rosedale."

"In Old Kentucky," now in its tenth season, will be presented at the New Star for a week's run.

Ellita Proctor Otis will appear as Nancy Sikes in a dramatization of Dickens's novel, "Oliver Twist," at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

METROPOLITAN SUNDAY CONCERT

Among the numbers announced for this Sunday night's popular concert are several seldom heard at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mme. Louise Homer promises several lieder, and the aria "Oh, pardon me!" from Bach's Passion music. Mr. Marcel Journet will contribute an air from Gluck's "Iphigénie en Aulide," and some couplets from the "Joconde" of Nicolo Isouard. Miss Marilly will sing an arioso by Leo Delibes, and two songs by Chaminade.

To most concertgoers, however, the most interesting novelty will be the first appearance on the American concert stage of Mr. Anthes, the popular tenor, who will be heard in an air from "Der Freischütz," and three lieder by Schubert and Rubinstein. Mr. Alfred Hertz will conduct. The following is the programme:

Overture, "Le Nozze di Figaro"......Mozart
Air, "Diane impitoyable," from "Iphigénie en Aulide"......Gluck
Mr. Marcel Journet.
Arioso......Leo Delibes
Miss Marilly.
Aria, "O, Pardon Me!" from the "Passion Music"......Bach
Mme. Louise Homer.
(Violin, Mr. Nahan Franko.)
Selections, "Peer Gynt" Suite, (No. 1)...Grieg
Air, "Nien, längertrag ich nicht die Qualen," from "Der Freischuetz"......Weber
Mr. Anthes.
Introduction to Act III., "Die Meistersinger"......Wagner
Songs—(a) "L'anneau d'argent" / (b) "Si j'etais jardinier" / "d'amour"......Chaminade
Miss Marilly.
Couplets, from "Joconde"......Nicolo Isouard
Mr. Marcel Journet.
Songs—(a) "Schmerzen"......Wagner
(b) "Sweet and Low"......Sidney Homer
(c) "May Day"......Walthew
Mme. Louise Homer.
Songs—(a) "Nachtstueck"......Schubert
(b) "Du bist die Ruh"......Schubert
(c) "Gelb rollt mir zu Fuessen"......Rubinstein
Mr. Anthes.
Overture, "Tannhaeuser"......Wagner

WIZARD WAS HOST AT THE WITCHING HOUR

Edward VII. and Oom Paul Met at His Reception.

Many Celebrities Cracked Jokes, Sir Henry Irving Recited, and Anna Held Flirted with Joseph Jefferson.

The last visitor had made his way to Weehawken, the doorman had exchanged his gray brass-buttoned coat for one of less official significance, and was wending his way homeward, after having endured all day the glances of the curious who tried to discover whether he was really alive or merely a waxen image like the rest, and the guards had put out the lights and departed. Silence and gloom reigned in the Eden Musée.

But suddenly there was a rustling of dresses, the tramp of many feet, and the busy hum of voices, and then the entire place, flooded with light, revealed a strange spectacle. Figures that for years had been inanimate were twisting and turning, pushing and shoving; voices that had been mute for ever so long were suddenly engaged in chatter and chaff. A note pasted against a side column gave the clue to the mystery. In a flowing hand, with many strokes and dashes, appeared these words:

> De Kolta, the Wizard, and Madame De Kolta,
> At home to their professional associates,
> Central Dome Hall, Eden Musée,
> Saturday, 12 P. M. to 1 A. M.
> Vaudeville and Refreshments.
> Chamber of Horror Criminals not Welcome.
> R. S. V. P.

That explained it. What cannot a wizard accomplish if he sets about it? And De Kolta is a marvelous wizard, so he might be expected to do most wonderful things.

At first when the sign appeared the wax figures in the Musée simply stared at it without any more indication of interest than they have manifested at any thing in all these years. But Madame De Kolta, as hostess, soon saw that something was amiss. "I have had no acceptances," she said to the wizard, "and likewise no regrets. I never knew my friends to so ignore an invitation. It can't be professional jealousy, can it, my dear?"

"Well I have monopolized a good deal of the attention since I came," replied the wizard, "but then surely the figures don't begrudge me that. Oh, I have it. How stupid not to have thought of it before!"

In a twinkling he reached into his magic box, took out a small bag and a saucer. From the bag he poured a quantity of black powder into the saucer. Then he touched a match to it. Result, a blue flame, from which an aromatic odor arose.

A WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION.

"Ka tick ah swos te malaka dosick a terraumpty ump," said the wizard.

That in the language of magic means: "O high and mighty spirit of all wizards prithee breathe into these inanimate bodies the breath of life; let intelligence settle upon their domes, and permit the activity of living beings permeate their limbs."

Scarcely had the words been spoken when strange things happened.

Oom Paul trekked from his platform to one directly opposite, where Edward VII. was chatting familiarly with President Roosevelt.

"See here," said Oom Paul, "there's a little matter I've been wanting to talk to you about. This is the first chance I've had. I think that fellow Roberts is a ——"

"My deah chap," King Edward was most courteous in his bearing to the Boer, "Pawdon me, I beg of you. That whole matter is outlawed by now. You know the war is over."

"But I want to talk—"

"Oh, I dare say you do, old chap. But it's most inopportune. President Roosevelt and I are just discussing that little affair in Venezuela. You see that affair has what the reporter fellows call a—let me see—oh, yes, a news end, just now. It's up-to-date. Your old Boer war is a chestnut."

Oom Paul tore at his whiskers.

"A chestnut, eh?" he shouted, "and I suppose you don't think Venezuela is a chestnut? It strikes me that a certain gentleman whose name might be William is just a bit anxious about that chestnut, and he don't hesitate to use you as a cat's paw to pull it out of the fire."

"Vas is das? Did I hear my name?" The Emperor of Germany stood by with an inquiring countenance. Then a conciliatory voice was heard.

"Gentleman, gentleman, I beg of you—let's forget politics for once. You see, really, I am here as the guest of the wizard and his charming wife, and really our duties to host and hostess must not be overlooked. Now, if you don't mind, I'll introduce you to a countryman of mine, who, I am sure, will make things pleasant for you. Permit me. King Edward—this is Mr. Wilder—Mr. Marshall P. Wilder."

"Ah! Delighted, Mr. Wilder; delighted, I'm sure. I have heard of you. Are you any wilder than you used to be? Ha! Ha!"

"Very good, very good, indeed," chuckled Wilder. "You're a jolly dog, Ed!"

"Tell his Majesty a good one, Marshall," continued Mr. Roosevelt. "I'll just step across the way here and have a little chat with Booker Washington."

"You know we Englishmen do like a joke," protested King Edward.

"Oh, yes, I know you do, and you're so keen to see a joke. Ha! Ha! Ha!" laughed Wilder.

"Well, yes, I rawther fawncy we are. So tell me one."

Wilder was laughing hilariously. "Why I just did," said the funny man, "and a devilish good one, too. Ha! Ha! Ha!"

"I beg your pawdon, but I didn't see the joke," protested King Edward.

"Of course you didn't. That's just it. Excuse me for laughing. I simply can't help it; it's too funny."

The King's face was a study. Suddenly he smiled pleasantly.

"Oh, how do you do?" he said as a beautiful figure passed and bowed. "There's Lily Langtry," he said. "Wonderful woman. Hasn't aged a day. And there's Sir Henry. Ah! he's coming this way. How do you do, Sir Henry?"

Sir Henry Irving, with his arm locked in that of Joseph Jefferson, approached, bowed, and was immediately the centre of a group of admiring figures.

"Oh, Mr. Irving, I've just been dying to meet you. I want you to tell me all about your work. I just dote on the stage."

The little coquette who spends her days and weeks in the musee, powdering her face while her disconsolate escort waits impatiently for her to go to the theatre, was the speaker. Mr. Irving was most polite.

"I'm afraid," he said, "I won't have time just now to tell you all about it. You see it's rather a large subject."

"Oh, well, then, won't you recite for us? Do, please. Something from Julius Caesar. Then we can compare you with Richard Mansfield."

"I'd like so much to oblige," replied the actor, "but really my friend Caesar has just been permitted to rise from the floor of Capitol, across the way, where he's been forced for all these long years to remain while Antony held the centre of the stage above him. And if I recite what you ask I fear it might revive unpleasant memories."

"Well, just so you recite, any old thing will do."

"Thanks, thanks awfully. Let me see. Oh, I have it! I used to do a little thing some years ago called 'Eugene Aram's Dream.' How will that do?"

"Splendidly," commented King Edward.

The news that Sir Henry was about to recite brought the figures from all parts of the Musée. It was a royal assemblage indeed. There was Nicholas II., of Russia, and Oscar of Sweden, the Emperor of China, and the Shah of Persia, as well as

the Khedive of Egypt and a whole host of other celebrities.

NOT IN NICHOLAS'S SET.

"Who is that foreign looking man over there?" whispered Nicholas. "I don't think he belongs to our set."

"Oh, don't you know him! Why that's the Squire of Wantage."

"Oh, indeed! I believe I've heard the name."

"Yes. And that gentleman alongside of him is his very particular friend Governor Odell," put in Marshall P. Wilder. "That's another one of my little jokes. When you get time you might spring it on King Edward. He's so keen for jokes, you know."

The tragedian was holding his chin with his right hand, while his left hand was planted on his hip. A strange light was in his eye and his brow was deep furrowed, as if in thought. Then he spoke:

"'Twas in the prime of Summer time—"

A strain of queer music broke the stillness with an air the words of which go:

"In the good old Summer time,
In the good old Summer time."

There was a murmur from the assemblage, and loud voices called for silence. Somebody found the culprit hiding behind a pillar. It was the Italian organ-grinder from the Chamber of Horrors.

"I tinks Sir Hennery lika a litta da incadentala music. Data piece I play very appropriate."

"Here, there, you chase yourself! Move on!"

Clarence, the cop, was on hand, and saved the situation. The organ-grinder and his monkey were forced to abdicate.

Sir Henry finished his recitation amid great applause, and then Mr. E. H. Sothern was asked to favor the audience.

"I have not spoken pieces for many years," said Mr. Sothern, "but if you will allow me I shall be glad to tell you my opinion of the persons who have criticised my wife, known professionally as Virginia Harned, for appearing in the play of 'Iris.' 'Iris' is a study of human emotions. As such it contains a lesson. All such plays do."

"Hear! Hear!" interrupted Mrs. Leslie Carter. "That's just what David Belasco and I contend about 'Du Barry.'"

"Well," remarked Joseph Jefferson, "for my part—"

"He's going to talk about Rip Van Winkle," put in Marshall P. Wilder again. "That's what he means by his 'part.'"

Anna Held skipped to the centre of the room.

"Oh, won't you come and play with me," she sang, and her eyes were directed unmistakably toward the venerable Jefferson.

"Well, really, my dear little girl," remarked the Dean of the American drama, "my cellar-sliding days are over, you know. Perhaps some of the younger fellows would be glad to have a game of tag with you. There's Hobson, and—"

"Why, so it is," said King Alfonso of Spain, "and I'll just go right over and tell him what a mean trick that was he played on us."

"You might have a word or two with Dewey while you're there," suggested one of the bystanders. But Alfonso pretended not to hear.

At that moment a retinue of little imps, conjured up by the Wizard, came down the passageway bringing the refreshments, consisting principally of wax fruits, which the guests ate with relish. A vaudeville show followed, which was much enjoyed. The opening number was that of the Japanese jugglers, including a woman who balanced another in many difficult attitudes. Laocoon exhibited his trained snakes, at sight of which Happy Hooligan fainted and had to be carried out by the Bluecoat Guardian.

Then there was an ominous ding-dong, the hour of one had arrived, and, quicker than it takes to tell, the figures were back on their platforms, as silent and motionless as if the Wizard's charm had never been at work at all.

FERDINAND BONN AS NARCISS.

A Pompadour Play Written by Shakespeare in the Afternoon and by Brachvogel in the Evening.

Suspicion has been growing of late that Herr Direktor Conried of the Irving Place Theatre has enlisted the services of the Ghost of Shakespeare—suspicions that reached their height last week when, on the occasion of the revival of "The Taming of the Shrew," not only were several important passages of the original, as it was played on the London Bankside, omitted entire, but a new part was written in, that of "Brunio ein schauspieler." Yesterday afternoon suspicion became certainty. The programme announced "Narciss, Schauspiel in 6 Bildern von William Shakespeare. Zeit, 1764." The obvious inference was that Herr Conried, having taken over the Metropolitan Opera House, had bequeathed the direction of the less interesting venture to his faithful hack dramatist. Reportorial researches in the foyer revealed the agitated form of Herr Steinberg, who denied that Shakespeare was anywhere on the premises, and said it was all the fault of a green hand at the printer's. The programme for the evening, he promised, would attribute the play to the German dramatist Brachvogel. Thus were fair hopes dashed of having a worthy successor of Herr Conried on Fourteenth Street.

Brachvogel's "Narciss" is an elder and long famous relative of the "Du Barry" of Belasco (or is it Richepin?). Mme. de Pompadour, it seems, had also her first true love, who was in fact her husband, and whom she left to become the "wanton" (no sobs nor tears) of Louis the King. In spite of all the vanity, the pomp, and even the pompadour that became hers, her heart was always true to Ramean Narciss, who was indeed a man of strong character and literary ability. When she left him, however, she gave him no due notice, so that for years he did not know what had become of her. He was passionately devoted to her, and spent his life searching her out. At last when he was reduced to utter poverty, chance brought him to the court, in the years of her fall from power. He meets her in her last hours.

The play is a solid piece of dramatic workmanship, and if it moves a trifle slowly in the German fashion, it yet contains several striking and powerful scenes. The title rôle gave Herr Bonn the sort of opportunity he rejoices in. His first entrance reveals him as a sort of eighteenth century Cyrano de Bergerac. He is in rags and tatters, with an unkempt peruke and a hungry stomach; but in his character of literary knock-pate he roundly scores the chief dignitaries present, notably the encyclopedists, von Holbach, Diderot, and Grimm, of whom he declares that in a hundred years it will only be remembered of him that he once insulted Rousseau.

The cast was a large one, enlisting the services of most of Herr Conried's company. When these German players are put to costume pieces, the kindest thing to say of them is that they act in the elder convention, which in England is obsolete, and even in Germany is obsolescent. The gestures incline throughout to a strenuous exaggeration. Hermine Warna was the Pompadour, and Camilla Dalberg wore it.

"Narciss" will be repeated on Wednesday.

SUNDAY NIGHT BILLS.

Sacred concerts are announced for tonight in the following theatres:

American,	Irving Place,
Dewey,	Metropolis,
Eden Musee,	New York,
Grand Opera House,	Proctor's,
Harlem Opera House,	Star,
Huber's Museum,	Third Avenue,
Herald Square,	West End.

American School of Opera Manager.

Edwin M. Hoff, who was the leading tenor with the Bostonians and the McCaul Opera Company for many years, has been engaged by William G. Stewart as business manager for the American School of Opera. Mr. Hoff has been out of the operatic business for the past five years, devoting all his time to the insurance business.

ACTRESS ILL AND STARVING.

Left "The Silver Slipper" Chorus Two Weeks Ago and Found Accidentally.

Hope Temple, who until two weeks ago was a member of the chorus of "The Silver Slipper" at the Broadway, was found Friday morning ill and in a starving condition in a furnished-room house in West Thirty-sixth Street by Alexander McDonald, a member of the company. Miss Temple left the company two weeks ago because of illness. She had been in the city but a short time and had but few friends, and so little attention was paid to her departure and whereabouts. By chance Mr. McDonald went to see if she were getting well.

Her money was spent, the boarding house keeper was clamoring for unpaid rent, and the doctor did not come any more because of the absence of fees. Mr. McDonald paid out of his own pocket the girl's rent and asked that she be fed. He hurried to the theatre to take up a collection. All the actors and chorus gave, $110 being taken up in all. When Miss Temple is well enough she intends to return to her home in Milwaukee, where her parents are said to be [illegible]

SOME OPERATIC "BUSINESS."

The Industrious Seamen in "Tristan und Isolde"—Isolde's Call for "Air"—The Sword Hilt in "Die Walkure."

They do a good many things better at the Metropolitan Opera House in the way of stage management than they used to. But there are still a good many that seem so unintelligent and so unnecessarily disturbing that many are moved to wonder that they are allowed to be. They are often so completely unnecessary, and denote a complete absence of thought that would be incomprehensible in any other line of business; but "opera" has so long been a synonym for absurdity that it is hard to get away from absurdity even in its most advanced forms. For instance, take those industrious seamen in the first act of "Tristan und Isolde." When the curtains of Isolde's "tent-like chamber" on the deck are lifted to give Isolde the air for which she calls, the seamen are to be seen "busied with the ropes," according to Wagner's direction.

As exhibited upon the stage of the Metropolitan, this business does not seem to be of great importance; in fact it is difficult to see how it can be of the least assistance to Tristan in "guiding surely the keel to King Marke's land." It has been observed for many years by anxious spectators, and is always the same. It was the same last Monday evening. A rope is hanging over the gunwale of the vessel; two or three burly sailors begin to haul it in with every indication of great effort. But it makes no "pull"; it flaps loosely as they toil over it, and presently they jerk the end over the rail. The end of the rope usually comes before the end of the musical phrase to the accompaniment of which the sailors work, as if it were a "chanty" provided by Wagner for the purpose of easing their labor. But that their labor needs no such assistance is seen when the rope end bobs over the rail, and it is shown to be attached to nothing, and to mean nothing in the outfit of the ship—it was just a loose rope, trailing in the water, apparently, which it took the combined exertions of several able seamen to get aboard.

* * *

It is a distracting sight. Many people have been known to have their attention strangely fascinated and concentrated upon the manoeuvre, losing track of the woes of Isolde and the eloquence of the music, waiting in suspense to see the end of this rope. It always came, and there never was anything on the end of it to explain the labor expended.

If it is considered desirable to pull a rope to carry out Wagner's direction, could not the stage management provide something on the other end of it to explain the object of doing it at all, or put a man to pulling back on it so that it should really seem to be the hard work it is supposed to be? It may be a small matter, but small matters on the stage are important in giving the verisimilitude that Wagner wanted.

Some time ago a disturbed subscriber of the opera sent to the manager a big coil of rope, requesting that it be attached to the one used on the stage, so that at least there should be length enough to keep the end from appearing before the sailors got through with it. But the value of this suggestion was never appreciated, and the coil of rope is at present a decoration of one of the executive offices of the big building on upper Broadway.

* * *

Another feature of the setting in that first scene of "Tristan" strikes the attention. Isolde and her companion, Brangaene, are supposed to be making the passage from Ireland to Cornwall in "a tent-like chamber" on the forward deck of Tristan's vessel, richly hung with rugs. As at present set upon the stage of the Metropolitan there is nothing tent like about it, nor can it be called a chamber. It is open at the sides, where a wide view of the sea and the horizon is presented; a long narrow rug is hung over it, and two curtains, one on each side of the mast, separate it from the quarterdeck, where Tristan and his men are stationed. It would scarcely be possible to imagine the air having freer access to Isolde and Brangaene than in such a place as is shown on the stage. Yet at the height of her choleric outbreak, when Isolde feels her wrath choking her, she calls for air and bids Brangaene to "open, open." It has all the disturbing effect of an absurdity upon a spectator who is following the course of the drama.

* * *

The problems afforded by nautical stage settings have long been a weariness to the flesh of stage managers, because they are usually as ignorant of what a ship really looks like and how the sails should behave as they are of the principles of great circle navigation. They can usually achieve satisfactory results with Lohengrin's swan boat—when it does not tip over backward and pitch the tenor into the Scheldt, as happened once this Winter; and with that mysterious little flat boat of Siegfried's, in which he paddles himself and Gräne up the Rhine in "Götterdämmerung," and which is scarcely allowed to be seen at all.

In "Der Fliegende Holländer," which will not trouble the stage manager at all this year, the manipulation of the Dutchman's ship arriving in the storm of the first act and departing in the last has never been quite convincing to the nautically experienced spectators. It usually wheels up to its anchorage on the coast with very much the sweep and precision of an electric cab on Broadway. Another ship will be presented to the public if "La Gioconda" is produced this season, as has been promised, where in the second act a "brigantino," seen from the side, is shown by the shore of a desert island. A "brigantino," in Italian naval architecture, according to the Italian dictionaries, is a small pinnace that can be either sailed or rowed. There seems to be no likelihood of an opportunity this year to study the Spanish style, as it is exhibited in the ship in "L'Africaine."

* * *

The ship in "Tristan und Isolde" has been much improved in recent years, though there are still features of it that offer perplexities to the careful observer, such as the manner in which the two curtains are suspended on either side of the mast; for there is nothing in evidence to hold up the two gaffs from which they hang. But the design as a whole is a picturesque representation of a prehistoric vessel with its high stern; and the designers have finally succeeded in showing the sail bellying before the wind in the right direction.

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A detail in the stage setting of the first act of "Die Walküre" that has caused some pain in the minds of sticklers for Wagner's intended effects has finally been set right after years of mistaken effort. In this case the mistaken effort must have caused a good deal more trouble than the right way. When Siegmund is left alone he ruminates upon the sword that his father had promised him; and as he calls aloud to Wälse for the fulfillment of his promise he sees its hilt protruding from the tree trunk. Wagner directs that it shall be lighted up by the glow of the fire upon the hearth, which at that moment blazes up, and, illuminating all that part of the tree, makes the sword suddenly visible from out of the gloom of the chamber.

After the general introduction of electric effects in the theatre it was considered to be a happy thought to introduce a red electric light into the handle of the sword and to turn on the current at the proper time instead of making the firelight throw its rays upon it. The result was a crassly sensational effect, quite without the touch of poetry that Wagner intended. On Thursday night, for the first time in years, the incident occurred as Wagner imagined it. The dying embers of the fire blazed up and cast their red glow upon the tree trunk; the sword hilt glittered in the light, visible alike to Siegmund and the audience.

* * *

In Mr. Alois Burgstaller it seems evident that the opera within five weeks of the end of the season has acquired a German tenor who will be valuable in the Wagner performances yet to come. These, it already seems clear, will be numerous; for, though "Tristan und Isolde" will not be given again, the additional cycle of the "Nibelung" Trilogy and other repetitions that are to be expected will doubtless bring Mr. Burgstaller often before the public between now and the 21st of March, when the season ends. His singing must be put to the credit of the Baireuth method and influences to offset some of the failures that they are responsible for. For while his enunciation is unduly sharp and pointed, accentuating the harshness of German consonantal sounds, he is free from that distressing chopped and breathless phrasing that so many German singers affect, and he comes nearer than most of them to the really musical declamation that the Wagnerian style demands. Mr. Burgstaller's voice is a curious one, much more nearly approaching the baritone in its timbre than the tenor. It has a searching power that is singularly appealing, though it cannot be said to be of a purely sensuous quality or to have the suave beauty that are sometimes supposed to be the highest attributes of the tenor voice. Its poorest part is the upper range, which is thin in quality.

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He is a pure product of the ideas at present ruling at Baireuth; the fact is observed more clearly in his acting than in his singing. His vocal methods are better than the majority of German singers employ, though they cannot be accepted as models; but at least he can sing a phrase without chopping it to pieces through the syllables, and he can give a sustained and musical quality to the Wagnerian melos, and yet retain its characteristic declamation. The Baireuth views on acting seem to have been developed from the style that first came in in "Parsifal," a most deliberate and studied style, full of posing and attitudinizing and allowing little opportunity for the liberation of passion and vehemence.

Mr. Burgstaller has large tasks before him in the "Nibelung" Trilogy, his fulfillment of which will be watched with great interest.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

AT THE OPERA.

"Die Meistersinger" for the First Time This Season—The Nibelungen Trilogy Again.

The chief feature of the thirteenth week of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House will be the opening of the special cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," and the first performance this season of Wagner's comedy, "Die Meistersinger," with a new Walther von Stolzing in the person of Mr. Anthes, Mr. Van Rooy as Hans Sachs, Mr. Bispham as Beckmesser, Mme. Schumann-Heink as Magdalene, and Mme. Gadski as Eva. Mr. Alfred Hertz, who will conduct, has given much time and care with the Metropolitan orchestra to the rehearsals of this work.

There has been extraordinary interest shown in the new cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." The performance of "Das Rheingold" will be on Thursday evening, and "Die Walküre" on Saturday evening. As already announced, special and popular prices have been set for the four evenings which will be occupied by the cycle. The casts in every instance will be virtually identical with those already seen in Wagner's great "festival plays" this season. Mr. Anthes will resume the character of Loge, while Mr. Van Rooy will appear as Wotan, Mr. Bispham as Alberich, and Messrs. Blass and Elmblad as the two giants. The Sieglinde and Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre" will be, respectively, Mmes. Gadski and Nordica. Mr. Burgstaller, who has studied the part under the direct tuition of Mme. Cosima Wagner, will appear as Siegmund to the Wotan of Mr. Van Rooy and the Hunding of Mr. Elmblad.

Notwithstanding the regrettable breakdown of Mme. Eames, two works in the repertoire with which she has been closely though not exclusively identified will be presented during the week. On Wednesday evening "Faust" will be given, with Mme. Nordica in the part of Marguerite, Mr. Alvarez as Faust, and Mr. Edouard de Reszke as Mephistopheles. "Otello" will on Friday evening be the bill, with Mr. Alvarez in the character of Otello, Mr. Scotti as Iago, and Mme. Seygard as Desdemona.

The programme for the Saturday matinée on Feb. 21 will be "Ernani," with Mme. Sembrich, Messrs. de Marchi, Scotti, and Edouard de Reszke.

Following are the casts of the week:

Monday evening at 7:45 o'clock,
DIE MEISTERSINGER.
(In German.)

Eva....Mme. Gadski
Magdalene....Mme. Schumann-Heink
Walther von Stolzing....Mr. Anthes
Beckmesser....Mr. David Bispham
Pogner....Mr. Blass
Fritz Kothner....Mr. Muhlmann
David....Mr. Reiss
Kunz Vogelsang....Mr. Vanni
Balthazar Zorn....Mr. Conde
Augustin Moser....Mr. Maestri
Ulrich Eisslinger....Mr. Bighinello
Konrad Nachtigal, Ein Nachtwaechter....Mr. Dufriche
Hermann Ortel....Mr. Rodeschi
Hans Foltz....Mr. Cernusco
Hans Schwarz....Mr. Fanelli
Hans Sachs....Mr. Van Rooy
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock,
FAUST.
(In French.)

Marguerite....Mme. Nordica
Marta....Miss Bauermeister
Siebel....Miss Carrie Bridewell
Faust....Mr. Alvarez
Valentin....Mr. Campanari
Mephistopheles....Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Wagner....Mr. Dufriche
Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock,
DAS RHEINGOLD.
(In German.)

Fricka....Mme. Reuss-Belce
Freia....Miss Marilly
Erda....Mme. Schumann-Heink
Woglinde, Wellgunde, Flosshilde (Rheintöchter)....Mme. Fritzi Scheff, Miss Carrie Bridewell, Mme. Schumann-Heink
Loge....Mr. Anthes
Wotan....Mr. Van Rooy
Donner....Mr. Muhlmann
Froh....Mr. Bars
Alberich....Mr. David Bispham
Mime....Mr. Reiss
Fasolt....Mr. Blass
Fafner....Mr. Elmblad
N. B.—There will be no intermission.
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

Friday Evening,
OTELLO.
(In Italian.)

Desdemona....Mme. Seygard
Emilia....Miss Marilly
Otello....Mr. Alvarez
Iago....Mr. Scotti
Cassio....Mr. Bars
Lodovico....Mr. Journet
Montano....Mr. Dufriche
Roderigo....Mr. Vanni
Araldo....Mr. Bégué
Conductor....Mr. Mancinelli.

Saturday Afternoon,
ERNANI.
(In Italian.)

Elvira....Mme. Sembrich
Giovanna....Miss Bauermeister
Ernani....Mr. De Marchi
Don Carlo....Mr. Scotti
Don Ruy Gomez de Silva....Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Jago....Mr. Bégué
Don Riccardo....Mr. Vanni
Conductor....Mr. Mancinelli.

Saturday Evening at 7:30 O'clock,
DIE WALKURE.
(In German.)

Sieglinde....Mme. Gadski
Fricka....Mme. Schumann-Heink
Gerhilde....Mme. Van Cauteren
Ortlinde....Miss Bauermeister
Waltraute....Mme. Schumann-Heink
Schwertleite....Mme. Louise Tomer
Helmwige....Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Siegrune....Miss Marilly
Grimgerde....Mme. Seygard
Rossweise....Miss Carrie Bridewell
Brunnhilde....Mme. Nordica
Siegmund....Mr. Burgstaller
Hunding....Mr. Elmblad
Wotan....Mr. Van Rooy
Conductor....Mr. Alfred Hertz.

MR. FRANKO'S CONCERT.

Marcello's Fifteenth Psalm and a Suite of Dances from Gretry's Operas to be Given.

The third and last of Mr. Sam Franko's concerts of old music will be given at Daly's Theatre on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The programme will be as follows:

Overture, "Jean de Paris"....Boieldieu
Symphony, B flat....Haydn
Fifteenth Psalm....Marcello
Suite de Danses Villageoises....Grétry

Marcello was a Venetian nobleman who was born in 1686 and died in 1739. He studied music at first as an accomplishment, but became so engrossed in it that his father took him to the country to deprive him of the means of continuing his studies; but his father soon died and left him free to continue his pursuit. He was honored politically, being at one time Ambassador to Brescia. His greatest work is his setting of the Italian paraphrases of the first fifty Psalms, published in 1727. These are for from one to four voices, with figured basses for organ or harpsichord and occasional obbligati for viola or violoncello. According to his own statement Marcello strove in his settings to combine antique simplicity and beauty with modern energy of expression. His concerted pieces are generally contrapuntal, but he uses also recitatives and ariosos. Occasionally he employs traditional Hebrew melodies. The fifteenth Psalm in the Vulgate, "Conserva me, Domine," is the sixteenth in the King James version of the Bible, beginning: "Preserve me, O God, for in Thee do I put my trust."

The set of dances by Grétry, for the collection and arrangement Mr. Franko is indebted to M. Gevaert of the Brussels Conservatory, is made up as follows: I. Ballet Rustique, from "Richard Coeur de Lion"; II. Gavotte, from "Colinette à la Cour"; III. Danse de Ronde, from the same opera; IV. Pantomime, from "Céphale et Procris"; V. Gigue, (entr' acte,) from "L'Epreuve Villageoise"; VI. Entr'acte, from "La Rosière de Salency"; VII. Contredanse, from "L'Embarras des Richesses."

The symphony by Haydn is No. 9 of the set of twelve that Haydn composed for the English concert manager Solomon to be produced in London.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The third of this season's series of People's Symphony Concerts will take place at Cooper Union Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 17, with Mr. Frank Damrosch as conductor. The customary orchestra of fifty-five performers will be employed in the programme, which includes Humperdinck's overture to "Haensel and Gretel," Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, Saint-Saëns's symphony poem "Phaeton," and Schubert's "Marche Militaire," as arranged for orchestra by the late Dr. Leopold Damrosch. Mr. David Mannes, violinist, will play Wilhelmj's solo arrangement of the "Good Friday Charm" from Wagner's "Parsifal," and Mr. Gwilym Miles, baritone, will be heard in an aria from Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and a group of Welsh songs.

MENDELSSOHN TRIO CLUB.

The fifth concert of the Mendelssohn Trio Club will be given to-morrow afternoon in the Hotel Majestic. The club will be assisted by Edward F. Barrow, tenor. The following programme will be performed:

Trio, Op. 18....Saint-Saens
Songs—(a) "Dear Love, When in Thine Eyes"....Chadwick
(b) "Nocturne"....Spross
(c) "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes"....Spross
Violin Solo—Adagio from Suite....Ries
Songs—(a) "Those Azure Eyes"....G. W. Cox
(b) "Lorna"....Newton
Trio, Op. 49....Mendelssohn

Mme. Schultze's Song Recital.

Mme. Christine Schultze will give a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. She will have the assistance of Mme. Marie Lowe. The programme will be as follows:

DUETS.

Der Engel....Rubinstein
Die Bescheidene....Dvorak
Lotosblume....Schumann
Verlassenes Madchen....Meyer Helmund
Kinderlied....Berger
Allerseelen....Strauss
Herzallerliebster....Bungert
Mme. Schultze.
Aus meinen grossen Schmerzen, Es hat die Rose....Franz
Der Schatzgräber....Schumann
My Love Is Like a Red Rose....Brandeis
Mme. Lowe.
DUETS.
Unter'm Fenster, Schon Blumelein, Vor meiner Wiege....Schumann
Schmetterling, Doppelganger, Wohin....Schubert
DUET.
Wie Kann ich froh....Mendelssohn

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will make its fourth visit to New York this week, and will give as usual two concerts in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon. In the Thursday evening concert Mme. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler will be the solo performer, making her first appearance in New York since her return from her European tour. On Saturday afternoon Mme. Schumann-Heink will be the soloist. The programmes will be as follows:

THURSDAY EVENING.

Overture, "The Water Carrier"....Cherubini
Concerto for pianoforte in A minor, Op. 54....Schumann
Mme. Bloomfield Zeisler.
Tone poem, "Death and Transfiguration"....R. Strauss
Symphony No. 5 in C minor, Op. 67....Beethoven

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Overture, "L'Oreste"....Taneiew
Aria from "Titus"....Mozart
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
"A Siegfried Idyl"....Wagner
Aria, "But the Lord Is Mindful" from the oratorio "St. Paul"....Mendelssohn
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Suite No. 3 in G major, Op. 55....Tschaikowsky

KATHRIN HILKE'S RECITAL.

Kathrin Hilke will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Her programme will be as follows:

Caro mio ben....Giordani
Gia il sole dal Gange....Scarlatti
Die Lotusblume; Er ist's....Schumann
Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer....Brahms
Trenes Rosslein....Paderewski
Der Mondschein; Ich stah' am Zaune; Die Nacht ist schwarz....A. von Fielitz
Par le Sentier....Theo. Dubois
L'Eternelle Idole....Augusta Holmes
Pourquoi rester seulette?....Saint-Saens
Serenade....Pierné
Due bist die Ruh....Schubert
Warum?....Tschaikowsky
Gute Nacht....Dvorak
Waldruf....Schmidt
Ein Traum....Grieg
Oh, let night speak of me....Chadwick
The nightingale has a lyre of gold..Arthur Foote

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

An interesting musical novelty announced for the early Spring is the production of a one-act opera composed by Mendelssohn. It is entitled in German, "Heimkehr aus der Fremde," ("Return from Abroad,") and, while the "Heimkehr" overture is frequently played by symphony orchestras, and the ballad "I am a Roamer" is occasionally sung by operatic baritones who wish to display their lung power and flexibility of voice, the operetta as a whole is said never to have been performed on the American stage. Perhaps it never would be, the demand for one-act pieces of any description being limited in this country, except for Mr. Homer Lind, the young American baritone, who presented it with the Carl Rosa Opera Company in London as a curtain-raiser before the first English production of Humperdinck's "Hänsel and Gretel." Willard Holcomb has adapted the book of the Mendelssohn opera under the title, "Return of the Roamer," and it will be produced under the business direction of Mr. F. C. Whitney in Philadelphia during the engagement of the Stange-Edwards comic opera, "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home," of which organization Mr. Lind is principal baritone. He will have the assistance of the orchestra, chorus, and members of this company, and, with "Gringoire, the Street Singer," for which Julian Edwards has written several new numbers and a chorus, "Return of the Roamer" will be given under direction of Mr. Adolph Liesegang in a matinée bill.

* * *

On the occasion of its concert to be given in Boston Symphony Hall on March 8, in aid of its building fund, the Handel and Haydn Society intends to issue a luxurious volume as a commemorative record.

The letter press of the record will include a concise résumé of the origin and purpose of the society, the principal events in its history, a complete list of all its concert appearances and the works presented, portraits of its earlier and present officers and conductors, illustrations showing the scenes of the auditoriums used in the past and at present for its rehearsals and concerts, suggestions for the permanent building designed to be erected for its future use, a statement of the building fund as at present, and its Trustees, with portraits and other matter and illustrations calculated to make the record of permanent value to all friends of this old Boston musical institution. The Handel and Haydn Society is now in its eighty-seventh year, and is the oldest active musical association in America.

* * *

Miss Harriette Cady will give a piano recital at the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon of Feb. 27, with the assistance of Mr. McGee, tenor.

* * *

The fifth and last Wetzler Symphony Concert will be given on the evening of Feb. 24 at Carnegie Hall. The soloist will be Mme. Lillian Nordica. This will be her first concert appearance this season.

* * *

Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler opened her Eastern tour on Thursday evening last in Cambridge, when she was the soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. On Friday and Saturday she also played with it in Boston. Monday she plays in Philadelphia and on Thursday evening next in Carnegie Hall with the same organization. Other Eastern cities in which she will be heard before she returns West will be Albany, Hartford, Bridgeport, Brooklyn, and a recital here on Tuesday afternoon, the 24th inst.

* * *

Reinhold L. Herman, the well-known conductor and pianist, is now in this country on a short visit. He is to assist Miss Mary Colden Tracy and Mr. Charles Gilibert at their recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, the 26th, and shortly afterward will return to Germany.

* * *

Mr. Walter Henry Hall is busily engaged rehearsing the chorus of the Brooklyn Oratorio Society for the production of Henschel's "Requiem," which is to be given in the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening, the 26th, for the benefit of the Workingman's School.

* * *

The London Philharmonic Society announces among the soloists for its ninety-first season this year E. A. MacDowell, who will play one of his pianoforte concertos, and will make a visit to England especially for this purpose.

* * *

Mr. Karl Grienauer, a 'cellist now resident in New York, but who came here with a training and temperament secured in Vienna, gave a recital Thursday afternoon in the Waldorf-Astoria. He had the assistance of Mrs. Grienauer in the ensemble music, in which he took part, and of Miss Camille Wertheimer in some solo pieces. Mr. Grienauer is a player of skill, of fresh and vigorous style, and of musicianly instincts. He is somewhat inclined to overdo in the matter of expression, and to push the mellifluous qualities of his instrument rather unduly to the fore, into a suspicion of supersentimentality. But this is no serious blemish upon his playing, which he generally succeeds in making interesting and frequently charming. His tone is not of the highest beauty and is apt to be rather hollow in quality; his technique is facile and accurate, and stands him in excellent stead in such music, for instance, as Davidoff's concerto, which formed the first and principal number of his programme. It is not often played here by 'cellists, though it is a brilliant and effective piece; without much more musical value, to be sure, than most of the concertos written by virtuosos for virtuosos. It has plenty of pleasing melody in the Mendelssohnian manner, and plenty of display passages in which, as usual, the 'cello is made to disport itself in what can scarcely appear as other than an unseemly manner.

Mr. Grienauer also played shorter pieces by Schubert and Popper, an arrangement of the final scene from "Tristan and Isolde," and two compositions of his own, "Moonlight" and a "Hunting Scene," pleasing and, as a matter of course, grateful for the instrument.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, popular concert, 8:30 P. M.

MONDAY.—Mendelssohn Trio Club, Hotel Majestic, 3 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Die Meistersinger," 7:45 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Sam Franko's concert of old music, Daly's Theatre, 3:30 P. M. People's symphony concert, Cooper Union, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Faust," 8 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Kathrin Hilke's song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Das Rheingold," 8:30 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Mme. Schulze's song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3:15 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Otello," 8 P. M.

SATURDAY.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M., "Ernani"; 7:30 P. M., "Die Walküre."

A VETERAN PLAYGOER'S VIEWS

Points That Were Overlooked in "The Earl of Pawtucket."

The Little Thing of Saying "Good-Bye"—Faint of Professionalism—A Fallacy About Character Parts.

"It's a peculiar thing," said the man who calls himself a veteran theatregoer, though it is long experience at playgoing rather than venerable years that gives him such right as he has to the title; "it's a strange thing, I say, that playwrights of even the greatest cleverness fall foul on little things that a first-nighter like myself is pretty apt to spot at a glance."

The veteran's opinions, by the way, are listened to patiently as a rule by the managers and those directly interested in productions, though it cannot be said that there is on record any specific instance where they amended a performance in line with his suggestions. Sometimes they agree with him that he is correct in his exceptions, which, however, usually have to do with those little things generally assumed to make perfection, but not felt to be entirely essential to box-office success.

It was just after a performance of Augustus Thomas's new play, "The Earl of Pawtucket" at the Madison Square that the veteran, though sharing in the general enthusiasm over the performance, noted his exceptions.

"My friend Thomas," he went on, "can write as good a play and as bad a play as any man I know. We'll forget the bad ones. 'The Earl of Pawtucket' is one of the good ones. But two or three little things that struck me to-night showed how even a clever man like Thomas can slip up.

"We've all passed the period when we credit actors with being responsible for the way they do things and say things on the stage. In a production like this the stage manager—in this case the author himself—is the real power behind the puppets. Do you remember in the first act, where Senator Barker is about to say good-bye to the ladies as they are breakfasting in the Waldorf. He stands away off at the door, about five feet away from the women, and bows and scrapes. Now, did anybody ever see a gentleman bid his adieus in that fashion? The Senator is interested in Miss Fordyce, and even were he not, he would certainly have walked right up to the table to say good-bye. It's a little thing, I know, but that's just the reason why it should be done naturally. And all through this scene people talk at each other from distances that argue they are afraid of contagion."

Somebody—an actor in the party—suggested that it was necessary to have it that way in order to "dress" the stage properly. In other words, he said, the characters in a scene must be moved about like the pawns on a chess board. If one figure moved from right to left, there must be a move on the part of another figure. For example, a woman stands at the right of the stage, another woman at the rear in the centre, and a man at the left. If the man crosses up to the centre, there must be a shifting on the part of the other characters to preserve a balance. That, of course, is the arbitrary rule, subject to many modifications as a scene may require.

But the veteran failed to see how it would account for what he termed the stage manager's oversight in the rehearsing of the scene in the restaurant.

"Now, there's another thing," he said, "which illustrates how the taint of professionalism is apt to crop out when least expected. Thomas has been among actors so long that he might be expected quite naturally to fall into their ways of expression. Hence we find him dropping into a phraseology in one instance, at least, that savors most strongly of the theatrical vernacular. In the last act Miss Fordyce is annoyed at her relative's clumsy interference in the affairs of herself and the Earl. 'Stand back,' she remarks, 'you're out of the picture.'

"Now, that is just what an actress would have said under the same conditions, but Miss Fordyce—society woman—would not be familiar with the phrase. Actors at rehearsals are frequently told to move here or there, to do this or that, because, as the stage manager will assert, they are 'not in the picture.' In this specific instance 'Gus' Thomas forgot all about his characterization and allowed his young woman to express herself in the words which he himself might have used, but she—never."

On this point there was less difference of opinion, and even the actor in the party agreed that the veteran might be right. Thus encouraged, he continued:

"There is a long-standing fallacy which to my mind this play goes to disprove, though I have never fully agreed with my managerial friends on the point. It is one of the canons of dramatic writing that the chief interest of a play must not centre in a character part. Audiences, it is contended, cannot get up great enough enthusiasm about a man with a dialect and marked peculiarities of speech and action to make such a one a centre of interest for a successful play. It is contended that the audience will take the character part in homeopathic doses; the character man may be provided with good opportunities, and they will enjoy his presence for a time, but if his is the pivotal part, it is fatal to the play. If you want to know just how far this view obtains, just talk to the dramatists and let them tell you—as they will—of plays that have been turned back to them because in a lapse from the rigid rules of their profession they have written a play about a man who speaks a dialect. As the story goes up and down the Rialto today, the reason Charles Frohman refused to take 'The Earl of Pawtucket' was because its chief love interest centred in a character part. Nine out of ten managers would have refused it on the same score.

"But just stop to think a moment. Which are the plays that have endured? Can anybody call to mind what part James K. Hackett was playing five years ago; can they tell you the name of the play or the character in which John Drew was seen six—yes, three—years ago. But ask almost any playgoer what part it was that first impressed him with the fact that E. H. Sothern was an uncommonly good actor. He will answer off-hand, 'Lord Chumley.' A character part! What has enabled Joseph Jefferson to go on season after season appearing in a moth-eaten repertoire of plays, the chief one of which is not by any means a work of art. His playing of character parts. Ask the average theatregoer to tell you some of the parts he has seen and remembered Richard Mansfield in. It's ten to one he'll first mention Baron Chevrial, another character part. And if one wanted to go back further—to John E. Owens and Solon Shingle, to the elder Sothern and his Dundreary, to Frank Mayo and Davy Crockett, to James E. Herne and Nathaniel Berry—why, there's a list to forever silence those who talk about the futility of character-part plays. Can the managers argue that there is no money in such plays? Why, every one I have mentioned refutes that statement.

"And here we have in this English Earl, with his drawl, just another instance of the same thing, for it's a sure thing that we'll have this character with us for a long time to come."

AN INCIDENT AT "SIEGFRIED."

Stage Hand Accidentally in View During the Dragon Scene.

The effect of the better part of the second act of "Siegfried" was marred for many persons at the Metropolitan yesterday afternoon by the unexpected appearance of a stage hand on the stage, dressed in a garb some thousand years or so in advance of the scene.

It was just after Mr. Burgstaller, as Siegfried, had killed the dragon at the opening of the cavern, where the ring and the Tarnhelm are awaiting his taking. By some mistake the stage hand, wearing a derby hat and a striped walking suit, concluded that he was entirely behind the scenes and started to cross the stage. A ripple of laughter over the house at this contrast told him that he was in view of the audience, and he started to run. He took on an air that caused him to look the part of a villain in a melodrama, and the laughter increased. Though Mr. Burgstaller continued his song, it was some minutes before the audience was able to give him its complete attention.

ART NOTES.

The San Francisco Art Association will be thirty-two years old next month. From a small and struggling organization which met in a library and then passed from one set of rooms to the other, it found a permanent home at last fifteen years ago in the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art, presented to San Francisco by Mr. Edward F. Searles of Methuen, Mass., who inherited the Mark Hopkins estate on the death of his wife, formerly Mrs. Hopkins. This is a large residence in the style of the late French Renaissance, with additions to supply galleries with skylights. The President of the association is Willis E. Davis, the Secretary Henry Heyman. The institute now forms part of the University of California. There are 156 life and about 500 contributing lay members, with 150 artists. Members pay $12 a year and a small entrance fee; life members make a single payment of $100. The association gives two regular exhibitions a year and others from time to time; it has fifteen free scholarships and conducts a school which is called the California School of Design. Among the artist members are the sculptor Douglas Tilden, the painters Ernest C. Peixotto, William Keith, Helen Hyde, and Emil Carlsen. Like most foundations of the kind, the Art Association, though in fine quarters, is hampered by lack of funds to carry on its work.

On Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 8:30 P. M., Prof. A. L. Frothingham of Princeton will lecture before the New York Society of the Archaeological Institute at the Julius Sachs School, 116 West Fifty-ninth Street. His subject will be Roman triumphal arches, especially the arch at Beneventum.

The committee in charge of the memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson, which is to be designed by Augustus Saint Gaudens, has issued a circular to appease the wrath of those who wonder why the monument does not appear. It is certainly a great compliment to an American sculptor when a British monument committee selects him to make the memorial of a distinguished Scottish writer. Let us hope that Saint Gaudens will soon reward the forbearance of the committee by announcing the completion of his model.

The Salmagundi Club is holding its annual exhibition of oil-paintings by its artist members. They are visible after three in the afternoon until Feb. 28 inclusive.

Portraits by local artists form the attraction in the art gallery of the Union League Club this week. Mr. Robert V. V. Sewell is Chairman of the Art Committee.

The Lyall sale was remarkable for the high prices obtained by the pictures of the Barbizon school and the men usually associated with that school, such as Corot, Daubigny, Jules Breton, and Troyon, though the "Sortie," by Schreyer, was sold for $15,900; the "Destruction of the Telegraph Line," by de Neuville, brought $12,000, and "Carrying Off of Rebecca," by Delacroix, $11,100. Strange to say, the pupil and copyist of Millet, Jules Breton, took the highest sum when Senator W. A. Clark paid $25,500 for "La Fin du Travail." Corot came next, when "Le Bouleau" went for $20,000. Senator Clark also secured the beautiful Daubigny "Sunset on the River" for $11,500, the same painter's "Bords de Rivière" for $5,800, and Rousseau's "Ploughing" for $5,100. Instead of rising into the tens of thousands, the famous "Springtime," by Cot, only reached $3,300, and Bouguereau's "Crossing the Stream" fell to Mr. Julius Oehme for $4,500. Troyon's cattlepiece went to Mr. Guggenheim for $8,400, and Tooth & Sons obtained the fine Courbet, "Environs of Ornans," for $8,200. Knoedler & Co. bought Van Marcke's "Landscape and Cattle" for $9,900, and Oehme the "Landscape and Sheep," by Jacque, for $5,050, together with "The Forest Path," by Corot, for $6,900, while the same painter's "Near the Seashore" went for $6,200 and Rousseau's "The Oak, Sunset," for $5,700. The "Peasant Girl Tending Cattle," painted by Millet, sold for $2,300, and his oil sketch for "Birth of the Calf" brought $3,600. The sum of $6,000 paid for Gérôme's "Strolling [illegible] Merchant," was a high price [illegible] nowadays, but it is an excellent specimen. The early Fromentin, "Souvenir d'Algérie," sold for $4,200, and Bennett's "Broken Pitcher" for $3,000, while "The Cardinal's Blessing" reached $3,000; "Rue d'Avril," by Bastien-Lepage, was sold for $2,100, and a "Sunset," by Jules Dupré, for $3,100. The 165 oils, pastels, and water colors came to $250,745, or about $2,235 apiece. Pictures seem to be pretty good investments, after all.

Portraits of Prince Henry of Prussia will be shown at the Hemsmann Gallery, 500 Fifth Avenue, from the 18th to the 28th of this month. They are by Mr. Victor E. Schwill of Cincinnati, a painter who has studied in Düsseldorf and in Munich, where he was a pupil of Franz von Lenbach. Paintings and pastels will be shown. Among the portraits are those of Dr. Jacobi and Prof. Widmann. One of the portraits of Prince Henry is for a prominent German club of this city.

Miss Florence Levy will repeat her series of afternoon illustrated talks on the history of art at Genealogical Hall, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street. She will take up da Vinci and Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, and the Venetian Florentine painters, and on Whistler and Sargent. The hour is 4:30 and the dates are Feb. 20 and 27, March 6, 20, and 27, and April 3.

Pictures belonging to a Mr. J. D. Ichenhauser will be shown at the American Art Galleries from Feb. 20 to 26 and sold at Mendelssohn Hall on the evenings of Feb. 26 and 27. A number of the most famous names in the history of art appear in the list of pictures. An illustrated catalogue is in preparation.

A portrait of Grover Cleveland has been painted for the Historical Library of Montana by Mr. Freeman Thorp from sittings had at Princeton. It is a bust in profile, facing to the left, and is a strong likeness. It was under Cleveland's Presidency that Montana became a State.

Raffaelli's "solid oil colors" are to be tested in London at an exhibition of pictures sketched through the aid of these little color sticks, not alone by Raffaelli himself, but by Besnard, Cheret, and Carrier-Belleuse, by the Dutch painters H. A. Mesdag and T. de Bock, and by the British artists Herkomer, Swan, Brangwyn, Alfred East, Newhurst, and Greiffenhagen. Thomas, Fritz Thaulow and Mark Fisher will also send pictures on which the color sticks have been used.

Mr. Wyke Bayliss, President of the Royal Society of British Artists, is champion of the contention that an authentic portrait of Christ has been handed down. One proof he finds in the pictures on face-cloths placed over the features of the dead in the catacombs. [illegible]

The annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy will close on Feb. 28. The Mary Smith Prize of $100 for the best painting by a woman resident in Philadelphia has been awarded Miss Jessie Willcox Smith for her picture [illegible] number of Scribner's Magazine.

Letters to The Editor of The Times

ORIGIN OF THE AIR OF THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial in last Sunday's TIMES upon the origin of our National airs attributes "The Star-Spangled Banner" to a Swiss source.

The Cyclopedia of Music and Musicians, edited by John Denison Champlin and William Foster Apthorp, (New York, 1890, Vol. III., p. 426,) gives the following particulars regarding the melody, which is said to be identical with that of "Anacreon in Heaven":

> The tune of "Anacreon in Heaven" was composed by John Stafford Smith, between 1770 and 1775, to words by Ralph Tomlinson, President of the Anacreontic Society, which held its meetings at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, London. This tune was published by Longman & Broderip, (London,) and in the fifth book of "Canzonets, Catches, Canons, and Glees, Sprightly and Plaintive," by John Stafford Smith.

The Paris correspondent of The New York Tribune, in a letter which appeared in that journal on Sept. 22, 1889, says:

> In prowling around the London antiquarian resorts I was fortunately able to find original editions of the drinking song which became "The Star-Spangled Banner." It is entitled "To Anacreon in Heaven," and is one of those bombastic, inflated, and metaphorical songs which were in vogue during the last century. That it was very popular in London is proved by the fact that Braham made it one of his repertory of songs, and I have also a copy (dated 1802) in which it is changed into a Masonic ode, beginning, "To Old Hiram in Heaven," and celebrating Hiram Abiff, architect of the Temple at Jerusalem. A bacchanalian ditty, a Masonic ode, a National anthem—these were the promotions of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

New York, Feb. 13, 1903. A. E. G.

THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue the Board of Railroad Commissioners expressed the opinion that "it has done all that can be done until underground transit is a reality." The public knows this is not true, and if the Board is sincere in its statement it shows a most deplorable ignorance of the conditions, at least on the west side of New York City. Residents of the upper west side all believe that they would be much better accommodated if the following conditions were brought about:

First—Compel the company to run the Boulevard cars on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street instead of dumping over 90 per cent. of the passengers out at this corner, regardless of weather, in order to change to the cross-town line. The company evidently makes the public suffer this annoyance solely for the convenience of its motormen and conductors in reporting at the car barns.

Second—Compel the Boulevard line to run larger cars instead of the filthy, leaky, flat-wheeled cars now in use.

Third—Make the Seventh Avenue cars on the Amsterdam Avenue line continue down Seventh Avenue to Fourth Street, instead of turning into Sixth Avenue, and treble the number of these Seventh Avenue cars. Was the right to lay underground trolley on Seventh Avenue below Twenty-third Street given to the company solely for its own convenience, or for the public's?

Fourth—Compel the company to run at least three-fourths of its Amsterdam Avenue cars down to South Ferry, in place of only an occasional car going south of Fourth Street. Every morning people can be seen standing along Amsterdam Avenue waiting for a South Ferry car. Most of them get tired and disgusted reading the Fourth Street signs on the cars and go over to the elevated road. The statement made some weeks ago by the officers of the company that more cars cannot be run on West Broadway because of the heavy traffic is no more nor less than a fake excuse, and not believed by the public. If you will stand at the corner of Worth Street and West Broadway any morning you will usually find the tracks practically unobstructed by trucks. The truth is the company runs so few cars on West Broadway that the truckmen rarely find it necessary to disturb themselves about getting out of a car's way. Even if the company's contention were true, a half dozen policemen and a half dozen arrests would solve the problem, as there are about 8,000 feet only of street to be traversed.

Fifth—the Ninth Avenue cars down Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues would give much relief if properly and more frequently run, but a snail is a sprinter in comparison to them, and they apparently only run to hold down the track, their conductors advising passengers to transfer to Thirty-fourth Street and down Broadway if in a hurry.

It is absurd to send three pumpkin dusters to New York City and expect them to know or learn anything about the needs of the traveling public, and the three who did come appear to have been hypnotized by the companies' officials and to have been willing to do just about as the corporations wanted them to do.

New York for and by New Yorkers and death to pumpkin dusters' rule should be the slogan. WILLIAM MOORE.

New York, Feb. 13, 1903.

PRESIDENT ELIOT CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me say a few words regarding President Eliot's statements, in which that honorable gentleman laments the fact of "the late postponement of marriage on the part of educated young men—a postponement which the protracted education now prescribed for men who enter the learned and scientific professions makes unavoidable."

I desire to affirm that, notwithstanding there has been no reduction as yet in the time required for regular education for the Bachelor's degree, graduation from the universities does take place at the age of 25 or 26, and has been so for the last ten years, and will continue for some time to come, dependent upon the academic education, and not 27 or 28, as the illustrious Harvard head states, referring to late marriages among "the highly educated part of the American people."

In the educational institutions of New York City, which may be fairly taken as an exponent, because, I believe, it has become the most numerous contributor to the great universities of the land, during the five years preceding 1900, the average age at graduation from the public schools was about 16, and not 17 or 18, which was the average age a decade ago and previous, which time is very unfair to take as an example for the present day. This, followed by an academic college education, covering four years, gave the Bachelor's degree at the age of 20. Those young men who, on account of lack of funds, were compelled to forego the medium of an academic education, made up for it by means of the less thorough preparatory school and the Board of Regents; even these were ready to enter the university at the age of 20. Of course, there are many men who have been graduated at a later age than 22 or 23, and also younger than 20, but these constitute only a small minority.

Since 1900 the average age at graduation from the public schools has decreased to 13 or 14. The College of the City of New York, in order to counteract this change, then lengthened the course for the Bachelor's degree, which it offers, to seven years—a three-year preparatory or high-school course and a four-year academic course, the former being preliminary to the latter. Previous to 1900 there was an average number of 1,500 students in this college, while after that year there have been fully 2,500, still retaining the graduation age of 20, which age bids fair to be the prevailing one. Of course, a great many students do not complete their academic course, but leave when they have obtained just enough credit to fit the entrance requirements of one university or another.

A regular shortening of the academic course for the Bachelor's degree would, of course, result in a reduction of the age limit, but that is a thing for the future to bring forth and not for the present or immediate past.

Perhaps our honorable educator may have had the country boy in mind when he spoke as he did. Not having statistics at hand, I cannot say in what ratio he stands, as to number, to his urban neighbor. If the country contributes more men toward the universities, then there undoubtedly is ground for what President Eliot laments. But in giving forth such a statement as he did, should he not have limited himself, in the face of such a contrast as is presented by the city boy, with his cosmopolitan and greatly competitive atmosphere, who early becomes aware of the different stages he will have to go through before he can start out in real life, and the country boy, who lacks these attendant influences and who consequently becomes aware of his desires somewhat later?

Lastly, let me say that many of the scientific professional institutions of the land admit in their catalogues that the actual average age at entrance is about 18 or 19.

L. C. BERGER.
College of the City of New York.
New York, Feb. 11, 1903.

MR. HANNA'S PENSION BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it be true, as stated in the daily press, that a large number of negroes who would be vitally interested in the passage of the Slave Pensioning bill are giving of their scanty means in the hope of facilitating its enactment into law, then in my judgment Senator Hanna, as the instrument, willing or unwilling, of those responsible for that silly measure deserves to be severely criticised for giving it the badge of responsibility by introducing it into the Senate.

It is a dangerous thing to arouse the cupidity of men, and especially of a class of men of whom we cannot justly expect the highest measure of wisdom or common sense. In this case it is not only dangerous, but also unjust, for it requires but the merest thought to recognize that the measure proposed is not built upon justice; and, furthermore, it would require an army of "watchdogs of the Treasury" to hold that fort against an endless number of corruptionists. For these reasons alone there is not the slightest chance of the pensioning bill becoming law.

With that point established, I deem it to be the duty of every thoughtful person to seriously suspect Senator Hanna of playing politics, and, while that is not a crime in itself, it certainly is not an evidence of the highest moral purpose for a responsible party leader to play the game at the expense of a people who are not so capable of reasoning for themselves as to appreciate the absurdity, the hopelessness of passage, of the proposed legislation. Upon first thought this might not impress one as of much importance, but I believe there is a moral question underlying it which ought not to be overlooked.

EDMUND L. PENDLETON.
Mount Vernon, Feb. 11, 1903.

TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not about time that those interested in the solution of the so-called negro or race problem should recognize the fact that this question will never be settled by the present methods adopted for its solution?

The only solution to my mind of this much-discussed question is in the treatment of the negro as a man and a political equal.

The present policy of unjust discrimination will not solve the problem, nor will rancorous partisanship; indeed, they will but intensify the feeling between the two races.

We have heard it reiterated time and time again that the hope for the future is along the lines of industrial training similar to what Booker T. Washington is carrying on at Tuskegee, but is this a satisfactory settlement of the question? Assuming that all negroes could reach a state of high industrial development, would the intercourse between the two races be what it should? No, it is not because the negro is uneducated or industrially unfit to compete with the white that he is looked down upon and denied the rights of a man; it is simply because he is a negro. The case of Dr. Crum conclusively proves this point. Thus we see that the whole question of negro discrimination is based on prejudice.

The writer is well aware that to the Southern mind this oppression of the black is a sacred thing; it is for the protection of wife and home, as they say, but what brought about this change in the negro's attitude to that of the time during the war, when it is a matter of historical record that the blacks, although left alone with the families on the plantations, and having it within their power, committed no act unworthy of the highest manhood? Can we not trace the change in the negro's attitude to the high-handed terrorism and mobism of the South during the reconstruction times, when hatred and revenge were instilled in the negroes' hearts?

Coming down to our own times, do not the lynchings and the dastardly clever grandfather clauses do more for the propagation of race hatred than all other agencies combined? To take the franchise away from a citizen simply because he is black is not only an injustice, but is a menace to all citizenship, both in the fact of creating an arbitrary right to curtail the suffrage and in creating a class having no direct and vital interest in good government. The misuse of the franchise by the blacks during the reconstruction times is no argument against them when we consider the chaotic conditions that then prevailed, and the influences of the white carpetbaggers.

To conclude, it would seem that with just and equal franchise laws, and the repeal of all "Jim Crow" and confessedly anti-negro legislation, the race problem would in a few generations be a matter of historical record.

THEODORE D. GOTTLIEB.
Newark, N. J., Feb. 10, 1903.

WAGES OF MINERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Dolan of the union of the bituminous coal miners of Western Pennsylvania is reported to have declared that the new scale of wages adopted at the conference of the operators at Indianapolis does not apply to non-union miners; that only the union miners are benefited by the increased wages. Whereupon THE TIMES gets very angry in an editorial to-day over what it is pleased to call the "indescribable folly and unjustness" of the affair, and goes on to say that "there is no reason to believe that they (the operators) would be capable of the injustice involved to non-union labor in such an agreement." But for the life of me I can't see wherein the injustice lies.

Fifteen thousand miners concluded they should have better wages than they are now receiving. They thereupon exercised their right of private contract, which is held up as an ideal American principle, and contracted among themselves to make a united request for such an increase. Further, if such a request failed, they were ready to make a demand. This body of men, joined together by free contract, is called a union.

The 25,000 non-union men are perfectly satisfied, as far as the public knows, with present wages. They have made no request for such an increase. They have not borne any part of the expense in formulating the request of the union miners and presenting the same in conference. In fact, one is justified in believing that this large body of non-union men does not want an increase of wages. According to some arguments presented to the public, it would be against their principles to receive better wages. For is it not claimed that the non-union man is such from principle? The union is formed to contract for better wages for its members collectively. Hence the operators and union miners, in conference at Indianapolis, concluded to respect the principles of the non-union men and ignore them entirely.

Why should the non-union men receive benefits for which they have not worked? Why should THE TIMES or any one else want the non-union men to reap a harvest where they have not sown? It is the universal complaint among the unions that non-union men do receive benefits for which they are not willing to help pay the expenses of gaining. Further, these non-union men, on the slightest occasion, will nullify the efforts of the union men and destroy the harvest of good wages that the union men have been working for.

The non-union bituminous miners still have a right to enter into individual contracts with the operators and work for as low, or as high, wages as the contract calls for. This is claimed by critics of unions to be the proper method of seeking employment. Union men claim that the right of individual contract in most cases becomes a farce when the number of employes of any one man or corporation reaches into the hundreds or thousands.

If the alleged statement of President Dolan is true, the operators must have thought they would gain an advantage by leaving out the non-union men. The justness or injustness of the affair was probably not considered by them at all. The union representatives probably saw no occasion to work in the interests of men who manifested no desire for better wages. Indeed, they should be commended for not trying to coerce non-union men into receiving that which they manifestly do not want.

E. A. JANEWAY.
New York, Feb. 13, 1903.

THEATRE TICKET SCALPERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If anything is calculated to sour the milk of human kindness in the soul of mortals it certainly is the fact of standing for hours in front of opera or theatre box offices with the result of being told that it is either a seat out of sight or none at all, while on leaving the opera house or theatre a smirking or impertinently independent ticket scalper at an advanced price will sell you any seat in the house, or if you have purchased a poor one will for a dollar or two exchange it for a better one.

That so plain and outrageous a swindle should be not only allowed, but even licensed by the city, is simply a shame and disgrace for New York and for every citizen and taxpayer. The same process could, with equal justice or, better, injustice, be applied to the sale of bread, groceries, meat, or cigars, if the scheme of licensing sharpers and speculators were extended the least bit so as to include those branches of business. Yet with a reform Mayor and reform officials of every kind at the head of our Municipal Government, this swindle is perpetrated and given a legal authority, as it is understood, by a license, which with equal justice belongs to three-card monte men, thimble riggers, or green-goods men.

The principle is about the same. It allows people, poor and rich, and especially strangers at hotels, to be beaten out of money through trickery. The cycle performances at the Metropolitan Opera House, this week's sale especially, have plainly shown the way things are worked.

If money can be made on theatre tickets legitimately in that way, there is no reason why licenses should not be granted to bread, milk, ice, elevated road, ferry, and street car ticket scalpers. Let licenses be issued, then, for any thing that can be manipulated and give everybody a show to make something out of nothing.

JUSTICE.
New York, Feb. 13, 1903.

THE RED CROSS ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a member of the late Executive Committee of the Red Cross Association of the United States, and one of the signers of the statement submitted to Congress in regard to the present status of said Red Cross Association, I beg leave to state for the benefit of the public that there has been no attempt made to my knowledge by any one, certainly not by those whose signatures are attached to the Congressional document, to asperse the personal character or motives of Miss Clara Barton. And all that is necessary to be said in this matter was stated by Miss Barton herself, at the annual meeting held last December at the Arlington Hotel in this city, wherein she publicly announced that she was not in a condition to conduct matters of business, or that she laid claim to any executive ability as a presiding officer, but that put her in the field when any calamity occurred, then she was at home; in all other matters she did not lay claim to any ability to discharge the duties incident to the position.

This public utterance of hers had already been anticipated on the part of her best friends and the friends of the Red Cross by securing a charter from Congress and putting the administration of the financial affairs of the Red Cross on a business basis. That having been accomplished, it was natural that on investigation there should have been discovered transactions for which there were no vouchers, and vouchers for transactions which were, to say the least, uncalled for, extravagant, and improper. There was an attempt made to give an accounting for moneys received, and in common parlance, a "helter skelter" condition existed that needed reform. The attempt was made to bring about a healthier financial condition, so that every dollar coming to the Red Cross should be paid to the Treasurer of said Red Cross Association, and an accurate accounting given of all moneys, not only received, but expended.

This innovation in the methods heretofore practiced by the managers of the Red Cross, although not new to persons who wish to conduct a business on a business basis, seems to have "touched the raw" and aroused the indignation of the "bread and butter" brigade that unfortunately surrounds Miss Barton. In consequence of that a false statement was sent to various members of the Red Cross and secured their proxies; not, as they claimed, to make a few necessary amendments or revisions, but to change the entire system of by-laws and all of the administrative officers elected thereunder, placing the whole power absolutely and unreservedly in the hands of Miss Barton, who on that very day had declared her incapacity for administering the weighty affairs of that association.

The signers of the Congressional statement are all imbued by lofty motives. It is ludicrous to read the statement of the nephew of the aunt wherein he states that this matter has been started by a discharged employe of the Red Cross or an association of persons whose names are not known outside of the District of Columbia. It is unfortunate that Mr. Stephen Barton, the nephew of the aunt, is thus brought prominently to the fore, for otherwise he would certainly not be known to the community to which he appeals. Who are the signers? The Hon. John W. Foster, late Secretary of State; the Hon. H. A. Herbert, late Secretary of the Navy; Admiral Van Reypen, Gen. John M. Wilson, late Chief Engineer, United States Army; Mr. Michael, the chief clerk of the State Department; the sister of the President, Mrs. Cowles; Thomas F. Walsh, the well-known capitalist; Miss Boardman, the niece of the Hon. William Walter Phelps; Mr. B. H. Warner, one of the best-known citizens of Washington, not to speak of others equally prominent and well known, whom he speaks of as nondescripts, shows the desperate straits in which the nephew finds himself.

The Red Cross, which deserves the continued support and confidence of the American people, must be conducted on business principles solely. Sentiment is a grand attribute, but cannot be enforced unless there is money back of it, and that money must be secured and distributed in an honest and disinterested manner, based upon the rules and regulations governing all financial matters.

SIMON WOLF.
Washington, Feb. 11, 1903.

AMERICAN ART.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit a word in regard to the universally interesting topic of American art. The current art season commenced even before the Winter's solstice, with the National Academy exhibition in the vanguard, as usual.

This early opening may account for the apparent indifference paid this annual display, for any other view would certainly imply a lack of American art patriotism!

We have American army and navy patriotism and American commercial patriotism, but beyond admirable professional art criticism (notably by THE NEW YORK TIMES) and an occasional flourish of trumpets upon the arrival of great and fashionable portrait painters, both of foreign and of native birth, what editorial attention or public guidance is shown this important factor of National civilization?

It is indeed incredible that the metropolitan press should year after year omit to voice the fact that, while every first, second, and third class European city possesses academic galleries for the proper exhibition of its respective artistic output, our chief city has as yet secured no such provision.

Incidentally, we are no longer an infantile Nation, even in the pursuits of peace. While fabulous prices are being paid for foreign paintings, works by the departed American masters—Inness, Martin, and Wyant—are now likewise highly appreciated, although during the lifetime of these men many of their masterpieces sold for but a fraction of their value. The Academy's seventy-eighth collection afforded like opportunities for any discriminating collector.

Sculptors, for once, found ample elbow room in the Madison Square Garden along with the late flower show, although there were given to them but forty-eight hours to arrange their exhibit. On the other hand, at the Vanderbilt Gallery, at Fifty-seventh Street, the Academy pictures, for want of room again, were placed in conflicting juxtaposition with statuary—and but six pieces of sculpture were in evidence to represent a membership comprising America's greatest sculptors. With encouraging facilities, at least a thousand native art creations, by both painters and sculptors, might be forthcoming annually, to the honor and profit of our Commonwealth as convincing credentials of advanced culture and tastefulness—such as civilized Europe has not as yet given us credit for possessing.

Millions are being given to libraries and various institutions of learning—even perhaps for the superfluities of erudition—still the National Academy of Design—constantly devoted to the fine arts, as admitted to be the highest and most lasting form of culture and enlightenment—remains practically houseless, although it possesses one of the most accessible and beautiful of building plots, situated upon the Acropolis of the metropolis, facing Cathedral Driveway, Morningside Park.

Timely attention may fittingly be called to the requirements of this pioneer American art institution, founded by the immortal Morse and his co-workers eminent in art instruction, being associated with the career of America's greatest masters in painting, sculpture, and architecture.

In conclusion it should be stated that the Academy requires at least $1,000,000 to complete its new building according to most approved and already accepted plans. The present quiescent state of its Building Committee is therefore entirely due to the partial lack of this financial provision.

Here, indeed, is presented an opportunity for the greatest American art patron and patriot to promote evolution, or rather the revival, of American art patriotism, inspired perhaps by the power of the press, hand in hand with all interested in the building of an edifice that shall do justice to the artistic taste of the New World's metropolis and to the original National Academy of Design.

CARL DE MULDOR.
Queens, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1903.

THE STREET CAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The agitation for better transit facilities which resulted in the order of the State Railroad Commissioners to the Manhattan railroads has caused a marked improvement. More cars are operated, trains are run closer together, showing that the road had not used the facilities at its command until compelled to do so by order of the Commissioners, forced from them by public opinion under the leadership of the press and the different associations acting with it.

Not so with the Interurban Street Railway Company. At the hearings which have been held before the Commissioners they have fought every inch of the way in order to delay the giving of any better facilities for travel which they undoubtedly possess but which they will not use until compelled to, as it pays better to incommode the public.

Mr. Vreeland stated at the hearing on Jan. 5 that "we have the cars, we have the power, and we are anxious to run them, but until the movement of 1,500,000 people a day is considered of more importance than the delivery of a ton of coal or a box of dry goods these conditions will have to go on."

Did Mr. Vreeland consider, when he made this statement, that if the ton of coal and the box of dry goods could not be moved quickly he would not have 1,500,000 people to move in New York daily?

When Mr. Vreeland was asked why the Sixth Avenue cars did not run below Fourth Street he switched off to a eulogy of the way his company was operating cars on the Eighth Avenue line, stating that "they were now operating 250 cars on the road where 80 were operated when they took possession of it." Inquiry at the Controller's office, to confirm his statement, elicited the fact that the company was only paying the $50 license fee on 137 cars, leaving due to the city, if Mr. Vreeland's statement is true, a license fee of $50 on each of 113 cars. He then stated that when a car goes south of Fourth Street on the Sixth Avenue line "we simply say farewell to it for the day," the truckage on West Broadway making the running of cars practically impossible.

When he said this he either made an assertion which he knew to be untrue or he did not know what he was talking about. Take it either way, it was not worthy of a man in his position. I sent a man next day, Jan. 6, to take the exact time it took for the Sixth Avenue cars to make the trip from South Ferry to Fourth Street and back at 11 A. M., 2 P. M., and 5 P. M. The average time for the three trips from South Ferry to Fourth Street was twenty-five minutes, and from Fourth Street to South Ferry, twenty-eight minutes. The longest time on any day was on Jan. 21, at 5:25—time, thirty-five minutes; all the other trips averaged twenty-five to twenty-seven minutes.

If the trucking on Broadway makes it practically impossible to operate the Sixth Avenue cars on that street, how is it that the Eighth Avenue cars make such good time over the same route? They run down Hudson and Canal to West Broadway, to South and Cortlandt Street Ferries, meeting very little obstruction, though it is a fact that the congested portion of West Broadway is below Canal Street.

There is no question that in many instances trucks unnecessarily obstruct the cars. There is no question that trucks or wagons should not be allowed on the tracks when there is room for them on the side of the street in the direction they are going. An ordinance to that effect should be passed and enforced.

When the motor power was changed, the Sixth Avenue route was changed from Carmine, Varick, and Canal Streets to Third Street, and South Fifth Avenue to the South Ferry. Why they abandoned this route, which was practically clear of obstruction, leaving the people living in that section between Hudson Street and South Fifth Avenue without any facilities for travel, except to get some excuse for making a dump for the people at Sixth Avenue and Fourth Street, no sane man can tell.

There is no man in this city will deny, except probably Mr. Vreeland, that if the old Broadway line was run as it used to be, to Broome Street and Broadway, Park Place and Broadway, and the Seventh Avenue line to Barclay Street and Broadway, and the Sixth Avenue line to Canal Street and Broadway, and the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines to Vesey Street and Broadway, they would not greatly relieve Broadway. Thousands who live between Broadway and Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Avenues would be glad to use them.

Operating these lines as they were operated on the west side, and diverting the Lexington Avenue cars along some other street to the South Ferry would undoubtedly relieve Broadway.

If the State Railroad Commissioners have no power to order the Interurban Street Railroad managers to do their duty to the people by running these lines again or in some other feasible way to relieve the congestion which now exists, it, the board, ought to be abolished and a commission constituted which will have the power, and, having it, dare to exercise it.

L. J. CALLANAN.
New York, Feb. 11, 1903.

SILVER BASIS IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning we note an article on your editorial page regarding the proposed abandoning of the silver basis in the Straits Settlements.

We are largely interested in the packing of pineapples in tin in Singapore, and our Mr. Brown has just returned from that place and therefore feels more or less posted on the subject under discussion.

That the business houses of Singapore are heartily in favor of the gold standard is not altogether correct. To the professional man and the general shopkeeper, the gold basis would be of decided value, as it would fix on a definite scale the income of such a person, but to the large commission houses who buy from the Straits Chinamen and sell to merchants in New York, London, and various European cities, many of them are entirely content with the existing condition from the fact that the question of exchange when properly handled shows them a decided item of profit.

The usual way of doing business is to get from the Chinaman a certain price for his commodity for twenty-four hours, or else to buy this item outright on the silver basis. The rate of exchange for that day is then figured upon and the quotation cabled to the various foreign buyers on the sterling basis. When acceptances of these offers are made by the foreign buyer, the commission man can go directly to the Shanghai and Hongkong Banking Corporation, the Charter Bank of India, or the International Banking Company, and cover his deal at the ruling rate of exchange that day, but if exchange is looking a little weak and he puts off covering until the next day, and meanwhile exchange has gone off a sixteenth, his transaction shows him quite an item of profit on the exchange, while on the other hand, should exchange have advanced, he is facing a loss. From the fact that this is continually done shows that the general result is one of profit.

The entire trouble arises from the payment of the indemnity by China to the powers. China is by far the largest silver-consuming nation in the world, and to secure the funds for the payment of her indemnity she has increased both the import and export duties, so that her exports have been very largely curtailed, and she is shipping out of the country a sum in silver vastly in excess of her income. The result of this is that this tremendous volume of silver is dumped on to the world, whose markets are unable to take care of it at any fixed valuation, and it has practically got down to being worth just so much per ton.

Unless some change is made, we confidently expect to see the value of the Hongkong dollar and the Straits dollar down to the value of 1s. sterling.

It does seem as though a solution of this problem lay in having this indemnity paid in merchandise, rather than in silver; that is to have the Chinese Government buy from her manufacturers and producers certain quantities of native commodities, which would be turned over to the Commissioners appointed by the foreign Governments and sold on the gold basis to foreign buyers. This would leave the silver in China, maintain its intrinsic value, and pay her indemnity to the powers in gold and so assure them of some tangible value on the amount due to them.

THE PAUL TAYLOR BROWN CO.
P. T. BROWN, President.
New York, Feb. 11, 1903.

EARNING ENFRANCHISEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to you from Andrew McKinley, published in your paper on Feb. 9, he states that there are two vital questions, (1) that of limiting of immigration and (2) that of enfranchisement. Passing to the second question, he characterizes the indiscriminate enfranchisement of every male citizen of the age of twenty-one as a great wrong to the individual and an irreparable wrong to the Republic at large, and says that "The poor man who has nothing but his vote and is upright and peaceful would be much better off if he had to earn his enfranchisement, because then he would have the incentive to work to make money and make a name for himself and become a power in the land;" &c. Again, he says: "Enfranchisement is a princely gift, and should be jealously dispensed. Its object should be to separate the good from the bad, that right should be might, not given but earned."

It is no new theory that the right of suffrage should be restricted to property owners, or that there should be an educational qualification. But such a theory is not, I think, in consonance with republican institutions. Indeed, Carlyle says that the worst of all governments is government by money bags.

As I understand it, the most vital question now before the American people is whether our Government shall continue to be a Government by money bags. Concentrated capital is now so powerfully exercised and so vitally interested in both National and State legislation that notwithstanding in theory the people rule, it is a question whether not only our State Legislatures, but also our National Legislature, are under the control of agents of concentrated capital.

Mr. A. McKinley seems to advocate a further test to the right of suffrage, namely, that of moral fitness. Where will he draw the line? Down in the South the educational test has been applied, and it is notorious that, as was necessary, fitness in that respect has been left to the judgment of registration boards, and that that judgment has been exercised to exclude a certain class of voters. Were the test of fitness to be applied here, one set of registration officers might insist that any man who has voted the Tammany or the Socialistic or the Prohibition ticket is unfit, another board that any man who voted for Seth Low for Mayor is unfit.

A little more than forty years ago the wealth and intelligence of a section of this country were in control of the Government; with what results is a matter of history. The common people, mainly from the North, voted them out of power. That wealth and intelligence then "struck" and tried to destroy the Nation, and a great war ensued.

I have always supposed that the ballot was given to the poor man for his protection in his natural and civil rights.

Mr. A. McKinley's name indicates that he is a descendant of an immigrant. The sentiments expressed by him raise the question whether some descendants of an immigrant should not "earn his enfranchisement."

A DESCENDANT OF AN IMMIGRANT.
New York, Feb. 12, 1903.

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your wise and pithy article in to-day's TIMES on Sir Charles Gavan Duffy and your comments on the unwisdom of the English Government in largely excluding from a prominent participation in the administration of Irish affairs of men like him, whose mental endowments qualify them to be able and trusted leaders of their countrymen, I would like a short space to relate a little anecdote touching Sir Charles.

I think it was in the year 1846, when I was at school in Belfast, that I had the pleasure of meeting that gifted gentleman. I was then intimate with the family of his father-in-law, Mr. Frank McLaughlin, a leading Belfast merchant, and was asked one evening to a party at their house. Among those present were Charles Gavan Duffy (he was not then knighted) and Dr. MacCormac, a prominent Belfast physician and the father of the eminent surgeon of that name, who died about two years ago after having attained the very foremost rank in his profession in the English metropolis.

Gavan Duffy was then a young man, but he had begun to make his remarkable ability felt in Irish politics by establishing a short time before The Nation, a weekly newspaper whose motto was "To create and foster public opinion in Ireland and make it racy of the soil." He had gathered to his aid a staff of brilliant young writers and orators whose words had perhaps more patriotic fire and poetic sentiment in them than worldly wisdom. Among them were Thomas Davis, Devin Reilly, John Mitchell, Thomas Darcy McGhee, Richard O'Gorman, Thomas Francis Meagher, and a poetess writing under the nom de plume of "Speranza," who afterward married Dr. Wilde and became the mother of the ill-starred Oscar Wilde. There could be no doubt whatever about the object of the paper. It was to stir up a strong National spirit, looking ultimately to the redemption of the country from British misrule, and misrule of an exasperating kind there certainly was at that time. Besides this political aim there was a praiseworthy attempt made to instill into the hearts of its readers a passionate love for Irish literature, art and music, and the wild and lovely scenery of their native land.

I was very glad, I can assure you, to be brought even into the same room with such a man, for, although I was only a boy of fifteen, the national spirit throbbed strongly in my young breast. It was the custom at little evening parties at that time in Belfast to call upon the schoolboys to give an exhibition of their talents at elocution, and, when my time came I selected for recitation the poem from "Don Juan" known as "The Isles of Greece." And surely in all of Byron's writings there is nothing finer, or truer, or more spirit stirring. I could see from the start that Gavan Duffy was interested in my recitation, for he stopped an animated conversation with Dr. MacCormac, and when I came to the line, "But our masters then were still at least our countrymen," the warm red blood rushed to his pale cheek and broad brow, and, turning to Dr. MacCormac, I heard him say, "Aye, Doctor, that is the root of the whole trouble. Our masters are not our countrymen." And I believe now, even more strongly than I did when it was spoken, more than half a century ago, that Gavan Duffy then uttered a profound truth. Every nation must be allowed to work out its own salvation, for the line of any high civilization lies only along the line of national independence and a generous amount of individual liberty. And one of the most prominent illustrations of this great truth is the condition of Ireland to-day.

I think it is Ruskin who says, "The great trouble with Ireland is that there is an attempt made by an unsentimental people to rule by hard and fast lines a very sentimental one." I believe there is very great truth in this remark, but even if the English people were as emotional as the Irish, I fear their attempt to establish a mastery would be a failure. Gladstone saw this plainly toward the close of his life, and after combatting home rule for half a century, spent all the energy of his latter years to bring it about.

But even if home rule cannot be granted it would certainly be a wise policy, as you have said in your editorial, to make an earnest endeavor to capture the affections of the Irish people by placing in prominent positions of Governmental authority men like Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who have Irish hearts throbbing with a love for the people and the soil, together with the cool brains needed to administer affairs with sobriety and wisdom. Why should there always be an English Viceroy and an English Chief Secretary for Ireland, when Irishmen like the late Marquis of Dufferin and the Earl of Mayo are sent to Canada and India? I ask the question: Can any one give a satisfactory reply?

T. G.
Rutherford, Feb. 11, 1903.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IRISHMEN IN IRELAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow a constant and appreciative reader of THE TIMES to offer a few remarks on your editorial under the caption, "Sir Charles Gavan Duffy." You say:

"It is not good for any Government that it should send the brightest and most promising and most ambitious of its subjects away from home to run a career or even to earn a living. And yet that has been the fate of the British Government in Ireland. It is one of the most substantial of the wrongs of Ireland."

It appears to me this charge is hardly tenable. The British Government has never in our time discriminated against any brilliant Irishman, no matter how intensely and passionately Irish in his sympathies, who was willing to serve the empire loyally and well. The Irishmen of great name and high example who hold conspicuous offices under the crown attest that fact.

The case in question seems merely to show that even able and practical men like Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, when surrounded in Ireland by unreasonable and impracticable agitators who for the moment may have the ear of the people, are completely unable to accomplish anything substantial for their country by feasible and constitutional means, and seek a change of base for a change of fortune. In Australia, Canada, and other British colonies, such men, on shaking themselves free from the trammels of professional local irreconcilables, speedily achieve marked success. I fail to see why the Government should be practically charged with expatriating these men because their hostile and disloyal conduct made the utilization of their services impossible in Ireland.

The real truth would seem to be that on leaving Ireland the scope of their vision widened, their emotional and imaginative grievances do not bulk so largely, and while rendering distinguished service to the empire they steadily aim at redressing all those real grievances which every true lover of the British Empire would like to see abolished. B. M.

New York, Feb. 11, 1903.

ANOTHER IRISHMAN ON IRELAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent Mr. Davis has written a most interesting letter as an American who has resided in Ireland. As an Irishman now resident in America I should like to add something to the information which Mr. Davis has given to your readers.

I shall only refer to Mr. Wall's letter in a previous issue to say that I consider that Mr. Davis has dealt very satisfactorily with that gentleman's expression of opinion in reference to Col. Lynch, and to the Irish question, with which the case of that Australian has no connection.

"Irish-Americans" as a rule know little more of England, or of Ireland either, than they do of the islands of Terra del Fuego or Spitsbergen. Very many of them came to this country at a very early age, and few have any recollection of the old country, except of the district where they were born, their only experience of travel on the other side being the railroad journey to Queenstown or Moville on the day of embarkation for the United States. Naturally, much more emigration takes place from poor and unproductive districts than from the more prosperous and contented parts of the island; thus the recollections entertained by most of the Irish immigrants are unfair to the country as a whole.

When they reach this side, their first impressions are formed from the contemplation of splendid cities such as New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, which renders the contrast between conditions at home and here all the stronger. This feeling is fostered and encouraged by the itinerant Irish politicians who make periodical collecting trips through the States, and whose interest it is to paint conditions in Ireland in as dark colors as possible. These same gentlemen, on returning home, tell the people there that the Irish in the United States are not so well off as the friends they left behind, and this is done to discourage emigration, which means so many less votes for "the ticket." If the wanderer goes back in after years, he revisits the scenes of early youth, and few of them take in the country as a whole. Even Mr. John D. Crimmins does not seem to have gone to the North of Ireland during his trip of about a year ago. Had he done so he would have been even more surprised than he stated himself to be after seeing the South.

Ireland has plenty of prosperity outside of the agricultural industry. The latter has in the past been hampered by a system of land tenure disadvantageous to the tenant-farmer, but this is being gradually remedied by beneficent legislation which is the result of Constitutional agitation. The failure to make agriculture pay, however, has not been altogether due to internal causes, but is largely the result of the irresistible competition of the Western States of America. The English and Scotch farmers also suffer severely from the same cause, as indeed do the agriculturists of your own Eastern States.

The remedy in England and Scotland, as here, is more manufactures, more enterprise in industries wholly non-agricultural, or in stock-raising or other pursuits in which Western competition can be partly met. In parts of Ireland, too, I am glad to say, an effort has been made in this direction, and hence the prosperity of some Irish cities, notably Belfast, which leads the world in the building of the largest steamships, (the Cedric, for instance,) and is well to the front in many other manufactures. Your average Irish-American will tell you that "England's cruel laws" discriminate against Irish industry, yet here is Belfast, which is under exactly the same laws as the rest of the island, beating the English in some of the industries which are their greatest boast. Other cities are not so much behind, and Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, Waterford, &c., have their successful enterprises in close competition with those of English and Scotch cities. The banks and railroad and steamship companies of Ireland are among the first in the kingdom in successful operation and financial stability. It is noteworthy that the men who are at the heads of these enterprises are in almost every case stanch supporters of the union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Now as to the catchword, "Freedom for Ireland." With her population of 4,456,546 she sends to the Imperial Parliament 103 members, elected by what is practically manhood suffrage, while Scotland, with a population of 4,471,957, sends 72, and England, whose population is 32,526,075, only 465 members. Thus an Irish member represents 43,267 people, a Scotch 62,110, and an English 85,709. One might wonder why there is not an outcry in England and Scotland against "Irish rule" of those countries.

I was born in Ireland, and lived there until about five years ago, when I came to this country, at the age of thirty-one. For fourteen years I was employed in a bank which has fifty-two branches scattered through the country, and in the capacity of a bank clerk I lived in each of the four provinces and in many of the thirty-two counties, meeting in business or mixing socially with every class of the people. I never witnessed any more interference with personal or political liberty than what one might see in this Commonwealth where I write, except in cases where the Government was certainly not to blame, as in Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim, where the shopkeepers of the town had to come secretly to the bank to procure drafts on Dublin for the amount of their store bills, which they mailed to the real estate agent. Many of them had to pass the agent's office on the way to the bank, but dared not be seen entering there, lest they should come under the ban of the Land League. I could name other instances of interference with liberty, but it was always by the class whose mouthpieces speak so strongly in this and other countries of "the freedom of the people."

Even if the inhabitants of Ireland were unanimously in favor of independence it is doubtful whether the other partners in the union could afford to let her go, to be the easy prey of the first nation which might desire a convenient base for hostile operations. But they are by no means unanimous in any such desire. I am not an Orangeman, and I disapprove of a society which makes a point of embittering religious dissensions and keeping alive the disturbing recollections of seventeenth-century strife; but the Orangemen are undoubtedly Irishmen, and as a class law-abiding and industrious and of benefit to the community, and they are entitled to consideration in any change of conditions that may be made. Behind them stand the men who have made Belfast and other Northern towns what they are; and last but not least come the loyalists of the other parts of the country—a class which has not any parliamentary representation outside Dublin, being scattered in minorities throughout the various constituencies which send Nationalist members to Westminster. All these people are free-born citizens of a great empire, and no Government would have any right to hand them over to the tender mercies of a party with which they can never be in sympathy.

To the American citizen of Irish birth I would say: "Set your aspirations on the future of the great Republic to which you have been admitted," and to that great Republic I would suggest that when the Irishman becomes naturalized and washes his hands of the British monarch, he should at the same time be required to renounce allegiance to that other outcome of Old World conditions—the will-o'-the-wisp of Irish independence. There is place for neither, in the Constitution of the United States of America. KINAHLA.

Rome, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1903.

CONDITIONS IN IRELAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Wall's letter on Col. Lynch's treason has aroused the wrath of a true blue Orangeman, in spite of his pretensions to the contrary. The Orange argument is that they believe in Protestant ascendency and are opposed to every effort made by Irishmen to redeem the country from oppressive and alien laws. They do not believe in home rule, or land reforms. The eighty-six home rule representatives they have no use for. In fact, the writer's letter rages against Irish nationality. It is "Derry walls again" and "no surrender" from beginning to end.

Men like this are not Irish; they are aliens or men without a country planted on Irish soil by the English Government as part of the loyal garrison who rejoice at the country's down-trodden condition. He calls the Orangemen thoughtless young fellows. I have stood on the streets of Belfast and I have seen a mob of Orangemen leave the Queen's Island Shipyard, with their pockets loaded with iron bolts, for no good purpose, I assure you. I have seen the same mob wrecking the houses of their Catholic neighbors. Belfast is famous for the doings of Orange ruffianism.

In regard to the liberty the people enjoy, we have the record of forty-four coercion bills passed in the reign of Queen Victoria, and since her death the habeas corpus has been suspended over a large part of Ireland, including the cities of Cork and Dublin. How is justice administered? It may be by a paid Castle Magistrate; and as for the Grand Jurors, they are the men of the largest estates in the country. The country is nevertheless free of serious crime; there has not been an execution in the County Monaghan in over half a century.

It has been sometimes asked why is it that the north of Ireland is more prosperous than the other provinces? The land tenure is different; the north of Ireland always had tenant right. The Scotch settlers and the Cromwellian soldiers got the fairest portion of the province parcelled out among them on favorable terms. Some got a hundred acres at a penny an acre, some at a groat, or four pence, and others more fortunate at a barley corn an acre, while "grass grows and water runs."

Then again this so-called prosperity is only in spots. There is nearly as much distress and lack of employment throughout the province as there is to be found anywhere else. The able-bodied laborer will work when he gets it for 20 pence a day, and the mill girls of Lurgan and Belfast flock in hundreds to the factories and work the whole day for 6d. and 8d.

One time in Belfast I asked an old merchant, who was in the stationery and printing trade, if business would improve. He surprised me by saying "no"; but he greatly feared that the times would get worse and business decline year after year. On another occasion, at the time of the land league agitation, I was present in Mr. Robert Graham's hardware store in the town of Monaghan. Mr. Clark, a farmer, who was said to be an Orangeman, was there and he put the following question to Mr. Graham: "How is it that the Catholic farmers occupy the bad lands and we Protestants have the best land and the best houses to live in?"

"Well," said Mr. Graham, who was a Presbyterian, "the Catholics claim that they at one time owned the good land and you Protestants drove them off and they were compelled to take the bad land or no land."

The people of Ireland will never be reconciled to the English mode of Castle government. Their aspirations for liberty cannot be stifled. The demand is for home rule, that is, self government. They want a modicum of the justice that has been denied them. The genius of both nations is quite dissimilar. They are no lovers of English methods at home or abroad, and that is why their sympathy was with the Boers' fight for freedom. They made no secret of it, but proclaimed it from the house tops; and that is how they approved of Col. Arthur Lynch's conduct in fighting for the gallant Boers. He was a man after their own heart, and he voiced their sentiments. Therefore to honor him they elected him to an Irish constituency.

JAMES FEE.
Long Island City, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1903.

REGULATION OF CHILD LABOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the question of child labor, I venture to ask if laws regulating the hours and conditions of employing children would not be more efficacious than a law forbidding children to work until the age of fourteen, the first fruit of this law being apparently lies.

We are told by one high in authority that men and women must marry and have children, by another that "the higher education" frustrates the fulfillment of this duty. Certainly from a numerical standpoint children are frequently born in inverse ratio to the means and education of their parents, and since quantity, not quality, seems to be the first desideratum in this particular product, it follows that our little fellow-citizens must often at an early age become self-supporting, if not supporters of others. Forbidden to work, they must beg or steal, and continue their careers in the workhouse or reformatory.

Under proper conditions children may be employed in certain ways with little more physical or mental strain than would be incurred in school. Their intellects, eyes, fingers, might be trained for the future. Whether literacy is to be preferred to such training, so long as the literature supplied to this class consists largely of penny dreadfuls and yellow journals, remains a question, for education is not what we put into but what we draw out of a person.

Will not our Solons frame the laws relating to this subject so as to control and punish the oppressor rather than the oppressed?

JOHN GOODMAN.
New York, Feb. 12, 1903.

Religion and Folk-Lore Of the Siberian Indian

Comparative Studies Undertaken by Messrs Bogoras and Jochelson Based on Data Collected by the Jesup Expedition—Interesting Eskimo Legends.

WRITING busily in two of the "work rooms" in the upper floor of the American Museum of Natural History may be found two men who have come to the last stage of a long undertaking.

Before each is a table, piled high with volumes and note-book covers big with papers—manuscripts of their own production, kindred works of others now laid by for reference, and rough jottings of travel, the journal of days' marchings and nights under strange skies.

Both are working toward the same end, and that still far in advance of the present stage of their labors. Yet to both the end is clear in the field of vision, and drawing nearer with each successive comparison of data.

The men are Waldemar Bogoras and Waldemar Jochelson, Russians, who have wandered where never white man penetrated before, in the pursuit of a theory. Nebulous indeed it might have seemed when they set about it—no less strange it seems now that it is reaching the crystallising stage; for it has to do with men and nations long gone, how they lived, what they thought about, whom they worshipped, and more than all, because inclusive of all these things, who their descendants are.

The theory, stated in simplest terms, is that the American Indian of our own Northwest, was not an American product at all, but a wanderer whose strange course took him, very many years ago, from the farthest Siberian land, in that little projection—as it looks on a map—between the Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean, across to Alaska, thence to migrate south and west into still undiscovered country.

Linked to this theory, or more strictly, supplementary to it, is another, equal in importance. That is that the Eskimos came down along the American shores of the Arctic Ocean toward the narrow gateway into the Pacific at some time after the Indian had crossed the same strip of water in the opposite direction, and superimposed his civilization, or "culture," as it is known to scientists, upon that of the Indian, to the end that the seacoast border land of Alaska and a little bit of the nearest Siberian territory became, and has remained to this day, as distinctly Eskimo as the Eskimo land on the American Arctic shore.

In the pursuit of this theory Waldemar Bogoras and Waldemar Jochelson set out on the Jesup expedition four years ago. Their wanderings were of the most varied, and their experiences ran the gamut of excitement and hardship. But that belongs to another writing than this, for the journey is over and present work concerns the results.

The data collected by Messrs. Bogoras and Jochelson can be roughly divided into three classes, for present purposes, which, if they are here mentioned under names other than scientific, may at the same time be closely enough identified with the technical divisions. The first of these includes general information relating to the geographical distribution of different tribes, the territory within which they are confined, and the character of the country. The second is of the physical characteristics of each tribe, and the third, by far the most important of all, is of their culture. This last may again be subdivided, as it relates to the mental culture, religious and social culture, and to the folk-lore.

But one must not undertake to classify here all the data collected by the expedition, because that classification is to be the subject of volumes, and a certain part of it, notably the comparison of some thousands of physical measurements of Siberian Indians with North American Indians, and of Siberian Eskimos with the Eskimos of No..h America, will be the work of ten years. The data bearing upon the religious and social culture, too, is as yet in its unworked-out state. On those same tables at which the explorers are at work are many manuscripts which must yet be digested, some in English or Russian—their own—and some in characters with which probably no university scholar would be familiar—the characters of the Kamchadale, Koryak, and Chukchee Indians of Siberia. From these one day there will be made a dictionary of Kamchadale, Koryak, and Chukchee, and possibly also a grammar. On the basis of the notes on comparative theology, if the expression may be borrowed without doing violence to more enlightened systems, the religion of the Siberian Indian will be worked out. Much is known now of his customs, and all, or practically all, there is to know at this late day about his folk-lore, for the Siberian Indian is fast deteriorating.

It is because of this folk-lore that one may feel fairly well acquainted with him. If some one has wished to make the songs of a nation and has cared not who made its laws, so one might wish to know a nation's stories and be content without more particular information concerning customs and standards. And these stories, in a primitive people, tell not only of the standards of the present generation, insomuch as these may be divorced from present environment, but as well the standards of the ancestors from whom the stories have come—for the most part by word of mouth—as tales of the nursery, as the wonderful relations that fill child life with magical beings, as the tradition of young men and maidens, and, finally, as no small part of inherited character of the adult.

TRACING BACK THE STORIES.

When, best of all, it is possible to trace the stories down to their original form, to recreate the strange characters who are their subjects, one sees as if he were living in the long ago, the creatures who personified the ideals of the ancient nation.

And here is the application to the Bogoras-Jochelson theory; that when these stories, even if everything else were left out of account, are found existing in practically similar form among two apparently distinct peoples, separated by thousands of miles of land and water, it argues, in the absence of the telegraph and telephone, in the absence of railroads and highways of travel, that there must have been one day, how many years back nobody knows even approximately, an intimate connection. And the further proposition is reasonable that the place where the stories are found in greatest number and richest detail was the mother-place for all the humans among whom they flourish.

It will be necessary before taking up some small comparison of this folk-lore, to obtain a survey of the territory over which it extends, and for this purpose one may well refer to the map of the extreme eastern portion of Siberia as it reaches over almost to touch the most westerly point of Alaska.

There it will be seen that the Stanovoi Mountains practically cut off a section nearest the seacoast tapering in width from 300 or 400 miles on the south to the point where the mountains approach the sea at the extreme northeastern bit of land. If one can conceive this cut-off portion broadened throughout its entire length so as to meet the Arctic Ocean at Cape Schelagskoi, and will include the Kamchatkan Peninsula on the south, he will have a fairly clear conception of the area under consideration. In this territory, possibly a thousand miles in its greatest length from the Arctic Ocean to the end of the Kamchatkan Peninsula, and about 400 miles wide, there live three tribes of Indians—the Kamchadales in Kamchatka, the Koryak along the western boundary, and the Chukchee in the seacoast country north of the Kamchatka Peninsula. Behind them toward the interior of Asia are the Tungu, Lamut, and Yaku tribes of entirely distinct origin, with every trace of Mongolian descent. These latter are cattle raisers and prosperous, comparatively speaking, while the Kamchdales, the Koryaks, and the Chukchee are fishermen on the seacoast and farmers or hunters further inland.

In the extreme tip of land nearest Alaska there are villages of Eskimos, entirely distinct from the Indians about them, and closely resembling their American brothers in the means of livelihood, language, and customs. These Eskimos, strangely enough, have not preserved to any great degree the folk-lore of their kind, but have rather allowed it to become mingled with Chukchee tradition, and hardly recognize its origin. The reason may probably be found in the fact that they are surrounded by Asiatic tribes whom they have influenced—at some time in the past probably to a greater extent than now—and have been in turn influenced so strongly as to lose track even of their tradition.

Over across the Bering Straits in Alaska there is a distinct Eskimo belt perhaps 50 to 100 miles wide on the north and broadening as it approaches the extreme western point of land, which circles the coast and works itself out gradually until the Kenai Peninsula is reached in the North Pacific Ocean. Contained within this and comprizing the central portion of Alaska is territory as distinctly Indian, stretching away into British Columbia for miles yet unexplored.

SIMILARITY OF CUSTOMS.

In these two circles, if such they may be conceived—that of Eskimo predominance within the larger Indian circle—the physical characteristics, so far as a superficial investigation has indicated, the manners of life, material and religious culture, and language of Asiatic and American Indians are practically the same. Similarly the Eskimos of the Asiatic strip correspond closely with those of the American belt. But what is more important, the folk-lore, which may be considered the determining factor in a last analysis, is found to correspond, in the conception of characters, in traditional episodes, and in many instances in the construction of the stories themselves.

Such a comparative examination was made by M. Bogoras in an article in the last number of The American Anthropologist, and through his courtesy reference is made to it here.

One finds among the Chukchee, the largest of the three tribes of Asiatic Indians mentioned, and as well the tribe about which the most is known, the legend that in the beginning the Creator, who, according to some versions, has formed himself out of an old coat left on a camp site, makes the raven and orders him to go out and obtain light. The raven creates, or collects, other birds, and together they fly away to the dawn and attempt to pierce the stone wall of day with their beaks. The partridge breaks her beak, and therefore has had a very short beak ever since; the wagtail is worn out by fatigue, and his body shrinks and begins to shake; but at last one of the birds, in some versions the raven and in others the wagtail, succeeds in piercing the wall so that the dawn passes through. Among the Indians of the American continent the legend is found with comparatively few variations. They have it that the raven creates the earth and men, with the aid of other birds, and then requests a number of them to tear away the dark curtain between the earth and heavens.

In the Chukchee legend there is still another version, which also has its Indian counterpart. In this account the raven steals three skin balls from the house of a Kéle (a term generally employed among the Chukchee to denote a supernatural being) with the aid of the Kéle's young daughter, who is later kicked upward and sticks to the moon. The legend has its exact counterpart among the Indians, and it is significant that in the majority of the Indian legends the light is kept in special receptacles. There are different versions of the way in which the raven sets free the light from the skin balls. Some of these have the balls themselves kicked up into the air, where they burst and remain to give light ever after, and in others the raven tears them open with his beak, so that when the light rushes out he is scorched and becomes black.

Both Chukchee and Indian have the legend that while the raven was attempting to produce the light, people living or fishing in darkness, doubt his promise so to do and reproach him with it. Among the Chukchee again appears a story of how the raven's wives request him to show his tongue, which they wind about with a piece of twine and rob him of the power of speech. Among the Indians the story goes that the raven requests the cormorant to show his tongue and then tears it out.

RAVEN AND CRAYFISH.

The same similarity will be found to exist between the legends of the West Bering tribes other than the Chukchee, and the Indian tribes of Alaska. For an instance, the Kamchadales tell the story of the raven stealing fresh water from the crayfish, avvi, while the American tribes have it that the raven steals fresh water from the eagle, k'aut'k. The Koryak relate that on a certain occasion the raven and a small bird were rival suitors, and that the raven acted foolishly, while the small bird was very wise, and, through the assistance of supernatural beings, completely circumvented the raven. Among the Indians the story goes that the raven and the small bird were neighbors. The raven behaves foolishly in meeting up with some supernatural beings, but the small bird was wise and therefore successful.

A still more marked similarity may be noted between the two versions of this story of the Yukaghir Indians, a decadent tribe inhabiting the Siberian territory bordering on the Arctic Ocean to the eastward of the Chukchee country. A young girl is carried off by the raven, and when her brother in pursuit comes to the raven's house he is afraid to enter. At last he beats the raven and takes his sister back home. The Alaskan Indians relate that the raven steals the young girl, and that the brother, pursuing, is afraid to enter the house, and brings his neighbors. Together they overcome the raven's family and effect a rescue.

An example of the bird-woman legend is found in the following, which both the Chukchee and the Eskimos tell: A man sees five white and beautiful women bathing in a lake, and on the beach finds their gooseskin jackets, of which he takes possession. Soon after the women come from their bath and ask for their jackets. The man complies with the request of all but one, who is the most beautiful, and he makes her his wife. Subsequently she has trouble with her mother-in-law, and asks a flock of white geese flying by to take her away. They reply that they have no sledges, but each contributes a feather, which the goosewoman fastens to her arms, and so is enabled to fly away with them.

Still another story has to do with a party of four little girls and one grown-up girl, who are in search of food, and come to the house of a Kéle, who has, instead of dogs, four large bears tied outside the door. The Kéle invites the girls to come in, and that night eats up the smallest of them. In the morning when he goes to hunt reindeer the others take flight. When the Kéle comes home he asks his pots and kettles where the four girls are. "Gone," hiss the pots and kettles, and the Kéle sends his large red dew-worm, one end of which is tied to a lamp to make sure that it will come back again, in pursuit of the fugitives.

The worm stretches out and out until he finds the girls and drives them back. That night the Kéle eats another of them, and the next night and the next, until there is only one left, who is the grown-up of the five. She begs the Kéle not to eat her, and offers to be his slave; then she says that she is too lean to eat and the Kéle feeds her on dried, fat sausages and reindeer tallow. On the third morning the girl asks permission to go out and the Kéle grants it, tying her with a strong cord. The girl makes an excuse for taking a knife with her, cuts the cord, and runs away. Then the Kéle sends his big worm after her and the girl cuts off the worm's head with the magic knife. All this time, of course, the worm's tail is tied to the lamp at home, and when the Kéle sees all the blood go from the tail, he knows something to be the matter and sends his bears in pursuit. The girl meanwhile has reached her home and finds five men, who kill the bears, and finally the Kéle himself is killed.

These are, of course, but a few of the stories which have been collected and compared by MM. Bogoras and Jochelson. The others, like them, serve to the same end and are summarized by M. Bogoras in the article already referred to, as follows:

Cases of similarity observed between the Chukchee and the North American Indian stories are thirty-three in number, and between the Chukchee and Eskimo they number twenty-six. The West Bering tribes other than the Chukchee and the Indians have eighteen stories in common, and have twelve stories in common with the Eskimo. Thirteen stories common to the Chukchee, the Eskimo, and the Indian are found, and the other West Bering tribes, Indians, and Eskimos have six stories, five of which also are common to the Chukchee.

SOME CONCLUSIONS.

The first conclusion from this comparison is that there are two major divisions of these folk stories—those common to the Chukchee and Eskimo and to the Chukchee and North American Indian. Next to these come the eighteen tales found to be common to the other West Bering tribes and the Indian, and then the others of less importance and numbers. But a further examination, even of the few stories outlined above, will show a more interesting fact, namely, that the stories common to the West Bering tribes and the American Indians correspond more closely in characters and episode and have a greater wealth of detail than those common to the Chukchee and the Indian; also that closest correspondence of all is manifested in the tales told jointly by the Chukchee and the Eskimo, who have lived side by side on the Bering Straits, have intermarried, and borrowed each from the culture of the other.

This Chukchee folk-lore is divided by M. Bogoras into three classes—the first, as the native phrase goes, "Tidings from the first creation," to which is added "and still before that," including stories about the creation of the world, sun, moon, stars, &c., and general information about the celestial bodies, such as may have been noticed in the tale of the raven and the stone wall of the dawn. The second class includes "Genuine Tales," which are for the most part stories of the goings on of humans and animals and the mythical creatures called kelet, (the plural of kéle;) and the third class, "Hostile Tidings," chiefly stories of war with various tribes, the Tanuit, (a common name for the Reindeer Koryak Chuvantzy and Russians,) and the Aivanat, or Eskimo.

The earliest of these stories, judging from the incidents, some of which appear in the raven tales, seem to be of distinctly Indian origin, while the second class, including the kélet stories and the tales of the whale, bear, and seafowl would appear to come under the second head, a fact which, if it is not conclusive, is taken as significant of the relative ages of the Indian and Eskimo cultures.

There appears, therefore, this situation: That a certain cycle of stories, which may be termed the raven legends, is found to exist among the Kamchadale, Koryak, and the fast-dying Yukagir Indians, practically the same in character and incident. As the three tribes mentioned give place to the Chukchee tribe, inhabiting the territory nearer the sea, this cycle loses its well-defined character, its personages become involved in incidents with personages common to another race—the whale, bear, and seafowl of the Eskimo. Still approaching the seacoast, the raven becomes less and less important, until in the small settlement of Eskimos which still survives as such on the West Bering Sea it assumes a secondary place. Still further east across the Bering Straits comes the American Eskimo territory on the west coast of Alaska, and here the distinct culture and folk-lore of the race is found. But cross from the Eskimo strip into the land of the Indian and one finds again his old friend the raven, with whom acquaintance was first made among the Kamchadales and the Koryak in Eastern Siberia.

A single question remains yet unanswered, and this concerning the direction in which the Indian culture spread before it was interrupted by the Eskimo invasion. From the comparison made above there is little to indicate that the Indian of North America was not the progenitor and the Asiatic Indian the wanderer. Two things are taken into account here. The first is that the data collected by MM. Bogoras and Jochelson give evidence that there was an older civilisation among the Kamchadales, the Koryak, and among the Chukchee, also before the coming of the Eskimo corrupted their customs and traditions, than among the Indians of Alaska. These evidences are as yet not fully developed and may not be so until many comparisons have been made of customs and utensils and until the dictionaries of Kamchadale and Koryak are complete.

But the second fact bearing on the direction in which the culture spread has been determined, and just as the folk-lore is taken as more important than physical measurements or customs, so it, in that it has to do with folk-lore, may be taken as more important than the external evidences of the comparative age of civilizations. The folk stories herein considered predominate in number and wealth of episode in the Kamchatkan Peninsula, where dwell the Kamchadales, and dwindle away from the spot where they reappear on the American continent until the traveler going in a southeasterly direction finds them at length becoming merged with stories whose evident source has been in a distinctly American environment.

MANY GIRLS ENTER TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Building on East Twelfth Street Crowded at Its Opening—Conditions Which May Be Improved.

THERE have been exciting times recently at the Girls' Technical High School, at 36 East Twelfth Street, where the first of the two years' technical courses which give the school its name commenced on Feb. 1. Apparently every grammar school girl graduate in town has come to the conclusion that she will not be happy unless she can perfect herself in typewriting, dressmaking, and cooking as they are to be taught at the High School, and girls have been flocking in by dozens to have their names registered. An annex opened on one floor of the big schoolhouse on Eighty-fifth Street, at West End Avenue, last week, relieved the situation slightly, but the attendance at the Twelfth Street building is still large.

It was feared that this two years' technical course would prove sufficiently attractive to bring in more girls than the school building could conveniently hold with the present accommodations, and no attempt was made to advertise it. But that was unnecessary. Since the opening the girls have been pouring in in hordes, and still they come. A day or two before the opening of the up-town annex the building, which will accommodate 500 pupils comfortably, was in the possession of, in round numbers, 1,000 girls.

The word "possession" is used advisedly, for the girls are everywhere. They occupy rooms originally intended for offices, rooms not sufficiently lighted and previously abandoned; they are in the halls, in the book closets. There are so many of them that William McAndrew, the Principal, says that when he goes home at night he dreams of girls, and in the daytime they are around him like mosquitos, and he no sooner places one lot of them than another is on hand crying for more room.

Miss Anna Judge, in charge of the music, is the hardest worked teacher in the building. Miss Judge takes all the surplus girls, and when there is nothing else for them to do they sing. There are always girls with nothing else to do, and as a consequence Miss Judge sings steadily through the school hours from the time school opens in the morning until it closes in the afternoon, and even, it has been said, through the half hour lunch time.

The school is a good conservatory of music if nothing else, according to Mr. McAndrew, and the girls will get a full four years' course in these first weeks. They have sung through the girl's musical reader, and now from the big upper room, the one place in the building where they are always able to get in one girl more, there come occasionally the strains of "Mr. Dooley" and "In the Good Old Summer Time," the last supposed to express a desire to get the windows open, for there is no part of the old building now used for the high school, and which is closely hemmed in by taller buildings which have grown up around it, which would not be improved by ventilation.

As for some of the smaller rooms which are being utilised to hold this overflow of girls, if the members of the Health Board should get into them, they might cut off generous cubes of what is supposed to be air, seal them up in culture tubes, and no one knows what they might devolp in the way of germs. There is a little office at the left of the entrance to the school which is used for one of the overflow sewing classes which is the worst in this respect. It is a tiny room, and when it is full of girls, as it nearly always is, the air becomes intolerable. It may be said to the credit of the room that it obtains a little light from the street, which is more than can be said of many other rooms in the building, almost all of which are lighted by artificial lights. These have been insufficient, for the arrangements for extra electric burners, made in June, are only now being carried out, and, in addition to the crowds of girls, there are the workmen doing this delayed work.

The regular room for the typewriting pupils is comparatively satisfactory, as no more girls can be put in than the seats will accommodate, and everything looks shipshape, but the adjoining room, the typewriting room annex, is all the more unsatisfactory by comparison. This is a small room which it is not intended to use, except in a case of stress like the present. It is insufficiently lighted, there are no regular desks in it, and the very small girls who were learning their typewriters there one day last week must have been pitied from the discomforts they were enduring if they did not look, like all the girls in the building, as if they were having the best time of their lives.

To make stands for the typewriters the room has been filled with sewing tables sufficiently high for the girls of the dressmaking classes to stand at them and cut out their work comfortably. Before these tables was sitting a small army of little girls who looked even smaller than they were in the variety of camp chair which they occupied, and which has also been introduced into this emergency service. From the low chairs the children were obliged to reach nearly as high as their heads to place their fingers on the typewriter keys. Let any of the many people who use the typewriter try the comfort of such a position. In that small room there is one class of fifty-three children taught, and all the classes are much too large for the space. There should be a class of only twenty-four girls in the gymnasium at one time, but there are now three or four times that number in each class.

Girls for whom there is no class work, who do not go upstairs to sing or go home, are made school assistants, and there are relays of girls employed in the book room. This is the room where the school books are given out. Each girl who takes a book must sign a receipt for it. The management of the books takes some little system. Relays of twenty-five girls are constantly employed here under the direction of another of their number, who understands the work. There are also pupil-teachers, and the girl who is well up in German directs the studies of her less well-informed schoolmates. There are only five German teachers, while twelve are required, and the School Board has no more at present. There are to be thirteen extra teachers as soon as they can be brought to the school, but they are coming from all parts of the country, one from Portland, Me.; one from Kansas City, and another from Malden, Mass., while the rest come from nearer home.

It is at the luncheon hour, from 12.30 to 1, that the numbers of girls at the school can be seen in bulk. At that time they crowd the lower floors, sitting on everything that can be utilised for a seat. The gymnasium looks like a big afternoon tea room and the lunch room in the cellar sounds like one, but is even more crowded. It is arranged with benches around the sides of the room and across it, like the seats in a school room proper, and every inch of space is occupied.

In the front of the room is the lunch counter, an interesting place, for the new table, which is on the school's list of necessary supplies, has not yet arrived, and the present rickety bench is covered with a torn and ragged oilcloth. However, the sandwiches, pastry and fruit beyond are sufficiently tempting for as many girls as can crowd around the place, which looks like the bargain counter of a big shop with some unusual attraction to offer. The walls of this cellar have been whitewashed, and the ceiling painted white, and it is much cleaner than it was earlier in the season, though there is still much to be desired.

The new annex at Eighty-fifth Street accommodates 250 girls, which will leave the Twelfth Street school in a comparatively comfortable condition as to room. There are 500 pupils accommodated at the Grand Street branch of the Technical High School, which is in a well lighted building, and unless there is another influx of girls matters will soon be arranged in a way which will be comparatively satisfactory until next September, when the next lot of school girls arrive, and then what will be done with them will be a problem. As it is now, the new-comers are being put on the waiting list. The idea of the technical course is so attractive to the girls that many of the regular high school girls are thinking of taking up the shorter course, and this further complicates matters.

As it is, at the best, the girls will take their technical training in lumps. There are not enough supplies for all the girls to take all the courses at the same time. At the main school, on Twelfth Street, the girls will take sewing, dressmaking, and typewriting; at the Grand Street branch they will take sewing, dressmaking, and cooking, and in the Eighty-fifth Street school they will take cooking and typewriting. That is for the present term. There are not cooking supplies or typewriters enough to go around. For one term there will be a big lump of cooking for one lot of pupils, and none the next, when the girls will be turning their attention to typewriting. The next term cooking may come around to them again, and it is possible, needles being easy to obtain, that the sewing classes will be continuous performances, that is, if there are teachers enough for all the girls who seem to be anxious to go to school to learn to make their own frocks.

Programmes now are rearranged every hour to fit the girls as far as possible into classes. Mr. McAndrew is having a programme board arranged for future use which will be unique. There are to be 1,600 pegs and 1,600 cards, these representing the forty classes of forty teachers. With these pegs and cards a little arithmetical class game will be played, the forty teachers on cards doled out to the forty classes, the pegs, from day to day, and changed from place to place, as need be. With an arrangement of this kind there will be no danger of mistake, as there is where this mathematical game is played on paper, the names of teachers and numbers of classes being erased as they are changed.

Girls from all parts of the city, from the densely populated east side and from the upper east and west sides, have joined in taking this technical course. Those who are living above Thirty-fourth Street will now be sent to the new branch, on Eighty-fifth Street. It is doubtful if they will be pleased with this decision, for, notwithstanding the unpleasant conditions, the girls crowded into the old Twelfth Street School appear to be entirely contented and happy. They have mottoes made by the drawing class girls on the walls of the different rooms: "Whatever you do, look happy," and there is not a girl in the building who does not look as if she followed the words as literally as she would the Golden Rule.

SCARCITY OF TWO PRECIOUS STONES

Pearls and Emeralds Obtained by Dealers From Private Sources.

PEARLS and emeralds have become so scarce that precious stone dealers are obliged to obtain them from private sources to satisfy the demand. This condition of the market has been coming on gradually, until now it is an important feature in the buying and selling of the stones. It is not so much the result of an increased demand, although pearls are becoming more popular each year, as on account of a falling off in the world's supply of gems.

The decrease in the world's output of emeralds during the past few years has been such as to cause grave alarm among the most conservative of precious stone dealers in New York and London. Unless new mines are discovered soon it is not unlikely that emeralds will become the rarest precious stone in the world. As the condition of the market is now, they are worth in stones larger than five carats from two to ten times as much as first water diamonds. Several stones now in the hands of New York dealers are worth from $15,000 to $50,000 apiece, while they range from ten to thirty carats in size, and are not free from imperfections.

In spite of the fact that emeralds were among the earliest stones mined by the ancients, and have since been discovered in different parts of the globe, there is practically but one country in the world to-day where they are still being mined at a profit. And even the mines there are not considered valuable enough to merit an expenditure of money for improvements and more modern machinery, and are still being worked by the same crude method that was employed almost a century ago.

Within the past fifty or sixty years emeralds have been discovered in Russia, on the Asiatic slope of the Ural Mountains; in Austria, Australia, and in North Carolina. Mines were opened at all these places and companies formed to work them, but in a short time they were abandoned as profitless, in some cases the quality of stones being too poor and in other cases the cost of mining too great. The present supply comes from Peru, South America, from what is known as the Muzo District.

The method of obtaining the gems from private sources is unique. Individuals known to have large collections of precious stones are communicated with, and offered double the amount they paid for an emerald. In many cases advertising and personal solicitation are resorted to, and stones have recently been obtained by dealers at a cost three times as great as the same stone was valued at ten or fifteen years ago. Because the emerald was originally an Oriental stone, and was known to be quite plentiful in the days of the ancients, many of the most enterprising emerald hunters are now circulating among the Eastern Rajahs and Indian rulers in search of them. In many cases they are very successful, for the emerald was much prized by the early Asiatic and Egyptian nations, and valuable stones have been handed down in the same family for centuries till the present day.

The scarcity of the pearl results from two causes. The demand is greater than ever before, and the fisheries are not being sufficiently protected. It is estimated that in a few years Oriental pearls will be selling at almost double the price they are bringing now. The discovery of the valuable pearl fisheries in Arkansas a year ago has helped to keep the Oriental variety from soaring too high in price, but the American supply has practically run out now, and unless measures to protect the fisheries are adopted soon, they will be almost totally destroyed.

A dispatch from London in the past week sounds a warning note in regard to the pearl supply of Europe, and declares that the stock is being rapidly exhausted, while there is no hope of the demand abating. Prices are going higher almost weekly, and owners of pearl jewelry who have had them for years are beginning to realise on them at double the amounts they cost.

NEW METHODS OF LUMBERMEN

Indiscriminate Cutting of Former Years Has Made It Necessary To Build Ice Roads and Go Back Many Miles to Obtain High Grade Lumber.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 13.—For nearly a generation the grand old forests of Northern New York have been supplying work for thousands of men at this season of the year, and so productive have been the timber lands that lumbering came to rank high among the great industries of the State. During the last few seasons, however, the conditions have changed materially not only in the amount of timber cut and delivered at the mills, but in the manner of moving the output as well.

It is an admitted fact that stripping the land of its trees has seriously affected the water supply, and in the diminishing freshets the lumberman has been one of the greatest sufferers. To overcome the serious handicap he has introduced many schemes, among which are the extension of tram railways, the building of expensive roads, the erection of dams far up in the brooks, &c. One of the modern roads is that of the Rogers Brothers, in the town of Keene. It has an elevation of 3,500 feet above tidewater, and it is really on the tops of the mountains, or winding in and about the mountain peaks, over chasms and canyons for a distance of four miles, forming in one place a regular "S," and providing ever and anon glorious views of some of the wildest scenery of the Adirondacks. Its terminus is in the town of Wilmington, near what is known as the Flume, where the logs are dumped into the Au Sable River.

Far up the headwaters of the Moose River, which has been one of the best logging streams in the country in its day, there is a prominence called Bear Mountain. It has always been considered that the trees which grow on the sides and tops of mountains are not of as good quality as those to be found in the lowlands, where they are protected much of the time from the high winds. But in recent years the lumber stringency has compelled the removal of timber from every accessible point, and Bear Mountain is one of the ridges which has challenged the enterprise of the lumberman. The ascent of these Alpine groves is too steep for the teams in harness, so the horses are led up while the yokes and chains, together with the bobsleds, are carried up in parts to the uppermost terrace, where the outfit is readjusted. The logs are cut and hauled to the edge of the precipice, where they are unloaded and rolled to the second terrace, and again from terrace to terrace until the bottom land is reached. Not infrequently the timbers rebound from the pinnacle to the plain at the bottom and while the concussions awakened are rather interesting, the experience is not very profitable to the lumberman, whose life and property are jeopardised.

ROADS ON MOUNTAIN SIDES.

They are now building roads down mountain sides, drawing sand in upon the path of the descending sleighs to check the momentum of the logs. A snubbing post placed at the top of the mountain about which there is wound a great rope attached to the rear end of the sleighs, relieves much of the pressure upon the horses, but even then they usually descend the mountain at breakneck pace, while the driver clings to the top of the load and trusts to Providence. The consequences following an accident to the rope are heart sickening.

Ice roads are becoming more plentiful each year in the Adirondacks. The construction of these roads is begun in the Fall, when pathways are cut through the forest to the bank of the stream or to the railway which moves the harvest. Oxen are employed to stamp boughs and small trees into the soft mud as it freezes, and they are kept traveling hour after hour over this roadway, treading the cold mud and tree tops into a solid foundation for the ice to come later.

When the real cold weather comes and the foundation of tree tops is ready, a huge tank is set upon runners if there is snow and on wheels if the ground is bare, and a driver gets out at night to conduct the sprinkler over the roadway the oxen have been treading upon during the day. Throughout the night the sprinkler is drawn back and forth, while the temperature, which often reaches to 20 to 30 degrees below zero, converts the track into one of solid ice. Over this the horses will draw a load of logs 11 feet high.

One of the longest of these roads that have ever been built in the great forest of Northern New York is that constructed by the Messers. Moneyhan, who are this Winter clearing 2,400 acres of forest land on the north side of Owl's Mountain for Messrs. Thompson & House of Malone. The road extends from near the foot of the mountain to the Chasm Falls Railroad siding, a distance of four and a half miles. The road is so perfect that there is not the slightest grade perceptible to the naked eye except just at the railroad, where there is an incline and where a "snatch team" assists the teams with their loads. Each team draws six cords of wood at one load, and two loads are all that may be placed on a flat car provided with stakes to keep the logs from rolling off.

The logs which are cut by the Moneyhan Brothers will find their way to the mills of S. G. Boyce at Owl's Head, where between seven and eight million feet of lumber will be sawed this coming Summer.

LOGGING RIVERS.

Since the wood choppers first entered the great forest of Northern New York the principal rivers which float the logs have been the Hudson, Boquet, Au Sable, Salmon, Saranac, Great Chazy, Little Chazy, Chateaugay, Trout, Little Salmon, several branches of the St. Regis, the Raquette, Grass, Oswegatchie, Beaver, Moose, Black, the East and West Canadas, the Mohawk, Fish Creek, the Middle Sprite, Sacondaga, and Indian Rivers. The Hudson and the Raquette head in about the same neighborhood, and are of about the same length, that is, from 250 to 300 miles, and fall respectively from source to mouth about 2,500 feet, besides having by far the most extensive watersheds.

To a very large extent the harvest of timbers which was formerly carried on along the margins of the streams mentioned, and the forests contingent, has been interrupted through the removal of the best timber, and now the lumbermen go further into the mountains, where they build dams and resort to the scheme called "brook driving." An example of this is on the South Branch of the Moose River in the preserves of the Adirondack League Club. The dams control the water until the channel above has been filled with logs and then upon the arrival of a favorable freshet the gates are hoisted and the logs shoot through the sluiceway down to the next dam. These dams cost about $1,500 each, and although they are intended to be a permanent thing they illustrate in just what straits the present contractor is placed.

Formerly the hemlock was left standing because the logs would not float unless peeled, and as the tanneries were situated near the border of the wilderness it was too far to haul the bark, and the logging was confined to white pine and spruce. Again, the Adirondack hemlock is inferior in size and quality to that produced in Pennsylvania, and owing to the unfavorable freight rates of the region hemlock could not be handled with profit.

Adirondack hemlock is now, however, a pretty valuable article, and there are many contracts in existence which call merely for the removal of hemlock from certain tracts. This wood is being used both in the pulp mills and in the manufacture of boxes, which has resulted in a larger cutting and an increase in the price. There is a comforting feature, however, in the fact that the State of New York owns a great percentage of the hemlock forests which remained after their first owners had removed the spruce and permitted the lands to revert to the State for unpaid taxes.

The hardwood production has steadily increased during the last ten years, and particularly is this true in the vicinity of Tupper Lake, where the Brooklyn Cooperage Company is clearing a large tract of forest land for farm lands. The Brooklyn Cooperage Company also receives under contract the hardwood cut on the Cornell Forestry Preserve in the vicinity of Axton, and the devastation of the forest land along the road connecting Tupper Lake and Upper Saranac Lake has been the occasion of a protest to the State authorities.

The small mills along the border of the region which formerly cut spruce, pine, and hemlock now saw hardwood mostly, and the number of stave mills and acid factories is constantly increasing, which, following the appropriations of the lumbermen and woodpulp choppers, results in a complete denudation of the land.

A GREAT INDUSTRY.

Lumbering has been one of New York's greatest industries, but it is estimated that in about five years it will be practically ended, as in that time the private lands where they are conducting lumbering operations upon a limited scale will have been cut over. The loss to the pulp and paper manufacturing interests under these conditions can only be imagined. The prices now asked for lumber are anticipatory of the time when lumber will be even harder to get than now. Hemlock was sold in the Adirondacks ten years ago at $7.50 per thousand feet. It is now selling on the New York market at from $16 to $17 per thousand feet. Spruce commands from $18 to $21 per thousand feet. Hemlock is increasing in size, but it is immature.

There is not an active market for hemlock bark at present, but the prospect is that the great demand for spruce and hemlock, the former for pulp wood and the latter for lumber to take its place, will soon compel hemlock to take the foremost place as material for sheeting buildings and for rough work, for which spruce and pine have been used. Birch and maple command from $20 to $60 per thousand feet, and black cherry $80 to $100. Experienced lumbermen, judging from the present outlook, believe that in a few years to come the well timbered hardwood tract will be fully as valuable as the conifers are to-day. Concerning the destruction of the present hardwood forests they say that the loss of hardwood has a greater effect upon the water flow than the loss of the conifers. They claim that the conifers do not throw as much shade as the broad leaved trees, which protect the earth from the hot rays of the sun in Summer. They hold the moisture longer, it is plain, and in Summer when the forests are in their greatest danger from forest fires the hardwood trees are in full leaf. This great feature of the hardwood tree has the greatest inluence in regulating the water flow.

Many lumbermen have looked to Canada for relief, contemplating the purchase of woodland tracts, but in only a few instances has there been anything gained. The restrictions imposed by the Canadian Government upon leased lands and upon the exportation of wood pulp discouraged prospective purchasers of Canadian woodlands. The owners of Canadian woodlands and their agents, of whom there are many in this country, hold their lands at high figures, and a good lumber tract is a gold mine. Canadians say to prospective buyers from this country that the real value of the forests in New York State and Maine will be exhausted in two years.

The Constitution of the State governing the Adirondack Park provides, first, for recreation, hunting, and fishing; second, for the preservation and protection of the headwaters of the streams; third, as a health resort, and fourth, as a timber-producing country. The latter is apparently incidental, and it may be taken that it should not interfere with the other conditions. The question arises whether it is to be a utilization forest where the soil will be kept in a suitable condition to aid active reproduction and to cut the timber as it matures, thus preserving the lumber and the paper industries, or whether it is to be a forest for lumbering operations of the present and a hunting ground, to the neglect of the reforesting of the region.

In the latter event the lumbermen will have to remove to other localities, the great mills will have to shut down, and the villages which depend upon lumber industries will be deserted necessarily.

The region is likely then to become the preserve of the wealthy people, and even now the poor man cannot afford to enjoy some of the things for the support of which he contributes annually through the tax budget. In the Adirondack Park the health question should be considered with importance equal to that of lumbering. The region is one of the greatest in the world for consumptives, and the question is asked, Should there not be set aside a township for consumptives?

Another thing needed in the Adirondack Park is a good fire patrol, telephone, and fire trails, over which one may ride on horseback, as they are less expensive to make than the fire lanes, and may be kept in condition much easier. The State of New York upon its own behalf and the Cornell Forestry School are doing much in the way of experiments with young spruce and pine trees in an effort to reforest the barrens, and there are many encouraging reports concerning certain tracts which were lumbered over twenty years or more ago, and where again to-day lumbering operations are profitable.

Women Use Stub Pens.

IT WAS the young man's first day in the department store, and when he sorted out the pens to be distributed among the public writing desks he selected fine and medium nibs. The old hand, who superintended the job, told him to put these all back in the box and to pick out stubs instead. "Department store letter writers are mostly women," he said, "and nine out of ten women use a stub pen these days. It is almost impossible to get them to write with any other kind. Every once in a while a new man comes along to do the work you are doing this morning, and he, not being up to the tricks of shoppers, scatters an assortment of fine-pointed pens over the writing tables. The women writers raise no end of a row over a mistake of that kind and insist upon being supplied with the favorite stubs."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A broken and rather uninteresting week leaves matters about where it found them. What business was done yesterday, and the bank statement, are discussed elsewhere in detail. Regarding the general situation as developed by five days' business, it is, therefore, only necessary to say that we are one week nearer to the time when the bulls will dare to buy, or the bears to sell, in quantities adequate to break the long deadlock. It is no part of the function of a commentator to prophesy, or to take sides. Events might not sustain the opinion which perhaps might mislead those who prefer to adopt opinions rather than to form them, and then blame the source of their troubles for what is really their own act. It will suffice to jot down the facts.

The prospect of gold exports is, of course, an unfavorable factor. There is nothing bullish about losing gold. Nor, on the other hand, is there anything alarming. We are probably about to show England a little neighborly accommodation, seasonable in time, moderate in amount, and purely according to mutual arrangement. The time is past when England, or the world, for that matter, can put a financial pistol at our heads, deprive us of our metallic money, and leave us floundering in a morass of more or less depreciated credit currency. Deprived of this element the movement of gold or merchandise in either direction depends upon the relative values placed upon them. Just now we are undervaluing our gold, or England is overvaluing it, according to the point of view. And the same is true of our merchandise. If we would sufficiently cheapen our commodities we might reduce, postpone, or prevent gold exports. But we prefer to let the gold go since there is nobody sufficiently interested to try to stop it. England is overvaluing gold—not our gold, but everybody's gold—because she financed her war with borrowed money, and is now paying the bills. She borrowed of us, that is we bought a reserved amount of consols, which we have returned upon account of our own later convenience. Now the account shows another shift. The telegraph informs us that, in The Statist's opinion, if we will please spare a little gold it will make our position thoroughly sound. We don't mind sparing the gold, but we would rather let it go upon a differently framed request. We do not think our position needs improvement in that way. We are not putting a premium upon gold by raising our discount rate. We are not now making fresh Government loans, nor paying off the waste of war. In fact, it is because our situation is so good that we are both able and willing to accommodate our friends. We owe a little something upon open account, but we have assets.

Almost all other considerations are monotonously favorable. Nobody can worry any more about the possibilities of the Venezuelan business. Congress has completed its trust programme, about which there has always clung a flavor of politics rather than economics. The club may not be exactly stuffed, but it is not a deadly weapon. The passage of the Aldrich bill—elsewhere spoken of—in any form would be encouraging, while failure to pass it leaves us no worse off.

A leading iron expert increases this year's estimated production of pig to 19,250,000 tons. That is 1,500,000 above last year, and furnaces are being built at such a rate that by 1904 the United States will have a capacity of 23,000,000 tons, say one-half the world's production. The bituminous railways are helped by the settlement of their wage question, and the anthracite carriers are recouping their losses by the strike at an amazing rate. In November and December Reading, Lehigh, Erie, and New Jersey Central gained $3,500,476 net, or over one-quarter of their loss. Their arrangement with the independents is again in good working order—some doubt that it was ever out of gear—and soon there will be a labor condition as good as that which a like period of stress gave to the steel trade. Railway traffics in general continue their growth, not only in gross, but now in net. For six months ending with December 100 roads report a decrease in net of $7,574,173, or 3.26 per cent., but for December alone 86 roads report an increase in net of $2,276,937, or 7.88 per cent. Continuance of this tendency would be a great relief to observers, who remark that current operating expenses exceed the gross earnings of a few years ago. Rates must—and should—be raised and maintained in order to pay the enhanced cost of wages and supplies. Borrowers of trouble may worry about what would happen if the crops should be short. Nothing as bad as was feared followed the shortage of corn last year, and, for this year, nobody need be anxious, as Wall Street this week was gravely informed just what the Summer's weather would be and how it would affect the crops. Until they are planted people who do not know would do well to leave the responsibility just there. This is a chronicle of facts, not of prediction, and, in the words of the judicious and experienced Bradstreet's:

"All in all, the situation is one practically never equaled before at this time, confirming earlier predictions that the first half of the year 1903 was secure beyond peradventure."

Yet the average price of representative industrials and railways both shrunk upon the week's business. It may not be reasonable; it is the fact.

When Wall Street heard that Vice President Porter of the Chemical National Bank had telegraphed every Senator regarding an amendment to Senator Aldrich's bill Wall Street was sorry, for nobody who knew the bank or Mr. Porter suspected either of being capable of attempting to influence legislators in a matter affecting their interests in the Standard Trust manner, or alleged manner. But upon second thoughts it appeared that the bank, which does not take out circulation, has no selfish interest in legislation regarding circulation, and therefore speaks with equal disinterestedness and prestige when it advises that banks should be allowed to retire circulation at will, or at least under more liberal regulations. There are probably few if any "hustlers" upon the floor who know how it happens that banks are not allowed to retire more than $3,000,000 monthly in the aggregate. But there are veterans in the counting rooms who know. It is a survival from those remote and parochial days when there were "corners" in money, and prices of other things were made to dance by tricks with the currency supply. Therefore the law forbade the retirement of currency beyond the limit named. Since then the country has grown so and has placed itself in such relations with the world's inexhaustible supply of gold money that such tricks at the present time are beyond imagination. Yet the law stands, and the commandment against the retirement of currency is the chief obstacle to the issue of currency. For, look you, the banker is not a simple creature. Like a fox, he prefers a burrow with two holes, and dislikes to enter unless he is sure of the exit. The banking law provides the entrance, but gives notice the exit is obstructed. An idle dollar is a financial fault, and idle dollars upon which taxes must be paid are insufferable. Yet that is the sort of dollar provided under the law. If a bank wishes to enlarge its circulation it puts up its security and pays its tax, which runs while the circulation exists. But when it wishes to retire the circulation the bank falls into line behind other banks of similar disposition, and after the $3,000,000 has been retired in any month nothing more is done until another month. Meanwhile the tax runs, and the dollars are idle, the occasion for their issue having passed. Hence the bank is under temptation to make them earn their keep, and loans them out to borrowers or upon security which would not get accommodation under other conditions. Thus speculation is fostered, and the remedy is liquidation. How severe a process this is was well set forth by Secretary Gage in his recent illuminating address before the American Institute of Bank Clerks. He took a case when the bank reserves were depleted $23,000,000 and showed that $92,000,000 of loans were "called" in order to get the banks to their lawful reserve. They had no more money then than before, but their loans had so shrunk that the percentage of reserve was restored. Who can tell what ruin the calling of those loans caused? How much better it would have been if the banks, foreseeing the demand, could have increased their circulation. But the law which forbids the circulation to shrink operates to forbid it to expand—since the banks will not provide themselves with idle tax-eating dollars. In his notable address at Wilmington Mr. Vanderlip, formerly of the Treasury and now of the City Bank, remarked that bank deposits have increased rather more than a billion dollars for each of the last three years. But our currency is so nearly inexpansible that the cash in the banks has increased by a scarcely appreciable percentage. All that expansion is based upon the surplus the banks had when the movement began. The chill which passed over thoughtful people after Mr. Vanderlip's remarks is even yet upon all investors who seek to be guided by values rather than by prices. There was a harvest for those with ready money, and a severe experience for those not in the best credit, when there was the usual demand for money to move the crops, and our inexpansible currency system—which never stretches, because it never shrinks—forbade any unusual expansion for the unusual demand. The Times has already shown what are the excellences of Senator Aldrich's bill. A section to remedy this defect might well be added to them, and would go far to supplement the limitations pointed out on The Times's editorial page.

"Is America heading for disaster?" Please note the quotation marks. The question is not original, nor even a caption for fresh remarks by Mr. J. J. Hill, whose latest lucubrations, as usual, reached Wall Street upon a cheerful day last week—as though no more were necessary to that coincidence than the expression of Mr. Hill's fears. The question is borrowed from a reputable British print, which foresees ruin because our exports have shown some decline and our imports some increase. To be sure, we have stopped exporting some things because they are worth more for consumption at home, and we have imported freely because we had the money to buy what we want. But such considerations would be wasted upon those who prefer to see something contrary. Mr. Hill is better acquainted with his own country. He is the very man to tell us if we are heading for disaster, and why. He sees ruin through trades unionism, which threatens us as it has more than threatened England, being responsible in fact for England's retardation in the world's race. We are coming to a grave industrial reverse, thinks Mr. Hill. There seems to be too much confidence in the ability of the country to walk right ahead of all other countries in manufacturing. It is indeed a grave crisis we are approaching, although few seem to appreciate it. A few years may see the closing of many factories and the throwing out of work of hundreds of thousands of men. And so on. It is a pity to disturb anybody in such a luxury of woe, especially when it is impossible to prophesy negatively any more confidently than to prophesy affirmatively. Mr. Hill's remarks are conclusive to those of like mind, but to those who really do not know what to think about it a few general remarks may be offered.

Such a period as Mr. Hill sees about to recur is still fresh in many aching memories. May the fates forefend that its return is near! But there is this to be said about that experience—it was the basis of our current prosperity. It was in that time of stress that our wits were sharpened to invent, and our workmen were driven to work as becomes Americans, the result being the triumph of our manufacturers and merchants in conquering many foreign markets. They now lie at our mercy as they never did before. However Mr. Hill's reputed words may chill his countrymen, they are far more ominous to those foreign workmen and merchants who are held up to us as terrors. They think they hold their own trade upon sufferance, and fear worse than we the return of an era of cheap American production. At least we shall have company in our misery and an unprecedented outlet for our surplus products. And if Mr. Hill's reasons for his prediction are wrong, it may be postponed even beyond his "few years," which would take it beyond discussion in any review of contemporaneous events.

Trades unionism is indeed rampant, and displays many qualities requiring control in the general interests. But unions are in some aspects a legitimate form of organization which it is wiser to instruct, regulate, and direct than to oppose. In moments of reason they show commendable restraint. For instance, at the recent meeting of the United Mine Workers of America the general body rejected the report of its committee in favor of the nationalization of mines and railways, a Socialistic proposal, which in our own State carried away a body of politicians who should have had sounder judgment of public opinion—as the returns showed. At that convention the anthracite strike assessment was reported at $2,225,370, which was raised by contributions to $2,645,324—a formidable war chest, indeed.

But our trades unionism has yet far to go before it reaches the malefic power of its British examplars, Mr. Hill's bogy. The British trades unions have invested funds of £4,161,916—say, $20,000,000. There are 1,236 trades unions, about many of which details are lacking. But one hundred have an income of £2,061,501. It is impossible to say what are the resources of the total membership of 1,922,780. In the engineering strike the dispute pay was £623,379. It must be remembered that these figures are for a smaller population than our own. They would need to be something like double to properly express a similar proportion to our own citizenship or aggregate payrolls. Our anthracite strike was pretty bad, but there are others. There is now running in England a strike which has lasted some years. Bad as our trades unionism is it lacks the bitterness and staying power of the British. American employers and public alike have powers of control of others, and self-control, not shown across the water. Remark, for instance, the thoroughly American ending of a bitter American trade dispute. At the end of the Anthracite Commission's hearings on Friday Chairman Gray, on behalf of the commission, said: "It speaks well for counsel on both sides that no unpleasant episode has occurred—nothing that could mar the situation in which reasonable men and citizens of a great country find themselves in mutually endeavoring to arrive at just conclusions and a just verdict in a great controversy.

"The work is now ours, and I know that we have your best wishes that we may have a safe and a righteous deliverance."

It is rather idle to argue with a prophet. A better way is to set a back fire, and fight prophecy with prophecy. Mr. Hill's fears may be left to those who enjoy them. A more American note was struck by Mr. Carnegie, whose address at the American Institute of Electrical Engineers was also a feature of the past week. Here is a passage as found in the public prints:

"I recently said to a distinguished Englishman: 'You will never equal America. There the man who does the work gets recognition.'

"Our republican institutions are the real explanation. Here is the equality of brains. We stand not for the royalty of this or that family, but for the royalty of man!

"That's why I back America against all the nations of the world—because she favors no man on account of special privilege."

Readers may choose for themselves. Some may think we are where we are, and what we are, through the operation of forces resembling Mr. Carnegie's spirit rather than Mr. Hill's.

Since an ounce of fact is worth a pound of prophecy—whether optimism or pessimism—it is worth while to reproduce in this connection one of this week's telegrams from London:

"Mr. 'Ben' Morgan, a member of the British Industrial Commission, which has recently returned from making an exhaustive inquiry into the industrial and business possibilities of South Africa, addressed the Royal Colonial Institute on trade conditions in South Africa. He said the British manufacturers had already lost heavily to American and German firms because the latter did not wait for the country to settle down after the war, but had representatives on the spot and booked large orders for quick delivery as soon as peace was declared. He urged British capitalists and manufacturers to bestir themselves in order to regain the ground already lost instead of worrying about taxes and political problems, and allowing the trade to be captured by aliens."

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

There was a continuation of the pool movement in American Smelters, but there were indications that the movement was not meeting with inside favor. Talk of an early dividend payment on the stock is ridiculed.

An endeavor was made to bid up Brooklyn Rapid Transit, but not with much success. There seems to be a liberal supply of stock always forthcoming on any advance.

The copper stocks, both on the curb and on the Exchange, were helped by the statement of John Stanton that he looks for fourteen-cent copper within a very short time.

Quiet accumulation was reported in such stocks as St. Paul, Union Pacific, Illinois Central, and Chicago Great Western. On the other hand, there continues to be persistent selling of New York Central and Pennsylvania.

Canadian Pacific was advanced on the report from London of the purchase by the company of the Elder-Dempster Steamship Line.

The rise in Sault Ste. Marie revived the story that the preferred stock is to be retired by an issue of bonds.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

Taking it as a whole, the week in the stock market has been an extremely dull one with price variations of little or no consequence. The market, in fact, seemed to be in much the nature of a waiting and trading market, with the range of prices either up or down within the limit of a point or two. Apparently it is the disposition of the leaders to prevent any activity at the moment but rather to hold the market steady for a time—perhaps until full provision has been made for the April settlements and a definite line has been gotten on the Winter wheat crop.

Nevertheless the market was not without its features. Chief of these were Erie, Southern Pacific, Atchison preferred, the Gould stocks, General Electric, Copper, Leather, and Smelters.

In Erie, of course, the story centres round and about the proposed new $50,000,000 bond issue. It can hardly be said that this termination of the Erie "mystery" was entirely pleasing or satisfactory to the professionals in the Street. They had looked for some far-reaching "deal," and when it did not materialize they promptly sold the Erie stocks, arguing that with a new bond issue ahead of the stocks dividend chances were impaired. On the other hand there was good buying on the idea that the new bond issue will put the property in first-class shape, and, through more economical operation, result in much larger net returns.

There is a suspicion that the heaviest selling of Southern Pacific has come from James R. Keene, who is at the head of the much-exploited pool in the stock. The pool members are more or less perplexed to understand the why and the wherefore of this selling, but, under the pool contract, they must possess their souls in patience until such time as the pool agreement is at an end or Mr. Keene cares to enlighten them.

Some large blocks of Atchison preferred stock, recently bought by houses with Philadelphia connections, have been shipped to Philadelphia. They are supposed to have been taken for the account of Pennsylvania Railroad interests.

The buying of the Gould stocks has been principally by Gould brokers. There has been a good deal of manipulation in evidence, but nevertheless there seems to have been accumulation, on balance, of Missouri Pacific and Texas Pacific. Liquidation has appeared on the Wabash shares.

The General Electric-Stanley deal and the belief that valuable rights are to be given General Electric shareholders have been responsible for the advance in General Electric.

In Amalgamated Copper there has been a continuation of the buying which has been in evidence now for some weeks, and which seems to come largely from insiders. The improved trade position continues to be the bull argument.

Operations by newly formed pools in Leather and Smelters have advanced those issues.

CHANGES IN NEW YORK BANK CONDITIONS

The Exhibit Just Made to the Treasury Department.

The National banks of New York have gained a considerable portion of their deposits, and increased loans to a small degree, according to the currently published reports filed in compliance with the call of the Treasury Department for statements as to condition at the close of business Feb. 6.

At the close of business Nov. 25 forty-six institutions held deposits in excess of $960,000,000, while at the last report they foot up about $915,000,000.

Of the forty-six banks reporting, fifteen show decreases, the total amount being over $70,000,000 and twenty-nine of the banks report increases, the amount aggregating $26,000,000.

The most important change since the last call was the consolidation of the Western National Bank and the United States National Bank, under the title of the Western National Bank of the United States, capitalized at $10,000,000. The capital of the Fifth National Bank has been increased from $200,000 to $250,000 since the last call. On Nov. 25, the capital of the Seventh National stood at $2,479,172, which on Feb. 6 is reported to be $2,500,000. The capital of the Thirty-fourth Street National has been increased from $184,300 to $200,000.

The largest loss in deposits was reported by the National City Bank, which held but $93,718,331, compared with $135,134,495, a decrease of $41,416,508. Other large decreases were as follows:

Fourth National Bank, $5,959,921; American Exchange National Bank, $12,786,368; Bank of New York, N. B. A., $3,417,310; Chase National Bank, $2,020,844; First National Bank, $1,000,868; Gallatin National Bank, $1,067,416; Hanover National Bank, $1,135,069; Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $590,675; Liberty National Bank, $295,533; New Amsterdam National Bank, $420,768. The National Bank of North America gained $5,338,553 in deposits; National Park Bank gained $8,501,091; National Bank of Commerce, $3,365,397; Merchants' National Bank, $2,329,727; Mechanics' National Bank, $1,812,463; National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $1,610,365; Importers and Traders' National Bank, $1,219,092.

In November total loans amounted to $627,641,000. The last call aggregated $663,000,000, an increase of about $35,359,000. The majority of institutions report large increases. Twelve banks show decreases to the amount of about $17,000,000, while thirty-two show a gain of $35,000,000.

The largest and principal gain in loans was made by the National Bank of Commerce, which increased this item to the extent of $8,051,270 since the previous call. The largest loss was sustained by the First National Bank, loans having decreased from $44,083,194 in November to $33,488,753 in February, a loss of $10,594,441.

In total resources the majority of the banks show material increases. The National City Bank reports an increase of $13,189,647 since the November call. The greatest loss is reported by the American Exchange National Bank, the November call showing $51,281,975, while at this call the figures stand at $43,425,343, a decrease of $7,856,632.

The net profits of the banks included in this compilation show that several of the institutions have been doing a good business. The largest gain, $778,394, is credited to the National City Bank, while the American Exchange National Bank follows second with an increase of $223,797. The compilation following shows the capital, net profits, deposits, loans, total resources, book value, and bid price, and the increase or decrease of each of the items, since the previous call.

National Banks.	At Close of Business Feb. 6, 1903. Capital.	Profits.	Deposits.	Loans.	Total Resources.	B'k Val.	Bid Pr.	Increase Since Nov. 25, 1902. In Profits.	In Deposits.	In Loans.	In Total Resources.
Astor National	$350,000	$490,741	$5,105,106	$2,190,359	$7,095,847	239	760	$4,858	$596,415	$332,524	$1,130,656
American Exchange National	5,000,000	3,770,085	29,604,414	30,564,116	43,425,343	171	270	223,797	*12,786,368	*2,478,508	*7,856,632
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	2,000,000	2,362,014	29,721,001	14,638,484	35,257,509	219	335	*24,024	*3,417,310	1,387,467	3,445,440
Chemical National	300,000	7,392,873	29,447,540	22,357,589	37,151,274	2556	4300	24,700	959,842	817,979	984,542
Chatham National	450,000	1,043,650	6,578,732	5,164,540	8,124,476	332	350	2,275	*261,566	171,457	*256,800
Central National	1,000,000	592,175	15,878,211	8,869,542	18,405,286	102	172	*30,447	1,020,495	678,091	990,047
Chase National	1,000,000	3,522,561	51,848,337	24,956,479	56,870,918	438	710	168,731	*2,020,844	*3,251,848	2,382,113
Consolidated National	1,000,000	1,031,336	3,145,096	3,083,118	5,425,334	201	200	18,843	477,146	553,308	494,502
East River National	250,000	146,513	1,584,592	1,012,556	2,063,063	160	160	*478	103,867	134,876	124,396
Equitable National	200,000	452	520,907	567,563	770,359	101	115	*343	*26,801	24,736	*29,144
Fourth National	3,000,000	2,840,673	28,938,955	20,378,868	34,838,955	193	230	53,811	*5,959,921	1,705,001	*6,009,238
Fifth National	250,000	380,052	2,678,809	937,052	3,481,108	306	875	*51,181	125,249	*109,824	120,017
First National	10,000,000	11,868,618	84,571,662	33,488,753	112,319,780	228	775	32,009	*1,000,868	*10,594,441	*1,002,404
Gallatin National	1,000,000	2,155,402	9,998,591	5,955,228	14,107,041	311	425	35,988	*1,067,416	*55,242	*1,147,883
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,242,551	7,764,242	6,188,897	10,046,793	230	505	*67,379	27,752	31,428	*39,177
Hanover National	3,000,000	6,115,428	74,658,684	42,813,820	87,818,442	302	638	53,757	*1,950,069	4,847,556	*1,951,162
Irving National	1,000,000	1,018,080	5,922,981	5,335,551	8,181,461	403	235	*20,448	654,111	505,498	633,713
Importers & Traders' National	1,500,000	6,405,189	23,537,136	22,471,793	31,489,926	529	660	*27,968	1,219,092	293,041	193,570
Leather Manf. National	600,000	518,234	6,100,228	4,173,041	7,097,604	194	800	*43,031	*590,675	239,352	373,379
Lincoln National	300,000	1,258,838	11,498,029	4,630,528	13,269,464	506	1050	38,009	584,555	*331,623	*578,849
Liberty National	1,000,000	1,848,901	8,577,628	5,384,399	11,930,187	280	600	41,522	*295,533	*679,418	*158,835
Mechanics' National	3,000,000	2,619,858	18,542,569	13,575,799	28,162,727	232	290	380,521	1,812,463	1,613,796	1,796,728
Merchants' National	2,000,000	1,248,378	20,828,914	12,886,767	24,075,292	164	185	*42,959	2,329,727	953,964	2,286,768
Market and Fulton National	900,000	1,025,603	8,573,922	6,164,612	10,500,526	222	262	*73,087	562,872	*682,837	439,307
Merchants' Exchange Nat.	600,000	308,802	6,398,850	4,913,522	7,584,752	151	165	1,908	828,410	557,848	316,167
Mercantile National	1,000,000	1,520,912	14,428,300	10,348,454	18,048,728	251	325	3,190	1,463,600	*231,021	*1,449,364
New Amsterdam National	500,000	580,066	8,424,912	6,213,336	9,596,801	215	550	*17,473	*420,768	111,444	*682,674
National City	25,000,000	16,172,859	93,718,331	100,270,878	201,307,408	162	308	778,394	*41,416,508	8,681,008	13,189,647
National Butchers & Drovers'	300,000	93,978	3,754,307	2,567,547	4,194,895	130	150	2,337	1,610,503	1,052,229	1,612,109
National Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	7,968,795	90,286,748	76,884,793	118,078,496	179	325	9,436	3,365,397	8,051,270	3,256,082
National Broadway	1,000,000	1,892,422	6,644,944	6,060,454	10,084,714	293	365	*46,342	*304,678	*8,528	*379,571
Nat'l Bank of North America	2,000,000	2,014,054	22,596,300	12,529,583	27,977,880	201	250	*12,022	5,338,553	1,328,993	2,532,324
National Citizens'	1,550,000	620,125	7,410,583	6,761,864	10,214,913	141	192	*12,656	310,788	46,636	*345,918
National Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	823,924	7,374,646	5,314,140	8,747,620	130	190	16,563	799,198	711,286	808,026
National Park	2,000,000	4,622,362	72,655,706	49,056,955	86,873,569	331	650	*2,399	8,501,091	3,791,266	6,494,693
N. Y. National Exchange	500,000	380,320	6,717,681	6,278,724	8,138,916	171	275	22,809	887,589	579,873	902,236
New York County National	200,000	626,058	4,759,198	2,045,981	5,685,256	406	1500	14,883	*17,372	306,807	*2,489
Northern National	300,000	213,910	1,001,015	1,056,652	1,514,924	171	150	906	219,714	131,515	170,518
Phenix National	1,000,000	294,656	9,640,232	4,417,282	10,981,988	131	132	76,725	310,802	*40,131	285,127
Seventh National	2,500,000	193,113	6,184,647	5,831,615	9,402,261	107	115	24,622	97,732	296,705	134,083
Second National	300,000	1,245,654	11,045,604	8,245,656	13,017,708	507	660	23,355	451,991	148,578	468,440
Seaboard National	500,000	1,246,958	20,284,359	12,735,036	22,081,316	343	600	32,643	678,587	1,442,492	703,230
Thirty-fourth St. National	200,000	201,410	617,970	753,829	1,169,380	201	220	16,054	217,402	226,334	252,423
United National	1,000,000	213,712	1,538,282	1,968,321	2,746,994	123	130	*30,132	77,032	*249,810	166,880
†Western Nat. of United States	10,000,000	2,747,706	72,610,823	48,355,889	85,925,526	127	385				

*Decrease. †Succeeds National Bank of the United States and Western National Bank.

ERIE'S BOND ISSUE.

Its Effect Will Be to Increase the Gain of Net Over Gross Earnings.

After considerable discussion of probabilities and much speculation as to what was actually in the wind, the final appearance of a plan for furnishing the Erie Railroad Company with much-needed ready capital for improvements and additional facilities puts all conjecture at rest. The company's immediate request, it is tolerably safe to say, will be regarded as a somewhat modest one, not only on the ground of what is indicated as being called for by its heavily expanded business, but also in view of the fact that it has been making a highly satisfactory record of profit development. Moreover, it can be shown that the net fixed charges of the road have undergone but a trifling increase compared with the gain secured to available revenues, while it is in evidence that further improvement is rapidly proceeding, despite the fact that the management of the system has been, and is, hampered in the proper conduct of traffic transportation through lack of the very aids thereto which it is the purpose of the proposed bond issue to supply.

For the first half of the current fiscal year the statement issued not long since—a very remarkable one in view of the prevalence of the coal strike during most of the period—showed that in gross earnings the Erie lines had gained $764,604, and that net earnings were larger by $430,291 than for the like six months of the previous year. Such an exhibit as was made for the single month of December, when gains of $762,701 in gross and $618,390 in net were placed on record, has naturally led to the confident belief that the fiscal year will close with a vast improvement shown over 1902, itself the best year in the history of the property. Furthermore, the much better position into which the company has worked, under favor of extension of its operations in every direction and of improvement in methods of traffic handling, needs little more than passing reference to demonstrate the fact that the best possible ends can be served by putting the money to be raised to the uses indicated, and that the charge entailed is in no way likely to prove burdensome.

Issue of 4 per cent. bonds to the full amount of $50,000,000 is to be authorized, of which the first offering for subscription is to be $10,000,000 at 87½, made to holders of the company's trust certificates of first and second preferred and common stock. Full details of the plan have appeared in these columns. What is indicated is the securing of $8,750,000 by the company for the time being at an annual charge of $400,000, the fund thus accumulated to be expended on new tracks, additional terminal facilities, new structures, equipment, and such other improvements as are urgently called for to meet the requirements of a business which has not only increased beyond expectation but beyond the limit of existing means to cope with it. There could of course be no more legitimate excuse for asking for funds, and there can be no question as to the response that will be made. Apparently there is nothing experimental to be undertaken. On the contrary, it may be reasonably doubted whether a much larger sum could not just as well have been made serviceable. This, however, is provided for, hence the scheme seems to have been laid on conservative lines, which will go far to secure its success.

Succeeding the old New York, Lake Erie and Western the present company came into possession of the property on Dec. 1, 1895, hence it has a record of only seven months in the fiscal year 1896. The following year, the first completed one, 1897, will therefore serve best as a basis for comparison to show what has taken place in the progress of what is really an important member of the Eastern aggregation of trunk lines. In the succeeding five years, on a practically stationary mileage, a feature important to bear in mind—2,154 miles were operated in 1902 against 2,125 miles in 1897—gross earnings increased $6,397,403, or 30 per cent., but net earnings increased as much as $4,553,306, or 55.7 per cent. So far from maintenance outlays having been encroached upon to bring about this result, expenses both on road and equipment materially increased, and in fact for intervening years were raised to very high averages. Even 1902, which benefited from previous heavy charges for improving physical condition, showed for the period named an increase of $900,000 for maintaining permanent way and an increase of $1,200,000 for maintaining rolling stock. Where there had been real economy was in the cost of conducting transportation, which, while rising in excess of $2,000,000, showed 40.5 per cent. of gross earnings absorbed for 1902 as compared with 45.4 per cent. for 1897.

Quite as encouraging exhibits, however, are made as to net income and charges, and these in the present circumstances will attract most attention and invite closest consideration. Starting with gross interest, rentals and other obligatory disbursements of $8,126,283 for 1897, the company had then as an offset income from other than traffic sources, (interest on various securities owned and receipts from coal companies,) amounting to $313,513, leaving its net annual liability $7,812,770. To meet this there were net earnings of $8,164,783, hence a surplus of $352,013 resulted from the year's operations. Quite another picture was presented for the late year. Gross charges increased rather more than $2,000,000 in the five years, and footed up $10,278,365 for 1902, but against this increase, outside net income, (a large contribution coming from the Pennsylvania Coal Company acquired in 1901,) gained fully $1,600,000. With a total of $1,945,208 showing, the net charges of the Erie Company were reduced to $8,333,157. As a matter of fact, then, the company, with $4,553,306 added to its net operating income, had to face the hardly more than nominal expansion of $520,387 in interest and other payments, thus securing a surplus of $4,384,677. Comparing this figure with the outcome for 1897, $352,013, which indicates a gain of $4,032,659, may therefore be taken as the measure of improvement which the Erie Railroad Company has been successful in bringing about.

For the late year it will be remembered two dividends of 1½ per cent. on the first preferred stock were paid, aggregating $1,430,772, so that the year's actual balance above all disbursements was $2,947,905. Assuming that the company had been liable for payment of 4 per cent. on the full preferred share capital (first and second) this would call for only $2,560,000, indicating that on the basis of last year's results there would be available the sum of $1,824,667 out of which to meet any further interest requirements.

There will of course be changes in the income account for the current year, but the margin of safety is large enough to make the addition of $400,000 to annual charges based on the present intention to issue bonds to the extent of $10,000,000 look like a very conservative proposition, more particularly in view of the highly favorable outlook for marked augmentation of the company's net earnings.

MILTON J. PLATT.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

While in some parts of the list considerable activity was displayed, the outside market, as a whole, during the past week was quiet. The stocks which showed large totals were for the most part those which have been actively manipulated by those interested in them, and the large trading in such issues as these was in marked contrast with the dullness which prevailed in most stocks which are left to follow their own course. Apparently neither the investment nor the speculative public are doing much, except where they are encouraged by the active operations of pools. Even in such issues it is doubtful whether there is very much outside interest, for apparently the great bulk of all the transactions in them result from manipulative orders. As regards prices, the week was a fairly favorable one, although on most days the market was quite irregular. Net gains, however, showed in many parts of the list, and in some cases these advances were sufficiently large to be suggestive of confidence on the part of traders, notwithstanding the small limits to which their operations have been confined.

Those brokers who are chosen to execute the orders which the various pools have been giving in outside stocks have been congratulating themselves, but it is to be doubted whether this kind of activity serves at all to improve the general position of the market. While manipulation is always going on in the market, there have not in a long time been in the list of active issues so many stocks that are manipulated on matched orders as there are at present. The increase in this class of trading is a subject of regret with the conservative elements in the outside market.

Empire Steel.

Of the less active stocks during the past week, one of those which attracted most attention was Empire Steel, which was brought into a place of prominence by the substantial advance which occurred in the common stock. The buying which advanced this issue was admittedly inside buying, and it was based, it was stated, on the excellent earnings of the company. It was noticed, however, that while the common stock advanced about 3 points, the preferred stock remained practically stationary. This was due in part apparently to the fact that a fairly large block of the preferred stock is being liquidated at present, but still more perhaps to the fact that the insiders consider the common stock as offering a chance for even a larger proportional profit than the preferred, because of its much lower price. During the coal strike it was necessary for a considerable period to suspend active operations, but since the renewal of an ample fuel supply the company has been doing a very large business. Its daily output is now about 1,500 tons of pig iron, being the largest in the company's history, and at the same time its net earnings are far better at present than at any time in the past. An officer of the company states that the company is earning at present at the rate of $75,000 a month net, the equivalent of about $900,000 a year. The significance of these earnings appears more fully when it is remembered that the total capitalization of the company is a little less than $5,000,000, the present market value of which is less than $1,600,000. The preferred stock is now paying 3 per cent., and carries about 7 per cent. back dividends.

Boston Copper Stocks.

During the ten days since the introduction on the curb of a number of the copper stocks heretofore dealt in only in Boston, nothing has developed to indicate that any public following in these stocks has been secured in this market. While an outside observer cannot determine the question accurately, it would appear that practically all trading in these stocks has been more or less fictitious, the actual buying and selling being restricted to a very small amount indeed. While eventually a market for these stocks may be established here, it would seem that it will take a great many transactions of the kind already recorded to develop anything like a substantial market. In the local copper stocks the week was without any event of importance, most of these issues fluctuating irregularly within a range of a couple of points or less.

San Francisco Bonds.

Transactions in the bonds of the United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco continued on a fairly active scale and resulted in a substantial net gain. The activity which has been shown by these bonds since the beginning of the present month, when the underwriting syndicate was dissolved, suggests that a market is now being made in this way for such of the bonds as were not placed by private sale before the syndicate's dissolution.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Call Money Rate Continues High with Time Loans Easier.

Business in the Stock Market Fell Off Toward the End of the Week—A Drop in Erie.

Special Cable to The New York Times.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Money was in strong demand most of this week. A very large amount was lent by the Bank of England on Thursday, and a considerable sum was renewed. There is some slackening now that the Stock Exchange requirements have been met. For the time being rates are therefore rather easier at about 3½ per cent.

Discounts were steady. Brokers' quotations for fine three months' bills were 3¾ to 3 7-16 per cent. The French demand for gold is less keen and the reflux of sovereigns to the Bank of England has begun. Tenders for £1,000,000 of six months' Treasury bills were opened at the Bank of England at an average discount rate of £3 3s. 7d.

The Bank of England's return shows £907,000 added to the reserve, which is now £25,171,000. The proportion to current liabilities is higher by one-half.

On the Stock Exchange business was brisk early this week, but quieter on Thursday, though the tone was fairly cheerful, especially for Spanish, Argentine, and Brazilian securities, but prices showed a moderate decline in most cases. Some disappointment was expressed at the maintenance of the bank rate at the present level. Consols were weak and the market was probably affected by the prospective Transvaal loan, the opinion being that until after the issue of the loan consols will not receive much support. Home rails were especially firm. Traffic reports were satisfactory.

American rails were dull and sales were small. They gave way on Friday, but the only fall of importance was in the Erie issues, which were ¼ to ¾ of 1 per cent. lower.

Foreigns were strong and buoyant, owing to the reduction of the German bank rate. There was a general recovery in prices. General mining stocks were very quiet. Coppers were firm, as were South Africans, though business was small. West Australians were dull.

Sovereigns were withdrawn for South America. Silver was firm and rose on Friday ⅛d., to 22 3-16d. per ounce, on Indian buying.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Money was firm in the market to-day, supplies were scarce, and there was an active demand for loans. Discounts were easier. The usual week-end inactivity prevailed on the Stock Exchange, but prices were fairly firm. Consols were steady, a fair business was transacted in these securities, and they closed slightly easier. Home rails had a hardening tendency. Americans were dull and irregular. Erie weakened and closed quiet. Grand Trunk was influenced by profit taking, but later was supported. Foreigners were firm. Kafirs were quiet, except Far Eastern Rand shares, which were notably active.

The failure of a small West Australian jobber was announced. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92 15-16; consols for account, 92 15-16; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 90¼; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 102¼; Canadian Pacific, 141½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53¼; Chicago Great Western, 28¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 182¾; De Beers, 21½; Denver and Rio Grande, 42½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92; Erie, 40¾; Erie first preferred, 72¾; Erie second preferred, 63; Illinois Central, 149¼; Louisville and Nashville, 129½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30¼; New York Central, 153¾; Norfolk and Western, 77; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93¼; Ontario and Western, 34¼; Pennsylvania, 77; Rand Mines, 11¼; Reading, 33¼; Reading first preferred, 45; Reading second preferred, 38¾; Southern Railway, 36¾; Southern Railway preferred, 97¾; Southern Pacific, 66¼; Union Pacific, 104¼; Union Pacific preferred, 97¼; United States Steel, 39¼; United States Steel preferred, 90¼; Wabash, 31¾; Wabash preferred, 51⅜.

Bar silver steady at 22⅛d per ounce.

Money, 3¼ to 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3 7-16 to 3½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅜ to 3 7-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 33.20; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Operators on the Bourse were occupied with the settlement. Business had an inactive tendency, though there were some good option operations in buyers' favor. Foreigners suffered from realizations. Brazilians advanced on the favorable change which has occurred in regard to the difficulty between Brazil and Bolivia over the Acre territory. Industrials were heavy. De Beers were offered owing to the rumor that it was intended to impose a tax on diamonds. The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 2½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 15½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, but the tendency was good. Foreigners were in demand. Locals were fairly steady. Canadian Pacific was harder on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four months, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $263,807,327; balances, $14,063,245; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $353,699.

Money on call in London, 3¼@3¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 7-16 per cent. for short and 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84¼; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.84¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18⅛ and 5.15⅝@5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 13-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par @10c premium. Boston—10@5c premium and par. New Orleans—Commercial, 20c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium. St. Louis—10c discount. Pittsburg—25@30c nominal. Louisville—Par.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money nominal at 2½@3 per cent. on call.

Stocks dull.

Yesterday's bank statement was called "disappointing." Upon a weekly comparison the condition of the banks is disappointing, but upon comparison with 1902, or 1901, the surplus reserve is larger. To find a surplus larger than the present it is necessary to go back to a time of smaller loans and slacker trade. If put to the choice those "disappointed" by a normal course of events would probably prefer affairs as they are to conditions not of happy memory, even if technically more favorable.

Otherwise there was practically no feature to yesterday's market, for the reason that there really was no market worthy the name. Many ordinarily active issues were not traded in at all during the market session, while the tape throughout the two hours often failed to record a single transaction for several minutes at a time.

The most striking development was the cessation of the selling pressure which had appeared on the day previous, notably in such issues as the Eries and Southern Pacific. Yesterday these stocks shared in the general market quiet—a rather clear indication that the greater part of the selling of the day previous had been artificial and for the short account. Had the selling been real liquidation the stocks would scarcely have been pressed so sharply for sale to the sacrifice of prices, nor is it likely it would have ceased so abruptly when it became clear that no long stock was being dislodged.

Net changes in stock of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	3⅞
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	⅝	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
Canadian Pacific	⅝	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	1½
Chi. & Alton	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	½	St. L. S'w'n	½
Col. South. 1st pf.	⅝	St. L. S'w'n pf.	⅞
Col. South. 2d pf.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Ft. W. & D. City	1½	U. S. Realty pf.	½
General Electric	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Illinois Central	½		
Met. Street Ry.	½		
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

[illegible]

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Mob. & O. gen 4s. 1

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 14	139,341
To date this year	22,157,804
Corresponding date last year	21,948,793

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 14	$1,050,000
To date this year	$107,491,700
Corresponding date last year	$138,232,800

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows: [illegible]

RESERVE FUND. [illegible]

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION. [illegible]

DIVISION OF ISSUE. [illegible]

GENERAL FUND. [illegible]

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week: [illegible]

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

[illegible]

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Pgh. Coal pf.	91⅝	91½	91⅝
78	Pgh. Plat Glass	140½	140½	140½
100	River Coal	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
55	U. S. Steel pf.	88	88	88
370	West Elec. seconds	108½	108	108½
30	Wheeling Gas	73	73	73
305	Window Glass	54½	53⅝	53⅝
60	Diamond National Bank	442	442	442
10	M. & M. N. B.	140	140	140
30	Mer., S. & T.	66	66	66
7	Penna. Trust	315	315	315
363	Safe Dep. & Trust	149½	148	148½
*3	Union Trust	2,050	2,050	2,050

*New high mark.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday the market for outside securities was very much like the earlier days of the week, and excepting the trading in the new Erie bonds there was practically nothing new in the market. Prices were irregular, profit-taking sales resulting in declines in some parts of the lists, while elsewhere further advances were recorded. For the past few days the copper stocks have not monopolized the market as they did a week ago, and yesterday's trading in this group suggested a further falling off in the interest taken in these stocks. Sales of a perfunctory character were made in several of the Boston Copper stocks, which recently have been quoted in this market, but apparently these transactions were made without any reference to the Boston market, where the same stocks were quoted a number of points below the prices at which sales were reported here.

***

Erie new 4s were much more active than on Friday, when they were first traded in, and the premium over the subscription price was increased by another full point, sales being made as high as 90. This advance was the subject of some comment in reference to the fact that the company's general 4s, which naturally come ahead of the new bonds, were quoted on the Exchange fully three points lower than the price at which the new bonds are selling.

***

Otis Elevator common was in demand and closed strong at a net advance of 1¼ points. Sales of 600 shares were made at 44, as compared with Friday's sale of 100 shares at 42¾.

***

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1,260	Am. Bar. & Pack.	53½	52	53	+ ½
1,675	American Can	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
650	Amer. Can pf.	48½	47⅝	47½	− ½
20	American Chicle	121	121	121	+7
300	Amer. Cotton	6	6	6	+2
2,550	Am. De F. Wire	8½	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
111	Am. L. & T.	50	*48	50	+6
40	Am. L. & T. pf.	95⅝	95	95⅝	+ ⅛
424	Am. Writ. P. pf.	24½	24½	24½	..
7,200	Bamb. De Lamar	11⅛	10	11⅛	+1⅛
100,900	Bay S. G. (50)	1 1-16	⅝	9-16	− ⅜
47	B'den's C. M. pf.	112	111¾	112	..
2,900	Brit. Col. C. ($5)	7¼	6	7¼	+ ⅝
211	B'lyn C. R. ($10)	245	245	245	+ ½
100	Buffalo Gas	9½	9½	9½	..
43	Cal. & Hecla	550	549	549	..

[illegible]

Bonds.

[illegible]

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

[illegible]

Bonds.

[illegible]

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, Feb. 14, 1903.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank

Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,115,427.98
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank

49 Wall Street.

Central National Bank

320 Broadway.

Bankers and Brokers.

ERNEST GROESBECK.
ALBERT E. HARP. WALTER P. GARDNER.

GROESBECK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
Groesbeck & Sterling,

Bankers & Brokers.

MEMBERS OF THE
New York Stock Exchange,
80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

E. CLARENCE JONES & CO.,

BANKERS.

New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. Fourth St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Investment Securities.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Brooklyn Banks.

NASSAU NATIONAL BANK,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

February 6, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$4,289,379.92
Clearing House exchanges	1,296,231.57
Cash and reserve	1,003,596.96
Total	$6,589,208.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	622,783.13
Deposits	5,666,425.32
Total	$6,589,208.45

OFFICERS.
THOMAS T. BARR, President.
WM. A. NASH, Vice Pres.
EDGAR McDONALD, Cashier.
JOHN W. SEAMAN, Assist. Cashier.
D. V. B. HEGEMAN, Asst. Cashier.

Buffalo Banks.

THE MARINE NATIONAL BANK

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION.
FEB. 6, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Time loans	$4,940,884.29
Call loans	3,934,533.30
Cash on hand and with banks	3,928,449.30
U. S. Government and other bonds	1,953,574.97
U. S. Treasurer	2,500.00
Banking house and lot	250,000.00
	$15,009,941.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$230,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,578,743.04
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	13,151,198.82
	$15,009,941.86

STEPHEN M. CLEMENT, President.
JOHN J. ALBRIGHT, Vice President.
JOHN H. LASCELLES, Cashier.
HENRY J. AUER, Assistant Cashier.
CLIFFORD HUBBELL, Assistant Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 22d, 1903.
ELECTION NOTICE.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1903, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, January 30th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 22d, 1903.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1903, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, January 30th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The City of New York, Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, New York, February 9, 1903.

The Erie Railroad Company having filed its petition and application in writing to the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, bearing date the 8th day of December, 1902, for its consent to and a grant of the right, privilege and franchise to lay, construct, maintain and operate double tracks upon and across Thirteenth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, from the float now or hereafter to be constructed at the bulkhead to the property on the easterly side of Thirteenth Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, so that cars of said company can enter, leave and be transferred between said property and said float.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the direction given by resolution of said Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, which was adopted on the 3rd day of February, 1903, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of the said city, on the 9th day of February, 1903, public notice of such application is hereby given that at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1903, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of the said railroad company will be first considered, and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are invited to be present at the time and place aforesaid, at which time and place an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

ELECTRIC DEAL ANNOUNCED.

Stanley Concern Merged with the General Electric Interests.

It was officially announced yesterday that the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company of Pittsfield, Mass., had been merged with the General Electric Company. Ray D. Lillibridge, 170 Broadway, who represents the Stanley interests in New York, made the announcement of the merger. The Stanley Company, he said, would continue to devote its efforts to the manufacture of high voltage apparatus for the transmission of electric power at great distances, this line of work being that by which the Stanley Company is best known to the electric trade.

The Stanley Company made the plant which, under the name of the Bay Counties Company, transmits electric power from the Sierras to the City of San Francisco, which is the longest continuous electrical transmission plant in the world, the distance from the plant in the Sierras to San Francisco being 220 miles.

The present personnel and organization of the Stanley Company, including the executive officers, Mr. Lillibridge said, would be maintained.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES IN NEW YORK

AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF NASSAU AND PINE STREETS

CAPITAL		SURPLUS
$10,000,000	V. P. SNYDER, President Richard A. McCurdy, Vice-President James H. Hyde, Vice-President Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President Henry A. Smith, Vice-President Chas. L. Robinson, Cashier Oliver I. Pilat, Assistant Cashier Clarence Foote, Assistant Cashier	$2,500,000

¶This bank invites the accounts of firms, corporations and individuals, and is prepared to grant the best terms consistent with conservative banking

DIRECTORS

James W. Alexander	Richard A. McCurdy	James H. Hyde	William C. Whitney
Charles T. Barney	Brayton Ives	George W. Young	Thomas F. Ryan
C. Ledyard Blair	Jacob H. Schiff	Wm. H. McIntyre	James N. Jarvie
Chauncey M. Depew	Otto H. Kahn	H. C. Deming	Walter G. Oakman
John F. Dryden	Luther Kountze	E. J. Berwind	Levi P. Morton
James B. Duke	David H. Moffat	Frederic Cromwell	Elihu Root
George J. Gould	James H. Parker	George F. Baker	H. H. Vreeland
Daniel Guggenheim	V. P. Snyder	G. G. Haven	Adrian Iselin, Jr.
Thos. H. Hubbard	A. W. Mellon	A. D. Juilliard	

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the

**Chicago Union Traction Co.,
North Chicago St. R. R. Co., and
West Chicago St. R. R. Co.:**

The time for the deposit of the stocks of the

**Chicago Union Traction Company,
North Chicago St. R. R. Company, and
West Chicago St. R. R. Company**

as provided by the call heretofore made by the Protective Committee, dated January 20th, 1903, is hereby extended to and including March 2d, 1903. By order of the Committee.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. HENKLE, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

32 Nassau Street, New York.
4 Post Office Square, Boston.

TRAVELLERS LETTERS OF CREDIT
in Sterling and Francs for use in Europe and the East.
In Dollars for use in this and adjacent countries.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers.

MUNROE & CO.,
7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

New Jersey Banks.

REPORT
OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MORRISTOWN,
AT MORRISTOWN,

in the State of New Jersey, at the close of business February 6, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$973,380.69
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		63.01
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		25,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		581,706.05
Banking house		70,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		16,136.17
Due from State banks and bankers		233,401.09
Due from approved reserve agents		423,628.72
Checks and other cash items		5,101.58
Notes of other National banks		165.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		205.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$47,848.55	
Legal-tender notes	88,735.00	
		136,583.55
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250.00
Total		$2,466,620.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		134,836.08
National banknotes outstanding		23,150.00
Due to other National banks		26,917.48
Due to State banks and bankers		1,263.10
Dividends unpaid		91.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$2,075,167.20	
Certified checks	5,194.07	
		2,080,361.27
Total		$2,466,620.93

State of New Jersey, County of Morris, ss.:

I, J. H. VAN DOREN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. H. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of February, 1903. EDWARD K. MILLS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
PHANETT C. BARKER,
GUY MILTON,
FRANK TURNBULL,
Directors.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,

NEWARK, N. J.,

February 6, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,866,395.66
Real estate	300,000.00
U. S. Bonds	210,000.00
Other bonds and stocks	656,961.26
Due from banks	262,948.17
Cash and reserve	2,465,407.03
Total	$10,761,712.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	221,851.48
National banknotes outstanding	200,000.00
Deposits	7,146,058.91
Due to banks	193,801.73
Total	$10,761,712.12

OFFICERS.
WILLIAM SCHEERER, President.
LESLIE D. WARD, Vice Pres.
UZAL D. McCARTER, Vice Pres.
A. W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
A. HAEFELI, Asst. Cashier.
E. D. FARNSWORTH, Asst. Cashier.

ESSEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,

NEWARK, N. J.,

February 6, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$5,407,554.72
Due from banks and bankers	448,864.95
Clearing House exchanges	142,878.32
Cash and reserve	987,381.87
Total	$6,986,679.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,245,647.59
Deposits	4,740,888.27
Unpaid dividends	144.00
Total	$6,986,679.86

OFFICERS.
T. W. CROOKS, President.
G. F. REEVE, Vice Pres't.
F. B. ADAMS, Cashier.
A. F. R. MARTIN, Asst. Cashier.

ILLINOIS BANKS.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Feb. 6, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$18,797,842.04
Overdrafts	1,774.83
Real estate	54,101.11
U. S. and other bonds and stocks	1,924,127.61
Due from United States Treas. and banks	42,500.00
Cash	12,624,793.10
Total	$33,445,138.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,576,945.06
Nat. banknotes outstanding	500,000.00
Deposits	29,368,193.63
Total	$33,445,138.69

JAMES H. ECKELS, President.
JOSEPH T. TALBERT, Cashier.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
American Bicycle Company.

The Committee hereby calls for payment by depositors of preferred and common stock of Three Dollars ($3.00) per share, being the second installment of the cash payment required by the Plan and Agreement of this Committee; payment to be made to the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York on or before the 10TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1903, by all depositors.

WILLIAM A. READ,
Chairman.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
GEORGE F. CRANE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. S. SMITHERS,
Committee.

NEW YORK, February 6, 1903.

Send for our
Special Letter
ON
"SOME IMPORTANT INFORMATION."
THE
J. OVERTON PAINE CO.,
55 Broadway, New York.

HOW THE
UNITED STATES
IS EATING UP
THE EARTH.
SEE
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Saturday Afternoon or Monday Morning.
Investors Read The Wall Street Journal

Alabama Banks.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

FLORENCE, ALABAMA,

February 6, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$325,782.72
United States and other bonds	60,556.98
Real estate and fixtures	17,230.00
Cash on hand and due from banks	150,452.87
Total	$554,022.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	42,239.70
Circulation	25,000.00
Deposits	386,782.87
Total	$554,022.57

OFFICERS.
R. L. BLISS, President.
N. C. ELTING, Cashier.

Texas Banks.

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK

OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$609,150.00
U. S. bonds and premium		210,000.00
Banking house and fixtures		20,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	$10,000.00	
Demand loans	55,000.00	
Cash on hand	163,170.71	
Due from other banks	275,601.76	503,772.47
TOTAL		$1,342,922.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00	
Surplus fund	60,000.00	
Undivided net profits	26,748.26	$286,748.26
Circulation		200,000.00
Dividend No. 16, unpaid		1,676.00
Deposits		854,498.26
TOTAL		$1,342,922.52

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis.

$18,000,000 General Mortgage Refunding Four Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Authorized issue $50,000,000, of which $18,000,000 are now issued $17,500,000 are reserved to retire existing bonds, and $14,500,000 are reserved for issue after January 1, 1906, at not to exceed $1,000,000 in any one year for betterments and improvements and the acquisition of additional properties.

Principal payable January 1st, 1953; interest January 1st and July 1st. Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness and without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Terminal Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States, or of any State, county or municipality thereof.

Interest and sinking fund payments guaranteed proportionately by the following fourteen proprietary companies:

St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute R. R. Co. (Pennsylvania System.)	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Co. (New York Central System.)	St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co.
Missouri Pacific Ry. Co.	Chic., Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co.	Southern Ry. Co.
Wabash R. R. Co.	Illinois Central R. R. Co.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R. Co.	Chicago & Alton Ry. Co.
	Chic., Burlington & Quincy Ry. Co.
	Mo., Kans. & Texas Ry. Co.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration of principal, or in full registered bonds of any multiple of $1,000. Registered bonds may be converted into coupon bonds at the option of the owner.

New York, February 14th, 1903.

Having sold a large proportion of the above issue, we offer, subject to sale, the remaining unsold bonds at 101 per cent. and accrued interest. Actual bonds are now ready for delivery.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. Julius S. Walsh, President of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. Any further information desired may be had upon application at our offices.

We recommend these bonds as an exceptionally desirable investment.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
REDMOND, KERR & CO.

TERMINAL RAILROAD ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., February 10, 1903.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company,
New York City.

Dear Sirs: The General Mortgage Refunding Four Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis sold to you are part of an issue limited to $50,000,000 and secured by mortgage and deed of trust to Central Trust Company of New York and William Taussig, Trustees, covering the entire property of the Terminal Association now owned or hereafter acquired.

The bonds are dated January 1, 1903, and mature January 1, 1953; interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York. The General Mortgage provides a sinking fund for the redemption of $100,000 of bonds each year, beginning on July 1, 1908, by lot at 110, or by purchase in the market at a less price. The entire issue is subject to call at 110 and interest on January 1, 1910, or any interest day thereafter.

Of this issue of bonds $17,500,000 are reserved to retire or take up an equal amount of prior lien bonds, $14,500,000 are reserved for issue after January 1, 1906, at not to exceed $1,000,000 in any one year, for betterments and improvements and the acquisition of additional properties. The proceeds of the remaining $18,000,000 which are under contract with your good selves are to be used for extensive additions and improvements to be made immediately to accommodate rapidly increasing demands for additional terminals at St. Louis and East St. Louis, and for the acquisition of additional properties, including the entire capital stocks of the following named companies, the properties of which are unencumbered and on the stocks of which the General Mortgage will constitute a first lien:

East St. Louis and Carondelet Railway;
Illinois Transfer Railway Company;
Granite City and Madison Belt Railroad Company;
St. Louis Belt and Terminal Railroad Company; and
Terminal Realty Company.

[illegible]

... and economically all traffic of every character crossing the Mississippi River at St. Louis, and the recent admission into the Terminal Association of the Southern Railway Company, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, insures the use of the system of the Terminal Association by every railroad of importance entering St. Louis or East St. Louis.

A contract with the owners of the entire system of East St. Louis Street Railways secures to the Terminal Association for the upper roadway of the Eads Bridge all trans-river street railway traffic at St. Louis for a term ending in 1952.

The following figures will give some idea of the extent of the business handled, and railway terminals owned by the various companies, the properties or stocks of which come under the General Mortgage:

Mileage, including main and side tracks	240
Lands owned and available for industrial plants	1,500 acres
Trans-river freight, passenger, express, mail, and baggage cars handled in 1902	1,089,431 cars

The additions now being made insure an increasing income and more economic operation.

Very truly yours,
JULIUS S. WALSH, President.

American Bank Note Co.
California King Gold Mines.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Currie & Gwynne,
15 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 15 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City County and State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. V. P. SNYDER, President.

Dated January 12, 1903.

Wanted $25,000 to extend business of automobile factory already loaded with orders; ample security; liberal guarantees or share of profits. WM. JONES, 633 Ellicott Sq., Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Feb. 14, 1903.

[illegible]

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

There were sales of 8 shares of Bank of America at 550; 14 Manhattan Bank at 325; 25 Merchants' Exchange Bank at 160, and 12 National Bank of New York at 333@330.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 14, 1903:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	‡Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,886,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,756,000	$2,759,000	$1,396,000	$16,881,000	$1,182,000
2,050,000	2,310,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,238,000	5,183,000	2,096,000	24,291,000	......
2,000,000	1,289,300	Merchants' National	12,632,500	2,572,400	1,196,400	14,437,000	......
2,000,000	2,635,600	Mechanics' National	14,103,000	1,840,000	1,822,000	18,361,000	......
1,500,000	3,447,200	Bank of America	20,931,500	3,124,200	2,498,100	23,234,100	......
1,000,000	317,900	Phenix National	4,870,000	886,000	345,000	4,778,000	46,600
25,000,000	15,294,500	National City	134,063,600	24,321,900	5,945,400	118,740,000	5,455,300
300,000	7,868,200	Chemical National	24,890,800	4,115,400	2,418,800	24,313,800	......
600,000	306,900	Merch. Exch. National	5,242,700	838,900	563,300	5,583,200	226,000
1,000,000	2,119,400	Gallatin National	8,070,600	846,700	613,600	5,677,800	978,500
300,000	91,600	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	2,749,000	816,000	58,400	3,524,400	46,200
700,000	367,100	Mechanics & Traders'	3,838,000	416,200	361,000	3,917,000	......
200,000	211,000	Greenwich	1,953,900	163,500	181,100	1,317,900	......
600,000	561,300	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,917,800	1,148,300	228,400	5,011,800	482,100
3,479,200	168,500	Seventh National	6,627,700	1,338,700	244,900	6,146,100	531,400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200,000	490,500	West Side	3,063,000	634,000	322,000	3,382,000	......
500,000	1,214,300	Seaboard National	12,972,600	2,338,000	1,702,000	15,262,000	50,000
300,000	550,600	First National, Brooklyn	4,260,000	501,000	477,000	4,251,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,805,400	Liberty National	6,564,000	1,835,200	825,000	8,369,000	407,200
1,000,000	458,300	N. Y. Produce Exchange	4,190,200	712,700	410,700	4,128,300	......
500,000	577,600	New Amsterdam National	7,005,500	1,136,100	826,500	7,825,200	100,000
350,000	485,900	Astor National	4,714,000	964,000	233,000	4,832,000	350,000
$10000000	$2,500,000	West. Nat. of the U. S.	56,889,200	15,692,900	2,901,800	62,367,000	458,400
98,079,200	102 896 300	Total, National banks.					
11,572,700	17,743,700	Total, State banks.					
109 651900	120 640 000	Totals	936 233 400	181 803 400	71 803 800	952 310 100	43 736 900

Res. on total deposits, decrease $3,016,000. Res. on deposits other than U. S., decrease, $3,009,975.
*As per official reports: 41 National banks, Nov. 25, 1902; 17 State banks, Dec. 4, 1902.
‡As on Feb. 2, 1903. †United States deposits included, $40,112,100.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Feb. 14, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the fibures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$314,900.00	$5,300.00	$13,800	$27,200.00	......	$229,000.00
Colonial	100,000	2,176,200.00	71,000.00	223,200	231,700.00	$150,000.00	2,510,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,859,000.00	163,000.00	94,000	198,000.00	3,000.00	2,972,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	651,287.00	10,715.00	41,003	46,472.00	......	623,578.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,692,300.00	92,400.00	66,900	311,800.00	......	2,012,500.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,589,152.42	41,861.19	94,244	81,052.07	5,200.00	1,626,651.71
Hamilton	200,000	1,969,900.00	118,300.00	99,500	125,900.00	5,000.00	2,084,000.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Feb. 14, 1903.

[illegible]

Unified 4s	
3,000	100¾
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s	
8,000	100¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
1,000	99½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
5,000	104¾
Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
1,000	97½
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
6,000	77
West Shore 4s	
1,000	111¼
2,000	111¼
West N Y & Penn gen 4s	
5,000	100¼
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	
21,000	90¾

Total sales $1,049,500

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The week closed with the money market very quiet and with no change in rates. Call loans, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4¼@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3½@4 per cent.; New York funds, par 5@10c premium; clearings, $25,920,049; balances, $2,284,806. For the week: Clearings, $133,347,859; balances, $10,095,356.

The foreign exchange market is firm. Rates are unchanged. Trading in stocks narrowed decidedly. Profit taking went on in the copper stocks and declines in the leaders ranged from ⅛ to 1¾, the latter in Copper Range, which closed at 73¼, against 78⅛ yesterday, (75 yesterday morning,) and 68¾ a week ago. Allouez was the strong feature, gaining 9-16, to 6½, with 2,400 shares sold. Copper Range contributed about the same amount. Mohawk closed at 56¾, a net rise of 2 for the week.

In the general list Massachusetts Gas shares were the active leaders, over 13,000 shares of the common and 2,500 of the preferred selling. Common rose 1½ more, to 45¼; preferred 1, to 86⅝, closing at 45 and 86⅛, respectively; net gains for the week of 4⅛ in common and 1⅛ in preferred. United Gas 5s have risen 4¾ and the seconds 6¾ net this week. Père Marquette rose 1⅛, to 83, closing at 82½. Home railroad stocks and telephone were strong. Edison Electric Illuminating ran up 5 more, to 291, closing at 290, a net gain this week of 10.

Mr. Lawson wearies at the repetition of the statement that "a big operator," "a Boston plunger," or "the Boston associate of the Standard Oil people," sold 80,000 or 100,000 shares of stocks some weeks ago to relieve himself of financial embarrassment. Every one understands that when any of the terms quoted above is used, Mr. Lawson is the man referred to. Mr. Lawson sent out an unequivocal denial of the story to-day.

Complete transactions were:

Sales.	RAILROADS.	High.	Low.	Last.
65	Atchison	88	87¾	87¾
10	Atchison pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾
6	*Boston Elevated	151	151	151
50	Boston and Albany	261½	261	261
10	Boston & Maine	190	190	190
20	Con. & Mont., Class 4	196	196	196
200	Mass. Electric	35½	35¼	35¼
2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	220	220	220
3	Old Colony	212½	212½	212½
250	Pere Marquette	83	82	82½
2	Providence & Worcester	299	299	299
5	Rutland pf.	68	68	68
100	Union Pacific	102	102	102
120	Union Pacific pf.	93¾	93⅞	94¾
50	Vermont & Mass.	176	176	176
1	West End pf.	116	116	116
	TELEPHONES.			
376	American	165½	165	165
140	Cumberland	124½	124½	124½
106	Western	25½	24½	24½
5	Western pf.	99	99	99
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
190	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	86¼	85	85
450	Am. Sugar	130¾	130½	130½
13	Am. Sugar pf.	121½	121⅝	121⅝
73	Am. Woolen pf.	79	78	78
450	Dom. Iron & Steel	54	53½	54
366	Edison	291	290	290
155	General Electric	203¾	202	202½
13,299	Mass. Gas	45¼	43¾	45⅛
2,596	Mass. Gas pf.	86⅝	86	86⅛
60	Reece Buttonhole	9½	9⅜	9½
50	Union Land & Copper	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
105	United Fruit	110	109½	109⅞
70	Un. Shoe Mch. pf.	31⅜	31½	31½
40	U. S. Rubber pf.	53¼	53¼	53¼
115	U. S. Steel	39	38¼	39
83	*U. S. Steel pf.	88½	88⅜	88⅜
	MINING.			
10	Adventure	15	15	15
2,347	Allouez	6½	5⅞	6½
2,067	*Amalgamated	70¾	69⅞	69⅞
10	Am. Zinc	8	8	8
300	Arcadian	5⅜	5¼	5¼
10	Atlantic	13	12⅞	12⅞
1,006	Bingham	33¼	33	33
15	*Cal. & Hecla	530	525	525
1,730	Centennial	31	30	30¾
175	Cons. Mercur	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
2,628	Copper Range	74¼	72¾	73
3	Dom. Coal pf.	115	115	115
112	Isle Royale	16	16	16
10	Mass.	16¾	16¾	16¾
250	Michigan	11⅛	11	11
364	Mohawk	57	56¼	56¾
300	Montreal & Boston	2	2	2
150	Old Dominion	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
445	Osceola	76	75	75
75	Parrot	33	33	33
350	Phoenix	7½	7¼	7¼
50	Rhode Island	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
165	Shannon	13	13	13
400	Tri-Mountain	99½	98	98
365	Trinity	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛
10	United Copper	30	30	30
160	U. S. Coal & Oil	14⅝	14½	14⅝
4,118	United States	26⅜	25⅜	25⅞
975	Utah	32½	30	30
145	Victoria	8½	8	8
370	Winona	9½	9	9
200	Wolverine	70	69¾	70
800	Wyandotte	1⅝	1 11-16	1 11-16

British Columbia, 6½ bid, 7½ asked.
*Ex-dividend.

EXCHANGE MAY PUNISH BROKER.

Wall Street Report of One Outcome of the Peter Power Case.

It was definitely reported in Wall Street yesterday that the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange had decided to render a decision next week expelling or suspending a member of the Exchange for the part played by him in the suit of Peter Power against the Northern Pacific Railway Company. It was said that the case had been under consideration for some weeks. Members of the Governing Committee who were seen yesterday observed absolute silence in the matter.

Reports that such action would be taken have been circulated in Wall Street several times during the last few months, but they were always met with absolute denials from President Keppler and other members of the Governing Committee.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1902 and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Jan. 3	$10,183,856	$7,515,575	$14,150,073
Jan. 10	14,810,300	12,958,450	22,398,050
Jan. 17	20,217,125	19,061,450	27,256,600
Jan. 24	28,414,975	25,382,400	30,799,450
Jan. 31	27,880,775	26,623,350	24,838,825
Feb. 7	18,545,675	17,896,225	20,862,625
Feb. 14	15,529,675	13,560,850	12,852,450

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1902, 1901, and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Feb. 15	$13,560,850	$12,852,450	$24,015,675
Feb. 23	12,456,650	14,546,675	19,678,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,641,550
March 8	6,958,425	10,717,375	5,676,575
March 15	3,112,900	10,602,600	2,898,425
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

[illegible]

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

[illegible]

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 14.—Gardner & Co., report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

[illegible]

Little Bessie	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
Mollie Gibson	5⅞	6¼	5½	6¼
Mary Cashen	4	4½	4	4½
Moon Anchor	8½	11	8	12
New Haven	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Old Gold	4½	4½	4½	4½
Pharmacist	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜
Pinnacle	4½	5	4	5
Pointer	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Portland	138	150	140	145
Rose Maud	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
Rose Nicol	2⅞	3½	2⅞	3½
Sunset Eclipse	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
Vindicator	104	110	100	107
Work	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—New York exchange was quoted at par to-day. Time and call loans, 5@6 per cent. Local issues were dull, but somewhat improved. Boxboard common was steady, and the preferred slightly firmer. Both Biscuit issues gained fractionally. Shipbuilding common sold at 54, and Swift's at 126. Metropolitan Elevated lost fractionally.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Shipbuilding	54	54	54
44	Chicago City Railway	225	225	225
10	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	88	88	88
30	Metropolitan Elevated	35½	35¼	35¼
100	Milwaukee Brewing	2	2	2
815	National Biscuit	47½	47¼	47½
82	National Biscuit pf.	106	106	106
10	Swift & Co.	126	126	126
100	United Box Board	48⅞	48⅜	48⅞
6	West Chicago	56	56	56

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

William B. Morse Lumber Company, Rochester; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. B. Morse, W. S. Morse, and C. C. Morse, Rochester.

Mecca Lumber Company; capital, $50,000. Directors—D. D. Nellis, H. J. Amos, and C. H. Swift, Utica.

Hester, New York, general decorating, painting, and contracting; capital, $25,000. Directors—D. R. Horton, and John Toerner, New York, and H. L. Horton, City Island.

Brighton Heights Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $200,000. Directors—Cornelius Donnell, D. A. Judge, and P. J. Carlin, Brooklyn.

John V. McEvily Company, New York, plumbing; capital, $2,500. Directors—J. V. McEvily, C. W. Burke, and P. F. Pettit, New York.

Rose Manufacturing Company, New York, patented coolers; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. J. Reedy and J. L. Lockwood, Jr., New York, and E. M. Stothers, Port Richmond, S. I.

The Bay State Trading Company, New York, woolens; capital, $2,500. Directors—Jacob Gordon, Norwich, Conn., and Charles Hyman and Max Goldberg, New York.

The Pace Plumbing Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—James Gilmour, J. R. Turner, and G. A. Pace, New York.

Marlborough Manufacturing and Supply Company, Marlborough, Ulster County; capital, $40,000. Directors—R. A. Weed, Marlborough, and A. P. Wilkow and G. W. Pratt, Highland.

Bronx Construction Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—J. W. Rock, N. T. Paine, and C. F. Folsom, New York.

The Clark Bloss Company, Dunkirk, hardware; capital, $25,000. Directors—Clark Bloss, William Greer, and B. N. Goodale, Dunkirk.

Evergreen Farm Dairy Company, Batavia, Genesee County; capital, $3,000. Directors—M. D. Fargo, A. W. Fargo, and W. Fargo of Batavia.

The Independent Union Telephone Company of Buffalo to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital stock from $200,000 to $1,000,000. The certificate is signed for the company by Albert S. Smith and George N. Frost.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

[illegible]

STREET RAILWAYS.

[illegible]

BANK STOCK.

Bank of the Manh'tan Co. (semi-an.) [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

[illegible]

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

[illegible]

Int. and taxes	22,538	23,051	23,535
Surplus	432	†2,850	†2,815
Gross, 6 months	722,211	700,877	702,357
Oper. expenses	543,063	520,205	523,587
Net earnings	179,148	180,672	178,770
Int. and taxes	157,764	161,354	160,087
Surplus, 6 mos.	21,384	19,318	18,783

†Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

NATIONAL LEAD CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Net earnings	1,202,514	1,112,140	1,076,441
Div. on preferred	1,043,280	1,048,000	1,043,280
Div. on common	......	......	149,054
Balance	159,234	*66,860	115,893
Previous surplus	1,277,808	1,206,948	1,324,841
Total surplus	1,437,042	1,277,808	1,206,948

*Deficit.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—The market was dull and easier, Cotton Duck issues weakening at the non-payment of interest on income bonds. Money on call was at 4@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 241 shares of stock and $551,400 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atlantic Coast L. com.	135¼	135¼	135¼
12	Un. Rys. & El. com.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
4	Un. Rys. & El. pf.	33	33	33
15	Continental	202	202	202
60	Int. Mer. M. pf.	41	41	41
$5,000	Carolina Cent. 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1,000	Un. Ry. & El. inc.	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
2,000	Un. Ry. & El. 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	76⅜	75¼	75¼
14,000	Cotton Duck inc.	35	34½	34½
10,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	52	52	52
7,000	Atl. Coast L. 4s, (S. C.)	103	103	103
1,000	Atl. Coast L. 4s, (Ct.)	116	116	116
1,000	Va. Midland 5th 5s	116½	116½	116½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

[illegible]

Financial.

"SEVERAL STOCKS"

SHOW MARKED INDICATIONS OF GOING MATERIALLY HIGHER AT PRESENT TIME; THEIR MARKET ACTION WARRANTS IMMEDIATE PURCHASE. WRITE US IF YOU ARE INTERESTED AND WE WILL BE PLEASED TO NAME THEM FOR YOU, PRESENTING OUR REASONS FOR ANTICIPATING HIGHER PRICES FOR THEIR SHARES; ALSO WHAT FIGURES WE EXPECT THEM TO REACH. WE WILL BE PLEASED TO BUY AND CARRY THEM FOR YOU, IN MULTIPLES OF 10 SHARES UP TO ANY AMOUNT, UPON A MARGINAL DEPOSIT WITH US OF $5 PER SHARE. WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT CEREALS AND COTTON ALSO. AT THE MOMENT, THE MARKETS FOR ALL THREE STAPLES ARE SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, BEING FULL OF MONEY-MAKING OPPORTUNITIES. WE DEAL IN THEM ALSO. OUR

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AND

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SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

NEW CHIEF FOR BURLINGTON.

Report in St. Paul That John F. Stevens Will Be President.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 14.—A local newspaper says this evening:

John F. Stevens, whose resignation as General Manager of the Great Northern Railway has just been announced, is to succeed George B. Harris as President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway. What position Mr. Harris will then hold is unknown.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Blagden & Stillman have been appointed metropolitan district agents of the Thuringia Insurance Company of Germany.

H. E. Roberts has been elected Second Vice President of the Inter-State Life Assurance Company of Indianapolis, to succeed R. L. Douglas.

Alexander David Robertson, one of the present joint Paris managers of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, and ex-surveyor and Superintendent of Agents of the Equitable Fire and Accident Office of Glasgow, has been appointed head of the foreign department of the Royal, with headquarters at Liverpool.

The Ben Franklin Insurance Company of Allegheny, Penn., has applied for admission to Illinois and has named John Naghten & Co. of Chicago agents of the company in that State.

George Burgess of Cleveland has been appointed assistant manager of the factory installment department of the Continental Casualty Company.

The Tariff Committee of the Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters has decided that the revised State Board tariff, which is being used for the rating of brick mercantiles, has been sufficiently tested, and to publish it at once. Over seventy towns have now been rated by it.

Foreigners in China Hear Murmurs of More Trouble

Feeling in the Interior Growing Steadily More Bitter, and New Outbreaks May Possibly Occur—Causes of Dissatisfaction Among the Natives.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 8.—Missionaries and others arriving at this port from the interior bring stories of growing bitterness toward foreigners among the native masses. There is a wide disposition not only to give these stories full credence, but also to assume that anti-foreign outbreaks are imminent. The British Consul at Hankow has advised missionaries within his jurisdiction to leave their stations and go to that city, where they may be under his immediate care. Some of them who have done so and who have come on to Shanghai say that in their districts signs of hostility to foreigners are worse than they were in 1900. River pilots whose work takes them up the Yang-tse report that even at Hankow, 700 miles from here, where there is a strong foreign settlement, and where gunboats are kept and may go at all seasons, foreigners who venture into the native quarters run risks of being stoned. Beyond that port, where navigation is less easy, hostile expression increases in boldness, and from Ichang onward even official escort does not save foreigners from insult.

The reasons that impel this sentiment are not difficult to trace. News that reaches the masses circulates by word of mouth in this land of scant telegraphic communication, losing nothing in transit. There have been occurrences of late which did not show up the foreign side any too creditably, even at first hand. When these were piled on inbred distrust of foreigners, plus charges on indemnity account, plus the distress of famine in many districts induced by drought or flood, and in others where plentiful crops of rice were shipped off by speculators, and when official influence was not strong enough, even if so disposed, to quiet rumors that foreigners were responsible for these ills, the results now apparent became almost inevitable.

DEMANDS FOR MISSION MURDERS.

The situation is not covered by saying that only the masses are distrustful of foreign professions. Among the educated classes at this and other large ports, where news is reasonably accurate, the conviction is general that justice does not measure out its favors impartially to foreigners and to Chinese. When Messrs. Bruce and Lewis of the China Inland Mission were murdered at Chen-cheo in August the British Consul at Hankow and the British Minister at Peking demanded prompt satisfaction. Native authorities took the matter at once in hand, and before any foreigners had reached the ground for investigation they had beheaded half a dozen or more men who had led the mob which committed the murders. As a result of the foreign inquiry, it was demanded, in addition, that several prominent officials in the district be degraded; that the commander of the garrison, who had neglected to provide refuge for the missionaries, be beheaded; that a monument be erected in Chen-cheo to proclaim the disgrace of the community in permitting the murders, and that damages equivalent to £10,000 be imposed upon a district by no means rich in money.

Native influence was exerted to save the head of the commander, under the extenuating plea that the missionaries had been warned of the danger to themselves and had refused to leave their station in spite of the warning. This plea had no effect upon those making the demands, and when some little delay occurred in full compliance the British Minister refused to attend a state function at the Peking palace, giving this delay as his reason. His wife sent a similar refusal to be a guest of the Empress Dowager at a reception to the ladies of the legations, and the movement of British warships at Hongkong got into the news reports as meaning that they were to proceed up the coast and that a demonstration on this account was to be made by a British flotilla at Hankow. Then the penalties demanded were exacted in full.

ATTACK BY PIRATES COSTLY.

About two months ago pirates attacked a junk on the Canton River on which an English subject named Evans was a passenger. Evans was so badly injured that he died. He had been in the service of the Consulate at Canton in other years and remained at Canton when pensioned, having married there a Chinese woman. So much of the evidence as was made public from investigation of the case showed that the attack was of the kind common on that river, the attacking party having been a band of thieves recruited from among boatmen and peasantry of one of the river towns. Such attacks when Chinese alone are involved rarely excite more than passing notice. Since no one else in the junk was badly hurt it was supposed that Evans had been shot because he was a foreigner.

Accounts of the attack brought out that the thieves had overhauled the junk solely for the purpose of plunder, and that when they had boarded it and saw Evans one of them exclaimed: "Here is a foreigner; he is as good as six of us; kill him." Several of the thieves fired at him and he fell, shot through the legs. It was then proposed by them to throw him overboard, but they yielded to the entreaty of the Chinese wife and desisted. A passing steamer responded to distress signals from the despoiled junk and carried Evans to Canton, where he died without recovering consciousness.

Within a few days the police in the district in which the attack occurred arrested four farmhands and several boatmen and sent them on to Canton for trial. They doubtless composed all or nearly all of the boarding crew, for one of them at the first hearing confessed that he had shot at Evans in order, as he said, to prevent Evans from shooting him. It has not been thought necessary to advertise what became of these prisoners, which may be surmised; but in addition to their punishment damages were demanded for $12,000 against the Admiral and commander of the forts in the river district in which the attack occurred and for $8,000 against the magistrate of the district from which the pirates hailed. This total of $20,000 was straightway assessed by the Canton authorities and paid over to the British Consul for the benefit of the Chinese widow. Since the rank of Evans had never been higher than that of Consulate constable his pension could not have amounted to as much as interest on this money if it were put out on safe risk at Chinese rates.

BIG DAMAGES, LIGHT FINE.

In the course of the troubles now in progress in the western provinces of Szechuen damage has been done to all kinds of property. The average sufferer thereby has had to stand his loss, but in one instance reported of injury to houses occupied by two Chinese converts damage claims were pushed by missionaries in that district to whom the converts appealed, and 5,500 taels was paid to satisfy the claims. Chinese in the district say that the actual damage to the houses could be repaired for 200 taels.

About two weeks ago at a hotel on the outskirts of Shanghai a foreigner killed a native hostler. The hostler was inoffensive and well behaved, and the killing was wholly without provocation. It was the hostler's misfortune to pass a window when a white man had a revolver handy. The man with the revolver shot through the window and blew off the top of the hostler's head. Trial occurred a few days later. It occupied part of an afternoon. The sentence consisted of a fine of $200 Mexican for the benefit of the hostler's family, $80 Mexican for costs of action, and for five years the murderer must keep himself within call of the foreign police. Incidents are frequently reported in which foreigners kick, beat, and occasionally stab 'ricksha coolies for no other offense on the part of the coolie than that he asks his proper fare for service performed, the assailants rarely getting worse punishment than a small fine and often wholly escaping punishment.

TURN ABOUT FAIR PLAY.

In connection with the troubles in progress in Chekiang, the province immediately south of this port, the native papers print a story illustrating the common idea of tit-for-tat. They say that for killing a Chinese above the coolie class in that province a foreigner was permitted to settle upon payment of a fine of 3,000 taels. A native of the same class as the man who had been killed thereupon addressed the Governor of the province, asking that he be permitted to deposit in the provincial Treasury the sum of 18,000 taels for the privilege of killing the six missionaries in his district, thus ridding the district, in his opinion, of a dangerous element. Far from granting the request, the Governor ordered the district authorities to arrest the petitioner.

That person, however, not doubting that a petition so fair and equitable would at once be approved, had advised his fellow-villagers of it. When the district police set out to make the arrest they found not only the entire community with the petitioner, but a band of villagers had placed themselves at his service and were merely awaiting word from the Governor to carry the scheme into effect.

When they learned the errand of the police they rallied to the support of the petitioner, and neither the police at that time nor the troops sent later could effect his arrest. This incident roused the activities of a secret society in that province which carries as one article of its creed undying hostility to foreigners. Since then troops have been unable to make substantial headway against the society, and in some of the districts many of the troops have gone over to the anti-foreign movement, taking their arms with them. It has been necessary to close the mission stations in the district first affected, and to convey the missionaries who were there under armed escort to Hangchow, capital of the province, while guards of troops remain at the mission stations to prevent damage to that property.

TUNG FUH HSIANG AGAIN.

These stories take on the wings of rumor and fly over China, together with many others of the same kind. Naturally they tend to confirm opinion in the interior that there is no putting up with foreigners. They are supplemented by stories from the Northwest that Tung Fuh Hsiang and the exiled Prince Tuan have rallied in that section the forces which they led in the Boxer movement in 1900. The Chinese here believe that it is their scheme to take possession of Hsian Fu, where the Empress Dowager found refuge from the allies. It is said that they have with them the son of Prince Tuan, the former heir-apparent to the throne, and that they intend to establish him there and to declare him Emperor of China. Official proclamation has been busy of late in denying these reports, but without effect upon the general belief.

Foreign willingness to encourage modern equipment and training of the Chinese troops has stimulated activity at the arsenals. Sailing masters report exceptionally large shipments of munitions to the interior. The Yang-tse is a natural channel for goods of that nature. Since supplies for the Court and its supporting army reached Hsian Fu by that channel in 1900, the peace compact covering middle China having then enabled the riverine Viceroys to keep the refuge capital stocked with provisions, there is no physical reason why arms lately in transit may not have reached the same destination. Natives hear of these things all along the Yang-tse.

That vast region has become restless with expectancy. There has been no actual turbulence at any point along the river. Accounts brought here by arriving missionaries and others refer to tendencies under recent observation. How these tendencies may develop must depend upon circumstances not easily forecast. Viceroys and provincial authorities profess their ability to prevent a spread of such unrest as has for months disturbed Szechuen. The question is whether they can keep the leaders of threatening outbreak from raising again the anti-foreign standard.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

CHILDREN'S GAMES ON THE EAST SIDE

Many of Them Have Features Which Show Love of Cruelty.

ON the east side there are many children's games that have not been catalogued as yet in any cyclopedia of sports, and yet some of them possess an originality that deserves recognition, if not justification.

A visitor who arrives just in time to see the climax of what is known as "egg gag" certainly does not give voice to the old-time wish that he were a boy again. The victim of the game stands on the curb, his head covered with the inside of a broken egg, while his tormentors are circled around to jeer him. The jeerers are old inhabitants of the vicinity, generally. The victim has just arrived, and he must take the dose that belongs to every new-comer.

When the new boy comes into the vicinity, provided he has not heard of the game, he is inveigled into a crowd, and some one proposes a turn at it. It is explained to him that the egg must be hidden about the clothing of one of the players, and the others are to hunt for it. In order that he may not "catch on," one or two of the others first allow the egg to be hidden on them, and the finder in each case carefully discovers the delicate object so as not to smash it. Then the new boy is told to play the principal part, and the egg is hidden in his hat. The boy who acts as ringleader cries "Ready!" and the rest, having been around the corner while the hiding was in progress, appear again.

They crowd around, go through the victim's pockets, feel him all over, and act for a few minutes as if they were very much puzzled. One of them looks up toward the new-comer's head. "There it is!" he exclaims, and brings down his open hand sharply upon the hat of the victim, who is left standing, half angry, half amused, with his hat held gingerly in the ends of his fingers and with the slimy mass of white and yellow trickling down over his face.

If a strange boy comes into a neighborhood the youthful population usually subject him to this unpleasant ordeal in less than a week. It is rare that any one ever becomes suspicious of their real object, so naturally and unaffectedly do the youngsters go through with the preliminaries to the "gag." The game, cheap as it is, would be too expensive if the perpetrators of the trick were particular about the quality of the egg that they use; but usually they are able to get one that is past the point of being eaten by even the most poverty-stricken of east side families. On one occasion, it is related, the victim's hat was lifted after the smash. Instead of seeing the ordinary inside of an egg the children saw a little chicken lying upon top of the dupe's head. But this delighted them still more than the ordinary result. As is the case with all "sells," the victim is so anxious to see some one else fooled that he never tells about the trick, but immediately goes over and joins those who have initiated him into the secret.

Although this is one of the most original of their games, the little east side boys have many others that are unknown among the children of up-town sections. As with most boys, the pervading note in all of their amusements seems to be cruelty. No games are so popular among them as those which result in the pain or discomfiture of some one. Indeed, about as acceptable to them as any other sport is the very simple and ancient practice of stone throwing. They choose sides, which get on opposite sides of the street from each other and then proceed to inflict on their enemies all the wounds possible.

To those that have sufficient capital, spinning tops is a favorite diversion, but even here they must bring in some innovation that allows them to hurt each other. In the Summer time, when they do not wear shoes, groups may be seen "plugging" at one another's toes. They trust to luck not to get their own toes hit, and use all their skill to "plug" the other boy's. When one feels the point of a top on his toe—which is apt to be very often—he steps aside for a moment, rubs the wounded member, and resumes the game with as much vim as ever. Sometimes their feet are plugged so much that they bleed freely and leave traces on the sidewalk. When the cold weather comes and forbids them to go barefoot, spinning tops becomes much less interesting; they say it is too tame then.

These children's financial condition keeps them out of any extensive gambling games, but whenever they happen to get hold of a few pennies they immediately risk them in some game of chance. A favorite game is what they call "stick it to 'em." One of the young gamblers offers to place himself against a wall and let another stand off about thirty yards and throw at him with a solid rubber ball. With his face to the wall he stands perfectly still while the hard ball is being hurled at him. If the ball goes wide the thrower has to give him 3 cents; if the ball hits him he gives the thrower 1 cent. The 2 cents difference is supposed to represent the wear and tear to the target if the ball goes true. In this game, though, it is always first choice to be the one thrown at, so tough have the youngsters' skins become. They value the 2 cents difference as more than enough compensation for being hit with the ball. Among some the difference has been reduced to 1 cent, the pain being not enough to demand 2.

SAFEGUARDS OF MOTOR TRAINS

Brakes at Stations Which Can Stop Cars If Necessary.

APROPOS of recent discussions (mostly at labor union meetings) as to what sort of calamity would happen if the motorman of an electric elevated train should fall dead at his post, it is recalled by an engineer connected with the Manhattan system that the current for an entire train can be cut off by means of emergency brakes at points other than in the "pen" of the motorman. These brakes, which may be handled by the guards of the different platforms, are capable of stopping the train even while the circuit is on. The setting of the brakes would blow out all the fuses.

When the question of accident to the motorman first arose it was pointed out that the master controller or guiding electric crank of the train was held in position by a spring, and that it would spring back to zero on the instant the motorman's hand relaxed upon it. This explanation gave the questioner a chance to ask: "Well, suppose the train was on a down grade; in that case it would continue to run, no matter whether the current was on or not, wouldn't it?" The existence of the emergency brakes answers this fear to a certain extent. But still in case of the motorman's death there would be left one element of danger. The guards of the platforms might not know he was dead until it was too late for them to handle the emergency apparatus. This chance, however, is manifestly a very remote one, for every guard would know something was wrong as soon as the train failed to stop at a station, and the only chance of an accident after that discovery would be that a preceding train was immediately in front.

Another criticism that has been made about the elevated roads electric service is that the trains start and stop with a jerk that throws the passengers nearly out of their seats. The men who manage the road say that this inconvenience is gradually disappearing and that it existed for a time after the installation of electricity simply because the motormen had not grown expert at their new jobs. There are reasons why the jerkiness of electricity cannot be easily eliminated. The stations have such limitations that trains are obliged to stop exactly at fixed spots in order not to lap over. The motorman must be very much of an expert to obtain the correct position by a gradual releasing of the brakes such as would make the cars settle down into stillness without a jar to the occupants.

The theoretical acceleration to full speed from a station is supposed to be twelve seconds on the Manhattan road. The extent to which this rule is regarded depends on the skill of the motorman, and it is claimed that every day sees some improvement, and even the motormen who were among the slow learners are beginning to get their starts properly. As proof of the improvement one is told to notice the state of perfection reached on the Second Avenue line, where electric service was first begun.

The Manhattan has had to contend with one difficulty which was unusual. On the Boston system, for instance, there were many experiments before actual operation of electric trains was begun, and at no time were motormen obliged to get their training interruptedly, as they had to do in this city. Here they had to become familiar with their new duties and at the same time run passenger trains, just as though the system had been in order for a year. In Boston they were thoroughly drilled before passenger service was attempted, the tracks were marked plainly at starting and stopping places, and the system ran like clock work by the time the stations were opened to travelers.

KANSAS CITY'S RACE WITH ST. LOUIS FOR SUPREMACY

Although the Former Has a Lot of Ground to Make Up, It Is Sprinting So Vigorously That It Must Be Considered Seriously as a Competitor.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10.—Younger, smaller, and far less rich, Kansas City nevertheless is in the race with St. Louis for Southwestern business supremacy. St. Louis has capital in immense surpluses; Kansas City is using every available dollar every day. St. Louis has back of it a rich record of financial accomplishment; its commerce and its industries have foundations unshakable; St. Louis prosperity has advanced far beyond the test point. Kansas City has but fairly started upon its achievements—such a start, however, as not another city in the land, barring the phenomenal record at Chicago alone, has ever approached. It is of the Chicago type that Kansas City is. St. Louis sits in satisfied complacence—its banking figures, its commercial exchanges, its manufacturing output expanding in unhalting continuity—excellently respectable St. Louis in every business sense. Kansas City knows no such composure. In St. Louis capital excess flows out of the city, is loaned in great blocks upon Wall Street, builds railroads through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, invests ten millions in a single issue of Mexican Central Railway bonds, invades even New England with financial accommodation. The Kansas City record is Kansas City money finding Kansas City use—is the use (the profit yielding use) in Kansas City of outside capital galore, including the use, not strangely, of millions on millions from St. Louis herself.

Yet in not one sense are St. Louis and Kansas City business enemies. At least this is the insistent declaration that both make. St. Louis actually is proud of Kansas City, as the prosperous parent may enjoy a hopeful offspring's daring ventures. St. Louis believes Kansas City is speculative. Kansas City disputes this view energetically—what Kansas City does is in the Kansas City view quite as conservative as business common sense requires. Kansas City feels that it has opportunities, feels that it is justified in hurrying to take advantage of the advantages they offer. The Kansas City policy, as Kansas City declares it, is doing things quickly without failing to do them well. Discussions along these lines between St. Louis and Kansas City are, however, largely academic. St. Louis is so full of prosperity and strength and content, and Kansas City is so sure that it has phenomenally rich rewards close pressing, that the two in all polite surface ways pull in business goodfellowship together. In one particular there is close identity of characteristics—both are devoted in their Southwestern spirit. As some St. Louis interests drift in natural sympathy outward toward the Eastern South, so there is a corresponding affinity betwixt Kansas City and territory west and north. Largely, though, this especial relationship, having local origin, is inspired only by the sentiment of a business profit. In the field of actual Southwestern trade as a whole, the twain are good neighbors. St. Louis accepts what comes, what for decades has been coming; Kansas City doesn't wait, but hustles.

Under conditions that prevailed as recently as half a dozen years ago this situation would mark the development of a competition that might readily enough incite disagreeable development. But in the new Southwest there are opportunities enough and more than enough to go round. St. Louis stays far behind the orders of her customers, and Kansas City has no current distress equal to acknowledging that the business she has built is actually extending beyond the readiness of her handling facilities. Herein is significant evidence, indeed, of the genuineness, the vastness, of the country's tangible prosperity.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN CENTRE.

Kansas City's chief commercial consequence, centring in the traffic it has in live stock and in grain, reflected last year in a variety of ways the destructive crop conditions that prevailed in the Summer and Fall of 1901, when widespread drought devastated Kansas and Missouri and wide territories beyond. Yet at the beginning of 1903 the compiling of official records discloses far less interference with normal business conditions than any calculator had estimated. Wall Street, at the start savagely pessimistic over Western railway prospects, because of what that traffic drought did and threatened, came quickly to a realization that good-times conditions were too strenuous far to be gravely or lastingly disturbed by even such extraordinary afflictions as the almost total Western corn crop destruction. Railway earnings, mounting higher and higher, were the educators disclosing to Wall Street that the West is no single-crop proposition. Outside of Wall Street, here in the Southwest itself, however, there was wigwagging of wise heads as statistics began to be compiled of annual records last month. All save the professional optimists counted purely on statistical crop-failure souvenirs. Instead of what was apprehended, the Kansas City exhibit has only inspiration in it. Fifty million bushels of grain were received, along with 5,800,000 head of live stock worth over $126,000,000. Wheat receipts show decreases of 4,000,000 bushels compared with 1901, and are 10,000,000 less than the bumper total of 1900, while the volume of corn handled is, with one exception, the largest in Kansas City's history. Cattle receipts are the biggest on record, and cattle prices are beyond any known in twenty years. Thus market values stand unprecedented.

The statistical habit warrants the quotation of further items like these: That during last year over 1,000 miles of railroad were completed into Kansas City and 2,000 more are under construction; that approximately ten new houses per day were built the whole year through, and that 2,500 new telephones were put in use—a quarter of these at present connected, representing this one year's additions. The city's bank clearings for the first time in its history amounted to $1,000,000,000, a gain of $70,000,000 during the last twelve months, rounding out the record of gains uniformly scored through half a dozen successive years. Current bank expansion is fairly epitomized in the comparison that quotes total figures at one-half the present aggregate as recently as 1896—the starting point of our new era of National prosperity.

Industrially Kansas City progress is disclosed in the establishment of a long list of new enterprises, many important undertakings having been recently "located" from various parts of the North and the East; and it is not exceptional to find that conspicuous factories are running night and day, many using three shifts of employes per day; that they have been doing so for a year past, and that they have enough orders already booked to require the same hustling for still another year to come.

Of course this new volume of business, the extension of commercial success, and increase of industrial activity is attended by a boiling local real estate market. A fair estimate would probably be that within the past year real estate values have risen from 20 to 50 per cent. This is true as to business property less than in residential. Kansas City insists that this is not speculative, that it is but fair recognition of Kansas City progress. City real estate transfers amounted last year to $20,000,000—a gain of $5,000,000 over 1901, and 100 per cent. over the total of 1900. Upon resident streets, where $40 per front foot was the ruling offering price last Spring, $100 is now bid; and these are not exceptional quotations; they are verified in a variety of the best parts of the city. Most remarkable gains in "value" show at points where new factories have opened. Significant is this from a local authority:

"There is not a single vacant store to be found in Kansas City."

Close to 2,000 freight cars per day are loaded and unloaded at Kansas City. At one railroad freight office this terse epitome suggests current activity: "In this office a year ago we had thirty men billing freight. Now we employ sixty-six—and are behindhand."

And here looms the Kansas City sorrow. Kansas City feels that the railroads are doing her injustice in not providing the facilities her pressing business activity requires. All the side tracks round about the town are jammed with loaded cars that do not move. The railroads, overburdened with traffic, find themselves at every point congested; and Kansas City, suffering with all the rest of the West, cannot abide the situation without expressions that catapult a free and easy Anglo-Saxon. What the railroads say they cannot help, Kansas City insists they've got to help. Railway managers urge that Kansas City is unreasonable; that she will have to be patient; that everything will be righted by and by. Kansas City retorts that her shippers have been patient too long, and as for by and by business, that can be carted over to St. Louis, where World's Fair amiability may offer welcome and appreciation.

DEAD FREIGHT TIED UP.

More than 1,000 carloads of "dead" freight are tied up here to-day. Small wonder that the situation is irksome. But there is not a town of size in Missouri or Kansas or Oklahoma or Arkansas or Texas where relatively the same condition does not prevail. Kansas City agitation is only relatively more vigorous than comes from practically every part of the Southwest. The railroads are unprepared to accomplish the tasks which Southwestern prosperity is imposing. Here in Kansas City a non-partisan authority—neither "kicker" nor excuser—discusses the condition in this wise:

At little stations all over the Southwest one may see fifteen or twenty cars of corn standing on a siding. Many of these have been there for weeks, waiting to be moved to market. Trains are already so heavy when they reach the scattered stations that they pass, leaving the corn behind. The same day the local grain merchant adds another car to the string, providing he can find the "empty." In the course of a few weeks this corn may be moved, but corn will still begin to accumulate the very next day.

In Kansas City our merchants are in a constant scramble for cars. Six cars of grain may be sent to an elevator and be immediately unloaded, and the railway agent may think he has six empty cars—only to learn that the elevator owner has filled them with other grain and asked to have them started for the Gulf. The grocery jobber unloads his sugar, and without asking reloads the cars with merchandise for the West or South. This is the only way to get cars without long waits.

One railroad agent was notified that 400 empty cars had been sent from a Southern city to relieve the railway congestion here. He was happy for a few days only. Not one of those 400 cars reached Kansas City. They were simply confiscated by towns along the line.

Current railway congestion has changed the methods of the grain exporters. No Western dealer will now sell grain for export unless he has it at the port he may be using. It is a matter of a month to ship corn from Kansas City to New Orleans.

This inability of the railways to handle the business pressed upon them has been severely felt in the Kansas City live stock market, and yet cattle receipts for 1902 exceed those of any other year by 82,000. The total was 2,082,541. Sheep and calf records were broken, too, but in hogs the receipts fell behind 1,500,000, due wholly to the corn crop failure of 1901, which caused a wild rush of hogs to market in the last months of that year. Now, however, the Kansas City territory has probably more pigs than ever before, and receipts for 1903 in that branch will far surpass the normal.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

It is not only as to freight that Kansas City has railway grievances. The sensible business man in Kansas City, as elsewhere, cannot discuss car and power shortage without recognizing and admitting the fact that it is not primarily the fault of the railroads that the present trouble exists; every car builder in the country is behind in filling orders for the railroads, every locomotive maker is working overtime to turn out engines ordered long ago. Very moderate is the statement that the railroads of the country were never before so well equipped as at present, never had so many cars, so many locomotives, so much equipment of any kind. No fair critic can ignore this fact. The real truth is that prosperity waves have rushed so fast and so high that even unprecedented preparation for it proves inadequate—and must so continue till the manufacturers of railway equipment can catch up to the orders with which the railroads have been overwhelming them. To discuss this situation on any other basis is idle, foolish, and insincere.

"Shame on Kansas City! Shame on a town that can be so toyed with, that can be made to call this a union station! It is a hovel, a disgrace, a sneezing emporium—a shack," cried Kyrle Bellew recently.

Kansas City heard. Kansas City acted. Kansas City Aldermen hurried into convention. They sat late. Resolutions were offered. Resolutions were adopted. They steamed with Kansas City fervor. By whereas and whereas and therefore be it resolved the Aldermen have served notice upon these laggard railroads of the West that if they don't produce a Kansas City union station in a hurry Kansas City will sever all connections.

One of the most important Southwestern railroad managers tells me to-day that the new station will come. He says the delay has been purely accidental, and he hopes Kansas City will be forgiving. The railroads really didn't know that Mr. Bellew was due.

Kansas City's business motto—and a better motto could not be—is: "Get Together, Pull Together."

The original and unexpurgated edition reads: "To Win Together, Kick Together!"

H. ALLAWAY.

A PROPERTY MAN'S CONFESSION

A PROPERTY MAN who has seen many years of service in New York theatres, and who has just lost his position on account of an oversight that almost ruined a first-night production, talked to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter about the difficulties that beset property men in general.

"If an actor takes any pride in his part," he said, "he usually looks after his personal properties himself. He never takes any chances on making a bull in his part through the forgetfulness of a property man. If it is necessary for him to find a coin, a roll of bills, or a letter in his pocket, he goes to the property room for it before he goes on the stage. But if, on the other hand, he is expected to find a dagger on a table or a note hidden in a desk, he never worries about it. He takes it as a matter of course that the property man has put it there before the curtain goes up. If the property man has a reputation for forgetfulness, (and he soon loses his job if he has,) the actor or actress manages to take a look over the scene before the curtain rises to see that all is right.

"The general impression with an audience when an actor reads a letter on the stage is that he is merely glancing at blank paper and that the lines of the letter have been committed to memory with the rest of the part. As a matter of fact, this is seldom the case, especially with women. Many of them copy the letter themselves. I have even known them to copy the letter in Lady Macbeth.

"Some very amusing stage bulls have happened over the blank letter business for which stage managers have exacted a good many dollars in fines. I remember on one occasion a playwright who is known in the profession for having the lines emphasized exactly as he wants them, and who has some very peculiar ideas as to 'business,' decided to change an important letter within three hours of the first performance. He went to his club to write it. When the curtain went up he had not returned. The stage manager had mislaid the original letter, so the villain in the play went on with a blank letter and did the best he could from the text of the original, which he had not taken the trouble to memorize. After the first act we received word that the playwright, in his hurry to get across Broadway, had been run over by a newspaper wagon and was in a bad way at the Roosevelt Hospital. The play failed, and was taken off before he got a chance to see it. But he always blamed the failure on the letter that never came.

"My finish was over a letter to be read in a play we were producing for the first time in Brooklyn. There was a very long communication in that referring to complications over an estate, and expressed in very technical terms. The leading lady had expressly told me that she could not commit such a thing to memory, and asked me to copy it. I promised to do so, and forgot all about it. The letter was delivered by messenger to the actress on the stage, while she was talking to the man who wanted to get control of her property. She tore open the envelope, saw the blank sheet, and paused for a moment. I wondered what she was going to do. She had nerve, I tell you.

"'Oh, these business letters,' she exclaimed, petulantly, 'what a nuisance they are. Here, you read it,' handing it over to the man.

"He grasped the situation, and the blood rushed to his face. 'Bless me,' he exclaimed, 'there must be something wrong about this. I must find the messenger who delivered it.' Then he made a rapid exit.

"It took five minutes for him to get around to the prompter, and secure the manuscript of the play. Meanwhile the actress moved about the stage arranging some flowers, and toying with some things on the mantelpiece. When the actor returned he had a bunch of manuscript four inches thick, from which he read one page of typewritten letter that told what was coming in the next three acts. Some one in the audience took the story to the newspapers, and the next morning the incident got everything that was coming, and I received a note from the management with two weeks' salary in lieu of notice."

GEN. GRANT'S FORM OF HUMOR

It Was Somewhat Grim, but Quite Satisfying.

"I HAVE often heard it said," remarked a retired army officer the other evening as a group of "old comrades" were sipping their coffee as well as something else, "that no one during the civil war who had occasion to be close to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant ever saw him laugh heartily. I know, however, that he always enjoyed a good story, and smiled grimly over it, providing it was not 'off color.'

"But if Grant didn't laugh much, any one who has an idea that he had no sense of humor is off his base of supplies. Could anything be funnier than this? Some of you may have heard of it, but it was a long time after it occurred before I did, and one day at West Point in June, 1868, when Grant visited the Academy for a few days—I suppose to see how Fred was getting on as a cadet as well as things generally—I asked him if it was straight. That's the first time I think I saw Grant look as if he was about to enjoy a big, hearty laugh. But he didn't. He smiled broadly, however, and merely said quietly: 'It was the right way to get even, wasn't it?'

"This was the way the General 'got even,' as he called it: It all happened when he was a newly-fledged Brigadier of Volunteers. He was trudging along on a roadway in Missouri and was mighty hungry. He went up to a little house that stood all by itself and where he spotted a man sitting on the stoop smoking a pipe. He told the smoker that he'd be grateful for a bite to eat, and he was ready to pay for it.

"Imagine Grant's surprise when the smoker drawled out that 'Gen. Grant of the Union Army' had in passing by earlier in the day with some of his men dropped in on him and had eaten all that he could get hold of. 'Why,' said the man on the stoop, 'Grant had a fine appetite, and he didn't leave anything untouched except a pumpkin pie, an' I 'spose he didn't gobble that 'cause all his innerds were choked up 'afore he saw it. That pie's at your disposal, my friend.'

"Grant saw at once that an officer who had preceded him on the march with a small body of men had passed himself off as Gen. Grant and had fared well by doing so. Grant bit his lips and, handing the farmer a twenty-five-cent piece, muttered: 'You keep that pie till I send for it.'

"Well, at the parade in camp that evening the Adjutant read to the troops drawn up in line an order which said:

"'Lieut. Wickfield having on this day eaten everything in Mr. Selvidge's house at the crossing of the Trenton and Pocahontas and Black River and Cape Girardeau Roads except one pumpkin pie, Lieut. Wickfield is hereby ordered to return with an escort of 100 cavalry and eat that pie.'

"The order was signed 'U. S. Grant, Brigadier General, commanding.' Of course that order had to be obeyed and that pie was eaten by Wickfield.

"Now, if any one can say, after hearing that incident, that U. S. Grant had no sense of humor I don't know what humor is."

Last October we purchased from the Administrator of the Estate of one of our leading merchant tailors the entire stock, consisting of 30 cases of highest grade woolens.

All the Winter weights were sold by us in December, leaving 14 cases of last Spring and Summer's weights.

The prices were, for Suits, $60 to $80; for Overcoats, $60 to $80; for Trousers, $12 to $18.

Our prices for choice of Suit or Overcoat to order, $20; Trousers, $5.

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The old reliable
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It is a coincidence that three of the most spectacular personalities of American life should be represented at the same time in England: Buffalo Bill, Sousa, and Gen. Miles.—Boston Transcript.

OVERCROWDED STREET CARS.

The Problem of Comfortable and Regular Transportation Discussed from Many Sides—Municipal Regulation of Vehicular Traffic Among the Remedies Suggested.

By Dr. LOUIS BELL,
In The Electrical Review.

I WATCHED Conductor No. 41,144 with great sympathy as he rang up the hundred and fourth fare on a car built to seat twenty-two. I was fairly comfortable, wedged in on the back platform between a haggard gentleman who had been mixing onions and gin and a severe old lady who sniffed and eyed me suspiciously, but No. 41,144 was having a session with the strenuous life. He wormed his way through the jam, gathering nickels, perpetually dodging feet and elbows, with one eye askew, like a lobster's, watching for signals to stop. Occasionally he regained the platform, wheezing for breath, but still good-natured, and gasped out the name of a street. My particular line is not especially crowded as lines go, but the scene was a familiar one, and it started me on a train of thought regarding the causes of the difficulty and the possible remedies. Regularly every Winter the same conditions recur, with increasing severity, and Civis, Victim, and Old Subscriber write damnatory letters to the newspapers demanding more cars, bigger cars, and a no-seat-no-fare law. Now and then some intrepid street railway man rises to reply, and plainly shows by incontrovertible statistics that the average car seats thirty and the average number of passengers per car is twenty-seven, so that overcrowding is, on the average, impossible. But the dial tells no lies, and when it shows eighty or a hundred fares near the beginning of a run, substantially these numbers of passengers are aboard, as actual count verifies.

The fundamental cause of overcrowding is the combination of a twelve-story city with a one-story street. A circus or a baseball game is a source of crowding that everybody can see and comprehend, but a modern skyscraper can pour out almost as dense a mass of humanity every evening and get no popular credit for it. The tracks available on one or two streets are simply inadequate to handle the crowd, and President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Road did not exaggerate when he intimated that there were lines on which all the cars that it was physically possible to operate would not suffice to furnish seats for the passengers desiring to ride at certain hours.

This difficulty is inherent in large cities and represents a condition which street railways are in no way responsible for. Twelve-story cities demand two or three story facilities for transportation, such as New York is about to acquire. But overcrowding occurs at places and times other than those just indicated, so that it does not suffice to charge it up to unavoidable conditions. One of its commonest and most irritating causes is the insufficiency and irregularity of the schedules as actually in force. The number of cars which pass a given point is no criterion of the actual service given. First and last, I have attended a good many public hearings on street railway affairs, and when the existing accommodations are called in question the procedure is generally as follows: The objectors complain loudly of insufficient cars at some given point, and the railway promptly makes reply by showing from its alleged records that, let us say, 500 cars daily pass the said point, or one every two minutes during the hours of practical service. Now, admitting the accuracy of the figures, which I am not always inclined to do, this may mean good service or very bad service. Sometimes the cars in both directions are quietly included in the count, and there may be four or five lines of cars, only one of which is of any practical use to the objector. But the real point of the matter, so far as it relates to overcrowding, is as follows: Twelve cars per hour in a given direction mean on its face a car every five minutes, but, in fact, it may and often does mean three cars, differently routed, every fifteen minutes. Cars thus run in bunches mean bad service, and imply probable overcrowding on very small provocation at either end of the line. Even if the cars follow the same track in and out for a long distance, the first of the bunch catches most of the waiting passengers, unless it is already jammed, so that the practical result is most unpleasant.

A similar trouble arises from unwise routing of the cars. If it can be avoided, a heavy, long-distance line should be cut loose from the additional burden of the short-ride passengers by skillful routing. Otherwise the latter pile upon it indiscriminately merely because it was the first car to pass, and load it almost to collapse. When cars are running every two or three minutes it is almost a matter of indifference whether the passenger catches one or another, but when they follow a ten or fifteen minute schedule the disarrangements that actually occur very frequently mean that some car will be outrageously overcrowded. And a twenty-minute schedule is for most purposes an abomination. When in addition to the sources of difficulty here mentioned one finds a disposition on the part of the railway company to keep the number of cars down to the lowest feasible limit, the cars are naturally jammed much of the time, but it is my purpose here to point out that this unpleasant result is only too easily reached even when the total number of cars operated is as great as could reasonably be expected.

Another matter not generally appreciated is the immense difference in seating capacity between closed and open cars, which produces totally different conditions in Summer and in Winter. An open car with ten cross-seats will accommodate fifty persons, while a closed Winter car with lengthwise seats will seat only about thirty for the same length over all and approximately the same weight. The two take up the same room on the street, and the latter loses considerably in the time of taking and discharging passengers, so that it is fair to say that for equal seating capacity the Summer schedule would have to be doubled up in Winter. Closed cars with crosswise seats and a centre aisle help the matter a little, but not very much on account of greater time lost in getting passengers in and out.

And now as to remedies. In the crowded part of a city the first step toward handling the enormous traffic should be a conjoined effort of the public and the street railway companies to operate more cars, not only during the ordinary rush hours, but to a less extent at other times. Any facilities which tend to aid transportation for a moderate period on each side of the ordinary rush will help on the good cause. If one feels confident that whenever he leaves his office there is a strong probability of having to stand, he will make little effort to avoid the worst of the rush. If the cars are run on their minimum intervals during longer hours there will be a strong tendency to scatter the traffic and the crowding will be materially relieved. This is "up to" the railway companies, and if they do not of their own accord come to time they should be compelled to. On the other hand, municipal regulation of vehicular traffic should, along main lines of street-car travel, be worked for all it is worth. It will enable more cars to be run at better average speed. This is one of the wise measures proposed for helping matters in New York. And the cars should be as easy of access as possible, hence vestibules should be used with caution on urban lines.

It has often been suggested that it would be wise to follow the Continental practice of allowing no more passengers to be taken on than can be provided with seats. So far as the railway companies are concerned it would doubtless serve the end of compelling them to run more cars than at present, but I do not believe that the American public would tolerate it. It must be remembered, however, that during the open-car season the practice is put into effect in various cities, notably in Boston, and it works well. The New York practice of allowing passengers to stand between the seats is utterly indecent and abominable. Here in Boston the public is tolerated to a certain extent on the running boards, but the practice is discouraged and might easily be suppressed. I have already pointed out, however, that the open cars have roughly double the carrying power of the closed ones, so that the latter, unless greatly increased in number, would have to leave behind many passengers if required to seat them.

THE AWAKENING OF ACTOR FRITZ

An Incident in Which Humor and Pathos Were Mingled.

IN a rest-cure establishment not far from New York is a variety actor who, less than eight months ago, used to sing Irish ballads in the east side theatres of New York. In a handbill which he carries in his pocket and shows with profound pride to every new-comer at the establishment, he is announced as the "Chauncey Olcott of the Bowery." The attendants and his fellow-patients at the sanatorium call him Fritz.

One hot day last Summer Fritz was hurried to Bellevue Hospital with a case of sunstroke. The ice-pack treatment restored to him everything but his memory. The specialists have a treatment that will remedy that defect in most cases, and upon the advice of physicians Fritz was sent to a sanatorium for treatment.

One part of the remedy is to make him forget that there is such a thing as the stage and that comic songs were ever written. But Fritz never seemed to care anything about music. He avoided the room where other patients played the piano and danced, and spent all his waking hours in the billiard room, making himself proficient as a pool player.

Last Sunday, for the first time in many weeks, Fritz asked the attendant if he might be present at the afternoon service, conducted in the sanatorium by a village preacher.

"I am afraid of the music," said the attendant.

"No fear," replied Fritz. "Hymns are not in my line. I don't know a word of them."

So Fritz filed into the room with 200 other patients. Through the first hymn and the reading of the Scriptures he sat silent and attentive. But the second hymn was one of those spirited compositions from a gospel hymn book which reminded one of the remark attributed to Wesley, among others, that the devil had all the best tunes and that it was not wrong for the Church to steal them. At the beginning of the second verse a strident tenor voice was asking:

"Who threw the overalls in Mrs. Murphy's chowder?"

Sanatorium attendants lose no time. They are resourceful men. In a twinkling Fritz was in the corridor, but as he was marched away to his room his strong voice floated back to the congregation:

"It was an Irish trick, that's true,
An' I can lick the man that threw
The overalls in Mrs. Murphy's chowder."

It was scarcely to be expected that the incident passed without some tittering among the members of the congregation. The minister stopped it. "What is your comedy," he said, "is that poor man's life tragedy. Possibly some line in that hymn touched a chord in his sleeping memory. The physician tells me that it is the first time since he came here that he has been able to remember two consecutive lines of any of his old songs." Then he abruptly closed the unfinished hymn and offered prayer for Fritz's speedy recovery.

A UNIQUE BUSINESS.

Young Woman Earns Her Living by Renovating Colonial Furniture.

WHILE looking up some odd bits of furniture for a studio the writer was directed by a New York furniture house to call at a certain address in reference to her wants. The address led her to an unpretentious house in a quiet neighborhood in the Harlem region, where she found a young woman busily engaged in decorating furniture in a great, studio-like room filled with quaint and beautiful old pieces. She was retouching a great old Colonial hanging seat, suspended from the rafters by iron chains. The ground color was very dark, almost black, and the cushion a brilliant crimson done in artistic scrollwork. A great many beautiful and rare pieces stood ticketed ready for transportation.

The wants of the visitor being made known the young woman made a rapid but careful estimate of costs. After selecting what she wanted with the exception of a settle, which the young woman promised to procure, the writer spent some time examining the contents of the studio.

"Yes, this is all my own," said the young woman. "Queer business for a woman, isn't it? So every one seems to think. I took it up by accident, as it were, and have found it to be profitable, as well as most interesting work. I came to New York five years ago, with the idea of making a good living as teacher or secretary, for I had a fairly good education, and like most village girls, I believed New York to be the great opportunity for money making. I soon found out my mistake. Everything outside of specialized labor was overcrowded with applicants, like myself, intelligent, fairly well informed, but unprofessional. I was forced to accept the only thing that offered, which was a position in a publishing house, at addressing envelopes.

"I made one dollar a day on which I managed to live for six months, then the little home place was sold and my share forwarded to me. It amounted to just three hundred dollars, which I put away with the determination to invest wisely. Shortly after that I happened to visit the studio of a newspaper illustrator, and while there the thought occurred to me that the furnishings which were odd and pretty could be greatly beautified at a very small outlay. I went home with an idea, bought a few quaint old pieces from an old furniture dealer with the understanding that they were to be returned and sold on commission. I repaired them myself with glue and varnish and a few small ornamental accessories that I picked up, and which cost me exactly fifty cents. The lot brought five dollars clear profit. That was the beginning. I invested in a small collection of furniture, some tools, rented a ground floor flat and set to work pretty much as you saw me just now.

"I hired a cabinet maker whenever I needed skilled repairing, but the decorations and small repairs I attended to myself, and soon I became so expert at upholstering that I could recover a chair with great ease and neatness, usually choosing a much prettier design than the cut-and-dried upholsterer. After six months' commission work with the old furniture dealer I made arrangements with a New York house, the one that sent you here, and they have taken everything off my hands as fast as I could turn it out. Now I have as much business as I can possibly manage.

"Oh, it's very pleasant work indeed, quite as interesting as any other decorative art, I should think, and it is very lucrative. I believe it is a good field for women bread-winners."

WITH MEN WHO MAKE DYNAMITE

Extreme Caution, but No Undue Anxiety Displayed.

DYNAMITE FACTORIES are in full swing near Dover and Farmingdale, N. J., and the men who work in them seem well content with their dangerous occupation. They wear rubber-soled shoes, and their tools are covered with rubber or are made of wood, so as to avoid the possibility of friction and consequent accident.

As a further safeguard, the various utensils in which the deadly explosive is mixed or manipulated are lined with lead, and a mishap is of rare occurrence. Nevertheless, these men know that the fabrication of dynamite constitutes a work of danger and many of them develop "nerves" when they are new at the business. This trouble wears off quickly, or, as in some instances, not at all, and the victim is seized with nervous chills and tremors whenever a loud noise is heard in the factory. Finally he is obliged to give up his position and seek work of a more congenial nature.

The men are paid from $2 to $2.25 per day, and the labor is not particularly heavy, nor are the hours as long as those of other workmen. No smoking is allowed from the moment they enter the factory until they leave, and only men of quiet, steady habits are engaged. A spirit of good comradeship seems to exist between the workers, and when opportunity presents itself they talk to each other in the most friendly way. But woe betide one of their number who earns for himself the sobriquet of "Butter Fingers," a term applied to individuals who allow things to slip from their hands to the floor. He is sure to earn the enmity of his companions. This is due to the fact that sometimes a slight jar, such as is caused by the dropping of even a small substance, will precipitate an accident, and the culprit who evinces such carelessness more than once may as well resign gracefully before he is frozen out by his fellows.

The dynamite workers are a very intelligent body of men. Many of them possess a comprehensive knowledge of chemistry and can tell visitors to the factory all about the destructive agent which they handle under the direction of scientists.

One of these workmen, a middle-aged Swede, claims Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, as a relative. What he does not know about explosives is not worth knowing. He talks of the properties of nitro-glycerine with the fluency of one who has made an exhaustive investigation of the subject, and he says that he devotes every spare moment to experimental physics. Why a man of his type should elect to remain in a dynamite factory in the rôle of an ordinary workman is a problem which he alone can solve. But evidently he likes his job in the nitro-glycerine department, and he talks enthusiastically of the results achieved by his distinguished relative's invention, not only in warfare, but in the works of peace, such as the mining operations of New York's rapid-transit underground system, which will presently do so much to facilitate travel and traffic.

Men of various nationalities work side by side in these New Jersey factories, and when representatives of the different countries were asked if they minded the element of danger in their daily labors, they answered in the negative, and a few of the more communicative workers expressed the opinion that there was more chance of being killed in New York by a cable car or automobile than by an explosion at their post of duty.

Some Nicotine Philosophy.

TOBACCONISTS in old Greenwich village seem to have a peculiar fondness for hanging out hand-made bits of wise philosophy for the advertisement of their wares. One sagely reflects as follows upon a sheet of white paper in front of his store: "What is home without love? What is man without tobacco? A bunch of misery."

Another observes candidly, "We are human. Therefore we are vain. Hence it pleases us to know that our cigars please you."

Another, in the same tone of thoughtful gravity, inks his sheet as follows: "Mankind is composed of a diversity of individuals. My stock is composed of a diversity of tobacco. The inference is obvious."

The man who hangs Biblical pictures in his window is inclined to be ribald. A lurid presentment of the first murder is explained by the statement that Cain killed Abel for a bunch of Blank's cigars. Another of Adam and Eve in Summer costume announces that "Adam and Eve didn't know good from bad until they ate the apple. So you don't know a good from a bad smoke till you smoke one of Blank's cigars."

The proprietor and manufacturer then breaks into virile prose in the first person. "Don't stand and gape. Don't tell me you patronize me because I have a large family to support, or I'll throw you out. Don't ask for—any one of a long list of brands—for I have enough to do to make a ten-cent cigar for 5 cents."

Automobile Fire Service.

EXPERIMENTS are now being carried on in Berlin with an electrical motor fire service vehicle to carry firemen to the scene of the outbreak, says The Electrical Review. The vehicle carries a reel of hose, ladders, &c., and weighs when loaded about 2,200 pounds. It is driven by a four horse power electric motor, coupled to the rear axle with double reduction gear. A battery of accumulators weighing about 1,200 pounds furnishes power. A speed of nine and one-half miles per hour can be attained, the motor taking forty-five amperes at eighty-five volts. A second automobile is also being tried in Berlin, which is capable of attaining a speed of twelve and one-half miles per hour. It is driven by two motors, each rated at nine horse power. The battery weighs 3,300 pounds, and has a capacity of fourteen kilowatt hours. The vehicle, with the motors, weighs 4 tons; complete, with battery, firemen, and apparatus, 7 tons. After a lengthy trial the coefficient of traction was found to be 70 pounds per ton. The cost of running the car twelve and one-half miles is estimated at 30 cents.

REFORM WAVE IN BALTIMORE CITY

What Mayor Hayes Has Accomplished During His Term of Office—His Fight for Re-Election.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Baltimore has made a municipal experiment. The reform administration of Mayor Thomas G. Hayes has been weighed in the balance, and in May the people or the bosses will decide whether it has been found wanting. Whether I. Freeman Rasin, whom many regard as the Croker of Baltimore, will defeat the Mayor in the primaries for renomination, or whether the alleged spoilsmen will overthrow him at the polls should he win out in the primaries, is a matter of politics. The administration coming to a close in Maryland is making municipal history, and has begun a new era in city government in the Terrapin State.

Leaving all partisan questions out of the discussion, the régime now at its crucial point is of vital interest to those who view city government irrespective of their affiliations in State and National affairs. In 1898 Mr. Hayes was inaugurated under a new charter, which he, as a member of its commission, had drafted and forced through the Legislature. The cardinal feature of the new act of government was found in the fact that it abolished "grafts." By its provisions the City Council was shorn of its authority. It forced a centralization of power. The prevailing idea was that the vulnerable point in a municipality was in its legislative branch. It was argued that if there was a sand scandal or a bribery charge it would be hard to place the blame when it rested in a body with a score or more of members. If, however, all power was in the hands of the Mayor, it would be easy to point to him as "the guilty man."

Under the new charter the Council can only ratify. Even in the matter of appropriations it has no say. In its stead a Board of Estimate enjoying broad and sweeping rights was substituted. This board consists of the Mayor, the Controller, the City Register, the City Solicitor, and the President of the Second Branch, City Council. The estimates of departmental expenditures are received by this board each Fall, pruned and then sent to the Council for approval. The Council has the power only to reduce the figures. It cannot increase any item. When the budget is ratified the board fixes the tax rate. As a direct result of this system the tax rate has been reduced fourteen cents on the $100.

BROUGHT ON A RAILROAD WAR.

In the four years of his firm administration Mayor Hayes has succeeded in:

Selling the Western Maryland Railroad, which was controlled by the city, to the Gould interests, thereby completing the Wabash route to the sea and bringing the tidewater terminals of that system to his city.

Causing the Gould-Cassatt railroad war, as a result of selling the Western Maryland to the Wabash instead of accepting the higher bid of the Reading Railroad, controlled by the Morgan interests.

Taxing heretofore exempt franchises and increasing the revenue.

Placing the credit of the city on so high a basis that city stock to be retired in 1930, and paying 3½ per cent., sold as high as 114, and the Treasury Department now accepts it from banks in lieu of Government securities.

Reducing the annual expenses by $500,000.

Lowering the tax rate from $2 to $1.90⅝ on the $100.

Increasing the taxable basis.

Taking the schools out of politics, and causing them to be governed by a non-partisan board composed of citizens qualified to conduct educational affairs.

HOW A CITY SOLD A RAILROAD.

The unusual spectacle of a municipality selling a railroad for something more than $8,000,000 when the bidding was spirited was one of the sensations of the reform in Baltimore. When it is considered that only four months were required to foreclose the city's mortgages on the Western Maryland and turn the property over to the Fuller syndicate, which acted as the agent of the Wabash, the incident was remarkable. Later when the smoke cleared away and banks were offering luxurious interest on daily balances for the millions pouring into the city's coffers, the situation was astounding. At the finish, and now eight months afterward, when not a breath of bribery or a scent of scandal has been raised, the citizens of Baltimore have yet to realize just what did happen.

Mayor Hayes is a bachelor. No kitchen cabinet has dictated his policy. And so when the Western Maryland sale was on he fought with Councilmen and purchasers until the road was turned over under stipulated conditions that guaranteed its operation and the locating of the Wabash terminals in Baltimore. His method of procedure was open and direct. He sent to the City Council an ordinance authorizing advertisements to be placed, asking for bids for the city's holdings. The bids were opened without delay, and the fight began. Through the entire scramble the Mayor was in the vortex of the struggle. He whipped the Council into line, got the specifications he demanded of the bidders, prevented a deadlock, and insured against any possible attempt at bribery. He courted publicity, and to all his actions the press of the State was witness. An incident of the sale was his first meeting with the Fuller syndicate. Mr. Fuller, Winslow S. Pierce, F. S. Landstreet, Myron T. Herrick, and their attorneys were present. Mr. Fuller was speaking of what the purchase of the road by his backers would mean to the city. In the midst of a flowery discourse the Mayor brusquely interrupted by declaring:

"Well, Mr. Fuller, that all sounds very well, but just draw those provisions up in the form of a flawless contract, bring it down here, and we will consider it—and maybe sign it."

Mr. Fuller was not impressed with the Mayor's courtesy, but the contract later bore the imprint of the executive's firmness.

WHAT HE DID FOR THE SCHOOLS.

Before the advent of the new charter the school system was in charge of a board of twenty-two commissioners, one appointed by each City Councilman. It was a body of ignorami and cranks, which, when it was not busy with lobbyists, spent its time in discussing whether German should be taught in the schools. If the Teutonic dispensers of malt were in the majority German was taught. If they were not, German was not taught. Under the new charter, nine commissioners appointed by the Mayor were given absolute sway. Mr. Hayes's first board consisted of a former Republican reform Mayor, the editor of an independent newspaper, the rabbi of an influential synagogue, two lawyers connected with the Reform League, a merchant prominently identified with the work of the Catholic Church, the wife of a Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, and the President of the Johns-Hopkins University. After the resignation of Dr. Daniel C. Gilman from Hopkins to become the head of the Carnegie Institute the new President of the university, Dr. Ira C. Remsen, was chosen as his successor.

The new board's first act was to get rid of the dead wood and bring from the West Prof. James H. Van Sickle of Denver, who was made the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Friends of the old régime applied to the courts for an injunction declaring the appointment illegal because Mr. Van Sickle was not a registered voter of the city. Though the matter was out of his jurisdiction, the Mayor went into the fight with might and main and won out.

DOMESTIC PETS OF ALL KINDS.

NEW YORK dealers in domestic pets say that their best customers are spinsters of uncertain age, childless wives, and old bachelors. This would seem to indicate that something to love and take care of is a necessity to those who have no domestic responsibilities or special home duties to engross their attention. But it is also a fact that animal dealers are patronized by people who have large families. One Sixth Avenue dealer says that the home of his most valued customer shelters two parrots, five canaries, three dogs, one cat, and a tame coon, in addition to six small children. He adds with sly humor that the proud possessor of this miniature Noah's Ark does not live in a Harlem flat.

At present the pocket monkey is prime favorite with lovers of pet animals. Women gush over the little creature and are unanimous in declaring it "just too sweet and cute for anything!" Its body measures from 4 to 6 inches, and is covered with soft fur of shining gray, with brown or russet rings. Its tiny face is bright, roguish, and almost painfully human in expression, and the beadlike eyes dance with mischief. It is fed on bread, milk, and fruit, and if properly cared for will live about four years. From $8 to $20 is the price dealers ask for this smallest specimen of the monkey family.

Maltese terriers are also very popular with the fair sex. These intelligent little dogs have long, silky coats as white as snow, and when fully grown do not weigh more than six pounds. The dealers commence to train them at the age of five or six months. In addition to the ordinary accomplishments, such as sitting up and begging, walking erect, rolling over and feigning death, they are taught the difference between "Yes" and "No," and when the trainer asks them a question which has been made familiar by frequent repetition, they will nod their heads affirmatively or shake them negatively with an air of comprehension that is almost uncanny. One trainer claims to have taught a Maltese terrier the meaning of thirty-seven different words and phrases in French, German, and English. These dogs can be bought at prices ranging from $25 to $85.

Angora cats are the pride and joy of many households. They cost from $5 to $25, and the demand for them is constant. The largest dealer in these gentle animals says that occasionally a lady will order a cat to match her favorite teagown. He books the order without the shadow of a smile, and invariably finds it easy to fill. He owns a large cat farm out of town, and the colors of his live stock include tiger, black, white, red, maltese or blue, tortoise-shell, and odd fancy markings.

Parrots are said to sell like hot cakes, and the talking variety can be bought at from $50 to $200. The African gray parrot, with all-gray body and scarlet tail feathers, is considered the best talker and whistler, and learns far more readily than its green-plumaged cousin. The most expensive parrot that was ever imported into New York was an African gray, which was sold last year for $1,000. The dealer says it talked almost as fluently as a human being, picked up words and phrases as a quick-witted child might, and was given to making embarrassing remarks at inopportune moments. It could sing a hymn, recite "Mary Had a Little Lamb," swear like a pirate, and pray with the fervor of the newly converted. As this versatile bird will live for fifty or seventy-five years, barring accidents, and may possibly reach the century mark, it has a great future before it, in more senses than one.

The talking mino, or "musical grakle," is another popular pet. The well-trained specimen will answer politely an inquiry regarding its health, and can whistle in sweet, full tones any song that has been taught it. This East Indian bird lives from fifty to seventy-five years, and can be purchased at from $50 to $150.

Bullfinches are also in great demand. The bird can be trained to imitate with amazing accuracy and a in a flutelike tone almost any air that is whistled or played to it. A bullfinch that can pipe two full songs is sold at from $50 to $100.

The children of the rich New Yorkers are, as a rule, devoted to pets of all kinds, and the prices that are paid by indulgent parents to gratify a fancy for some particular animal are high enough to take away the breath of an ordinary mortal. One fortunate little boy, who made a wise choice in parents, recently ordered from a leading animal dealer in this city a marmoset, two guinea pigs, an eagle, four dogs, a mongoose, two cavias, a tame deer, and an assortment of beautiful birds, including a goldfinch which has been taught amusing tricks, a nightingale, mocking bird, a talking canary, and two of the charming pets called "Japanese Nuns." The collection was shipped to the boy's country home, and the enormous bill was paid without a murmur.

Bremen's Big Cotton Exchange.

TWO things occurred in Bremen during the year just ended that were of interest to our people engaged in growing and selling cotton. One was the opening of the Bremen Cotton Exchange and the other the publication of a book entitled Die Baumwolle (Cotton), says Henry W. Diederich, United States Consul at that place, in a report to the State Department.

Next to Liverpool, Bremen is to-day the leading cotton market in Europe. Before the organization of the Cotton Exchange in 1872, German merchants had been getting their product chiefly from Havre and Liverpool, very little being imported direct. To become independent of British ports, it was necessary to get the patronage of the inland spinners. This proved no easy task. Not until a decade had passed did the Bremen Exchange cease to be a local institution and acquire a standing of national importance; but ever since the development has been phenomenal. While the importation of cotton in the year 1870 amounted to only 157,689 bales, it ran up to 397,396 bales in the year 1880. Ten years later there were 812,538 bales, and the year 1900 showed the enormous figure of 1,567,045 bales.

The new Cotton Exchange is said to be not only the most imposing structure of this nature in the world, but also the most complete in the appointments necessary for carrying on the business of buying and selling cotton and supplying the leading merchants and brokers with office and sample rooms.

To celebrate its opening, the members of the Exchange published a handsome volume of 745 pages entitled Die Baumwolle, which is probably the most complete work on the subject of cotton. It was compiled by Prof. Oppel of Bremen, who devoted years of the most careful study to this subject, extending his researches to every cotton-producing country.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT WILL EXTEND PLANS FOR NURSES

Those Employed in the Schools Have Done Good Work and It Is Now Proposed to Appoint Others to Visit Homes of Poor Who Have Consumption.

IN the war on disease carried on by the Health Department this year three new fields will attract the notice of those physicians and scientists who devote their attention to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the people from the cradle to the grave. New York will this year spend more than $1,000,000 for this work, and with additional appropriations which President Ernst J. Lederle has obtained from the Board of Estimate it is the hope of the city officials that great strides will be made in certain lines of work.

One of the most important matters to which President Lederle is now giving his attention is the formation of a system for further medical inspection of the schools and the hundreds of thousands of children who daily receive instruction in the 430 schools in the Greater New York. An appropriation of $30,000 was obtained by President Lederle from the Board of Estimate for improving the nursing force of the city, and the Health Department officials claim that it will be used in such a way as to give substantial benefits to the people at large.

More than thirty school nurses will be appointed in a short time, and with this working staff it is hoped that all schools in crowded sections will be looked after. The idea of sending nurses of experience into the public schools to look after the children is an outgrowth of the system of medical school inspection. Up to a few months ago the plan followed was to have physicians visit the schools at certain periods, and the children who were "isolated" from the others by the teachers or the Principals were examined. The reliance of this system was on the quick eye, but faulty knowledge of disease and medicine, of the teachers. It was found that in hundreds of cases the teacher had failed to pick out pupils who subsequently developed the ordinary diseases, the symptoms of which could have been easily detected by any one experienced in medicine. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other contagious diseases were thus spread among the children and carried broadcast.

When the Health Department began this work last Autumn President Lederle found a small fund available which could be used for improving the medical inspection of schools. Then the idea developed in his mind that if every child in the public schools was examined by an experienced nurse much home-staying on account of sickness could be avoided and also the spread of disease could be lessened. When the rules of the Health Department regarding medical inspection were carried out honestly it was found that children were being turned out of school at the rate of about 2,000 a week for minor complaints more or less contagious in their character. The question arose at the Health Department: "What shall we do with these children?" There was no means of instructing the parents as to the care the children needed, and yet without such instruction it was plain to President Lederle that thousands of children would lose much schooling before they were clean or well enough to return. In describing the growth of medical school inspection President Lederle said last week:

"I then remembered a talk I had with my friend the headworker of the Nurses' Settlement, who had talked with me of the work of the school nurses in London. The idea impressed me at once. I persuaded Miss Wald to release one of her workers for a short time. In twenty days this one nurse had treated 825 cases and had insured the return to school of nearly all of them. This experiment shows that one of the great necessities of a crowded city like New York is a corps of experienced, active nurses who are willing to climb even to the fifth story of a tenement house to tell a poor mother what attention should be given to her children in order to keep them healthy and at school. During November and December fourteen trained nurses were employed at this work. Their usefulness was far beyond any expectation I had formed. During December 18,000 children needed attention and received it. Under the guidance of physicians these nurses treated cuts, bruises, affections of the skin, eyes and ears, and in hundreds of instances advised parents as to medical attention which they needed to prevent serious diseases from developing."

President Lederle is now receiving applications from those seeking positions as school nurses. He has fixed a rule that none but nurses graduated from schools and with several years' outside experience shall be appointed. While no age limit is fixed, President Lederle is of the opinion that nurses over forty years of age will not want to do the extremely hard work which must be done by this corps. In addition to examining pupils in the schools the nurse must, when necessary, go to the homes of the children and give the parents instruction and advice. Several officials of the Health Department said last week that many of the school nurses will have to make forty to fifty visits a day in addition to their work in the class rooms. When the system is perfected, President Lederle proposes that with the opening of each school term all children will be examined. He proposes that the nurses shall look carefully after the eyes, the throat, hair, and skin, and if any ills are found to take proper action.

Another system which President Lederle is now developing is called by the officials "consumption nurses." During the next few months a number of trained nurses will be employed by the department to do work which has never before been attempted by the Health Department. These consumption nurses will go to the homes of poor people afflicted with the dread disease, and, while in no way taking the place of physicians, they will act as good Samaritans. If the family is too poor to obtain the services of a doctor the case will be called to the attention of the officials and charitable organizations will be asked to become interested in this work. Those having the care of these poor consumptives will be taught how to prevent the spread of the disease. Pamphlets and literature on the care of the consumptives will be distributed, and in cases where a cure may be effected the consumption nurses will try to have the sick people removed to a hospital or sanitarium. President Lederle hopes to obtain from the Board of Estimate money for the extension of this system.

In his speech before the City Club last week President Lederle outlined the plan for a large municipal laboratory. At the present time laboratory work of the various city departments is done in different ways. The Health Department has its own laboratory, but the work has piled up on these officials so that they cannot do all asked of them. If the head of any other city department needs any laboratory work done, he lets the work out, and the city has to pay liberally for the service. President Lederle's plan is for the construction of a large municipal laboratory, where all the examinations for all departments can be carried on at a great saving. The work of this bureau of the Health Department has been greatly extended of late. President Lederle has had thousands of analyses made of foodstuffs sold throughout the city. He has found thousands of adulterations of the most ordinary articles of commerce. He has found many instances of chicory being fixed up and sold for coffee, and also of willow leaves sold for tea.

An imitation of ground cinnamon has been found to be red wood pulverized. One of the most flagrant violations of the law was found recently by President Lederle's experts. An imitation coffee was discovered, and the samples proved baffling to the experts at first. The coffee beans seemed to be perfect in shape and color. After several weeks of investigation it was found that the imitation coffee was made from the refuse flour swept from the floors of bakeries. This refuse and dirt were mixed with clay and was then molded and roasted. The cost of this stuff was about ½ cent a pound, and the refuse was being sold for good coffee. President Lederle hoped to entrap the men back of this scheme, but he found that all this bogus coffee was sold in New Jersey. He managed to get a ton of the product, and it was confiscated.

"One peculiar feature about this refuse coffee," said President Lederle last week, "was that the Patent Office had issued a patent on the machine used in its manufacture."

The health officials have also found that in many of the bargain sales of baking powder a spurious imitation was sold which was dangerous to health. An analysis of the powder showed that it was alum powder with 80 per cent. of ground rock. The ground rock under a microscope looked like powdered glass. Several tons of this material was found by the health officials and dumped into the sea.

One of the recent works of the municipal laboratory was extensive tests of phenacetin. Of the 352 samples tested 52 were found to be pure and the rest were adulterated with a cheap and dangerous drug. In addition to the ordinary work the Health Department chemists have to make analyses of the "knock-out drops" and the liquors and samples of drugs sent from the Coroners' office.

Belt Made of Pennies.

ONE of the most original of belts and also a necklace were finished during the week for a woman who is enthusiastically interested in Indians and their progress. An Indian silversmith did the work, which was in copper, and after it was completed the material for a gown was selected and made up to go with the ornaments.

These latter were of fanciful disks of copper, the copper used being all United States pennies. There were thirteen large disks in the belt, each made of twelve pennies. An idea of what was required was given the Indian workman, and he made his own design. The necklace was of smaller disks, each made from a penny, but thinner and larger in circumference, and made in a design to match the belt. The necklace was rather long, falling to the bust line. The disks were not flat, but raised a little in the centre, and in the beautiful red of the copper after it had been worked, delightfully effective.

To wear with the necklace and belt a gown of golden brown cloth was bought, which exactly suited the ornaments. The work was so entirely satisfactory that the originator of the idea immediately ordered another belt and necklace for a friend. Indian workmen do not work always by scale, and the disks of the second necklace were slightly larger than those of the first, and the chain was made longer to give it a better proportion. The woman who received it, not caring for this extra length, had several of the disks removed and sent for three more to add to them, and this gave her a bracelet of the copper. The set of belt and necklace cost about $80.

The only person who was not pleased with the work when it was completed was the Indian. He is a Navajo, and a particularly intelligent man, but he is a silversmith, and he does not believe in working in "the red," as he calls the copper, and which he considers to be very commonplace. As a matter of fact, the Indian work in copper is more artistic than that in silver.

In the Public Library.

A VERY small, morose, and tousled girl entered the Jackson Square Branch of the Public Library the other day, and passed over the desk a slip of paper on which was written: "Please give this girl 'East Lynne.'"

"'East Lynne' isn't in," said the assistant; "won't anything else do?" The seeker after literature shook her head decidedly and went away. In a few minutes her nose was level with the counter again, and she handed the paper back. Under the original inscription was written:

"Or any other sad novel."

Another day a woman asked for something by Mary J. Holmes. "Don't give me anything by Oliver," said she, with a peculiarly contemptuous sniff, "I don't think much of him."

"If Oliver were alive," declared the assistant, "I would write him that. I don't think any one else could enjoy it as much as he would."

A grave-looking boy entered one day and demanded "The Hunchback of Not a Dam." His innocence of any intentional profanity was so obvious that the assistant ducked her head under the counter to laugh. Another boy was determined to have "Get It and Keep It." One assistant after another was called up to interpret. "Get It and Keep It," said the boy impatiently. "You ought to know that. It's a new book; all about the settlement of Virginia." The newest assistant gave a sudden shriek: "To Have and to Hold," she gasped.

Marks of the Cataloguer.

A NUMBER of persons who receive books from the public libraries are puzzled at the mysterious marks on the title page. Some books have only one or two marks, others have a dozen. Occasionally it is a letter of the alphabet with two small figures close to it. Sometimes it is a letter underscored under the name of the book, or under the name of the author, or both. Very frequently it is an outline in shorthand, which many readers can decipher, but are in entire ignorance as to its meaning. These are the marks of the chief cataloguer of the library, and are intended only as guideposts to her assistants. They convey information as to classification, other books in the library on the same subject, number of times the book is called for, and various items that are useful when the time comes to make out an annual report. Most chief cataloguers are women, and nearly every one has a system of her own. Cataloguing and indexing have grown to be a business in themselves, just as much as stenography and typewriting. It is mostly in the hands of women, and the pay is about the same.

EFFORTS TO BENEFIT THE FILIPINOS WHICH FAILED

American Teacher Who Sought to Be a Philanthropist Only Made Trouble for His Beneficiaries as Well as For Himself—A Story of the Cholera Pest.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SAGAY, Camiguin, P. I., Jan. 6.—It is all very funny now and the man can laugh over the matter as he looks back over it and draw ideas of the ignorance of Filipinos and perhaps of the uselessness of trying to do any good to the Filipino race. But it was not a pleasant experience while it lasted. In fact, it was decidedly unpleasant both to his regard for the safety of his neck and to his opinion of himself and his ability to make acquaintance with the intricacy of the Oriental islanders' character.

It happened to an American teacher who was inspired with a laudable desire to do good to the Filipino and save the native from his ignorance of the natural laws which govern the propagation and extermination of cholera. It has been an awful year for the Americans in the islands with complaints from home about the water cure and the very particularly heavy and slippery part of the white man's burden which deals with the preservation and saving of the lives of the brown race.

All over the islands for months and months the American officers were engaged in the fight against cholera. It included the difficult task of gaining a suspicious people's confidence; of teaching laws of modern hygiene to men who had always looked upon the pest as a punishment of God; of keeping up quarantine against the protest of merchants who had been accustomed to a Government which allowed the people to die if they would, and were interested in seeing the American make a blunder in the place where their own Government had made such a failure. The people were told from the pulpits of the churches that it was not cholera, and so in their natural suspicion it became evident that the Americans were trying to poison them. And every American was doing his part as befits him in a land where there are but few of his own race.

It was known that the Americans were suspected, but one man thought that he had wormed his way into the confidence of most of the people. He had done so, but he had not counted the several thousands whom he had never seen nor the general perversity of some Filipinos who have been put in office over their fellow-countrymen. So he decided to stay at his post and play the benevolent act. He bought medicine and turned in with a will to inspect the shacks and tell the people what to do in cases of cholera. For some time there had been wild rumors of poisoners seen in the vicinity, and all springs were surrounded by high, sharp-pointed fences of bamboo. Other teachers had gone to the provincial capitals for a rest during the pest, some of them having been advised to do so by people who knew they were in danger.

AN AMATEUR PHILANTHROPIST.

In an unlucky moment this young philanthropist and amateur physician gave a quantity of his medicine to a worthy Filipino and rode off happy in his heart that he had planted a little good seed for the future. The crop appeared very soon, inside of one week, when there were brought into the pueblo three specimens of what are called "Boquidnon" because they live in the mountain. They were not handsome nor clean nor in the slightest way reputable looking citizens, nor did they have a reputation for being such. The only reputation they had then was of being poisoners, "bal-bal," and "tic-tic," or spy for the American. They had acknowledged before a very wooden-headed, self-opinionated Teniente of a Barrio that they were poisoners. Rattan had been the system used to lead them to the confession. So they were brought before a native Justice of the Peace, who also has something of the Oriental composure. The only thing against them was a paper signed by forty as to the belief of the truth of their guilt resting in the minds of the forty. And the Justice began to read it all over with the names, and the "Taos" acknowledged it was all "matuod," "all right."

After several days of questionings it was decided to bring the alleged poison into court. Accordingly it was brought in. The prisoners were obliged to carry it, and all the windows of the courtroom were opened wide, while the Justice, the Presidente, policemen, spectators, and riff-raff took positions nears the windows. Then the American, with that nonchalance which Kipling typifies in "The Yankee" as "Shaking the iron hand of Fate and matching the Deity for beers," went to the box and began to investigate. It contained much dirty clothing in little pieces, one bottle which had contained castor oil, one of a mixture which would promise a good heavy smell, a quantity of resin and alum mixed up well, and a few small seeds. All the bottles were opened, smelled, and the powder tasted. Some of the more daring ventured to smell. This exhibition made an impression on many, but others said that the poison would not kill the poisoner, so there was not much impression as a whole.

In fact, those that smelled and straightway did believe were accused of being "tic-tic" as well. And so the case went on. In the meantime the young well-wisher had been obliged to give up his desire to minister unto the wants of the dying, for the living ran away at sight, and it required three weeks of patience and letting things alone to get the people in the town back to the point where they were before the pest set in, and by that time the cholera had ceased from its raging.

THE UNFORTUNATE FRIENDS.

And all that time had it not been for the very respectable fear which possessed the worst of the people, his life would have been in real danger. As it was, there was never a stone thrown at his home nor the slightest demonstration made against him, although he acted with extreme care to avoid getting into any peril. But the poor friends! Then began to flow out upon them the spite of all their enemies, and they were branded as poisoners for a long time. It is certain that when the Filipino is a friend he can be as good a friend as he wants to be, which is not saying anything very bad about him.

This tale has opened the eyes of the writer to the meaning, or at least part of the meaning, of the old saw which says that "All the East is spotted with the graves of Englishmen who have tried to make the East hurry." Because over here there are other ways of dying besides from heart disease brought on by overwork. And the same thing has been combatting the Americans all over the islands. In Iloilo, one of the principal cites in the archipelago, the army officers engaged in placing a signal station on an adjacent island roused the native suspicion by inquiring after the water sources. The suspicion was so great as to oblige the arrest of some of the more persistent newsmongers and their imprisonment. And the principal fault may be said to lie with the friars, who preached against compliance with the health regulations, and the Spaniards of all classes, who openly violated all the rules imposed by the Health Boards.

And now Gov. Taft's famous trip to Rome and his success with the Pope appears to lose some of its importance. The Filipino has decided not to wait upon Governmental arrangement of the religious questions. There has been formed the Filipino National Church. True it is that its sphere is only confined to the Island of Luzon and its provinces, but it is important nevertheless, because the people in the Visayas look to Manila and the Tagalo for enlightenment. In the Visayas the friars have not lost their influence by a great deal. The majority of the lay church officials in the small pueblos look up to the friar still. And the opponents of the friars have to depend upon a certain amount of unlawfulness to prevent their return.

THE NATIONAL CHURCH.

The father of the new movement is a certain Tagalo priest named Aglipay. He and the friar Archbishop of the islands some time ago as preliminaries exchanged letters of excommunication. The movement really began in the dislike to the friars and the alleged injustices committed by them. It was the tumult and unsettledness of affairs pursuant upon this dislike of the friars which led to Gov. Taft's mission to Rome. But now comes a letter from a recent appointee of Aglipay to the See of Ilocos Norte, which breathes independence in every line. True it is that the Filipino has learned completely the use of the Latin weapon of the manifesto. He can promulgate manifestos to rival any of the South American liberators and disappointed politicians. From mere antagonism to the friar, the movement has changed, now that it is seen that Rome will be able to keep the power of religion in its own hands, to open revolt. This new Bishop closes his letter of acceptance with the words: "I will not recognize the Papal Delegate when he comes, and I would not recognize the Pope himself if he should come."

The previous part of the letter deals with the injustice Rome has shown in supporting the friars and in not recognizing the Filipino clergy as being equal in rights to the clergy of other lands. So the matter stands now, and it seems that before the Filipinos have their own Government they will have a church of their own.

WINTER WORK AT CONEY ISLAND

Force of 3,000 Men Improving Summer Pleasure Resort.

CONEY ISLAND when the wintry blasts are blowing from the ocean and the waves are pounding the beach is not a pleasant place, but there are 3,000 workmen busy every day now in rain and storm transforming large sections of the resort. More improvements are being made this Winter at Coney Island by the city and private owners than were ever made before in one season. The thousands of New Yorkers who during the sweltering days of next Summer make a trip to the beach will see things which the visitors of a few years ago never thought would come to pass at the resort which has become famous for catch-penny schemes, toboggan slides, wheels big and small, and dance halls of more or less repute.

The boom at Coney Island is toward solid structures of brick, and not the old wooden shanties and booths. Real estate on the island has reached such a high price that the owners can readily find men who are willing to spend small fortunes in putting up exhibition places.

"This place will be so changed next year that a Coney Islander who has been away for a season will hardly recognize the beach," said a land owner to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last week. A walk along the beach from the Brighton bathing pavilion shows these words to be true.

In the first place Park Commissioner Young has started to transform Seaside Park, owned by the city and extending between Brighton Beach and the West End. The thirty acres of city property will next season be an ideal resort for women and children. Walks are being laid out and the desolate waste of sand beach will be indeed a "seaside park" next year.

Twice a year the ocean has swept over the park lands, but a large bulkhead has been constructed this Winter to keep back the waves. Park Commissioner Young considers that the crib work, which is nearly completed at Seaside Park, is the best along the Atlantic Coast. Up to this year large sections of the beach have been swept out to sea during storms of each Winter. Several years ago the ocean ripped up the asphalt pavement laid on Ocean Concourse, and left a section a tangled mass of hills and hollows. The point of the park where the Ocean Boulevard reaches the shore was where the storms have in the past done the most damage. Last year Park Commissioner Young decided to rebuild the Concourse from the foot of West Fifth Street to Ocean Parkway, and this led the engineers of the Park Department to devise plans for the protection of the park.

A peculiar construction of bulkhead was decided upon. A large number of wooden spiles were sunk into the sand a considerable distance from the shore, and were sunk to within two feet of the surface of the water at high tide. Then another line of spiles was sunk back of the first line. A third row was driven into the sand on the line of the beach at low water, and is twelve feet above the beach level. This third row forms the main bulkhead, and between the first and second row hundreds of tons of large stones, the smallest weighing at least 500 pounds, will be dumped.

Back of the bulkhead earth will be used to fill in a distance of about 300 feet. Sheathing will be placed on the three rows of spiles in such a way that the engineers claim the large waves will not twist or damage the cribwork. The bulkhead extends along the shore front more than 300 feet toward the West End.

Foreman Kennedy, who has charge of the work, said last week that if this kind of bulkhead had been built many years ago it would not have been necessary to remove the Brighton Beach Hotel and music hall inland, and thirty to forty acres of shore front would have been saved.

Park Commissioner Young and his engineers claim that the bulkhead will not only stand for several years, but they are now preparing plans for a recreation pier to be built out from Seaside Park. Another improvement is a sea wall of stone which is being constructed on the Concourse on the side nearest to the sea.

At the other end of Coney Island, where the hundreds of thousands of people have in past years had somewhat riotous fun in the merry-go-rounds and other shows, many changes which will cost at least $2,000,000 are being made this Winter. Twenty-five acres of the West End are being reconstructed. Luna Park, an amusement place which was started last year with the exhibition given at the Buffalo exposition, called "A Trip to the Moon," is being enlarged, and 400 men will be busy during the next fifteen weeks making ready for the Summer. Buildings of a substantial kind have been erected on fourteen acres of land.

The amusement promoters at the West End claim that next Summer will see a great change in the kind of shows exhibited at Coney Island. The wealthy men who have of late invested money in land and buildings claim that a crusade will be started against the low dance halls, and that pressure will be brought on the police to keep pickpockets and thieves from visiting the resort.

"Coney Island will be a twenty-five and fifty-cent show place next year," said one of the amusement promoters last week. "We will raise the tone of the attractions and have amusements of the kind approved by the Buffalo Exposition people. The days of the wild, riotous Coney Island are nearly over, because the men who have invested money now see that by attracting people who are willing to pay 25 cents for some proper amusement a larger return will be made than by the five-cent 'fake' shows of old. It may take more than a year to drive away all the bad places from the island, but we will work hard, and next season will see the beach a much improved place, where men and women and children can go and have plenty of fun without overstepping the bounds of decency."

The owners of more than twenty places are making improvements this Winter, and Coney Island presents a scene similar to that witnessed before the opening of a large exposition.

NEW OCCUPATION OPEN TO YOUNG MEN

Technical Schools Now Giving Courses in Poultry Farming.

FOR the brisk young fellow without special mechanical ingenuity, but who dislikes the idea of clerking or of selling goods, a pleasant and profitable new field is opening. It demands about four months of study and a capital of something like $100 for board and tuition fees at a technical school. This is the profession of poultryman, and any young man who has any aptitude at all has no difficulty in getting a post. In fact, he is snapped up before he can hardly get through his course.

Scores of the great country seats just outside the large cities are anxious to establish poultry farms on a good-sized scale as part of their domain. Capital to build and stock is not lacking up to any amount. But the owners are hard-headed men of wealth, who realize that under favorable conditions their poultry can be made to pay them a good profit, at all events substantial interest on the investment. The men to manage, however, are difficult to get.

Middle-aged foreigners—Germans, Swedes, Norwegians—who are looking for offers of this sort abound, but these are just the men the owners do not want. Their eyes are open for keen, level-headed young American business men, who have executive ability combined with technical knowledge. Such a man can at the start command $50 to $70 a month and an interest in the profits.

The trouble to-day is that, as soon as these men are well started and have saved up a little money they leave and go out on their own account. Thus, excellent posts are always vacant on the private poultry farms. Three technical schools are now turning out poultrymen, Briarcliffe Manor, at its new site at Poughkeepsie, being one of them, and a school in Rhode Island another.

INMATES OF A SANATORIUM

Precautions Taken by Those in Charge of the Patients Extend Even Into the Hours of Rest—Some Typical Cases And Some Typical Methods of Treatment.

THERE are literally a score of such sanatoriums as this within sixty miles of New York City, and to take the word of the physician in charge here they are all filled to overflowing, with patients waiting in adjoining cottages to get admission to the main building, a striking illustration of the aftermath of a rapid life.

In this building, which was once a fine old Colonial mansion, there are 100 voluntary patients and 20 legally committed by their relatives. The stories they tell of life in a sanitarium and my own observations are as different as it is possible to imagine from the tales that occasionally crop up in the New York courts, told by witnesses who sought the aid of the law to escape from a sanatorium to which their relations thought it best to have them committed. But from voluntary patients who have acquired the sanatorium habit, and who change from one to another as frequently as Philadelphians change their boarding houses, I learn that they are pretty much alike. As in a hotel, the accommodations you get are consistent with the depth of your pocketbook.

The sanatoriums are licensed by the State, and in many of the licenses the location of the building is specified. Nearly all of them are remote from railroads or trolley cars, so as not to disturb the rest of nervous and sleepless patients. The drug-treatment patients and those who come for the "rest cure," much as they go to the sun parlors in the great hotels of Atlantic City or Old Point Comfort, are in separate parts of the building. They are not allowed to see one another without the permission of the physician in charge. As a general thing, there are two resident physicians and from ten to twelve attendants. The latter are usually nurses graduated from the New York training schools, (both men and women,) and some young doctors who aspire to become skilled alienists, regardless of other branches of their profession.

It is part of the business not to tell the patient which are the nurses. Ask a nurse, and he will say, "Oh, I'm just stopping here." They wear no uniform. Ring the bell in your room, and the same attendant will come to you at any hour of the day or night. When the attendant who was assigned to me sleeps I have never been able to find out.

EVERY MOVE WATCHED.

The rest cure patients are virtually confined to a large glass parlor, where the sun (when it shines) streams in all day long. It is furnished with a piano, the newspapers, magazines, books, and an abundance of comfortable chairs. Those who have the sanatorium habit move their chairs around the country with them. They are mostly old ladies, without relatives or friends willing to take care of them, who prefer the quiet life of a sanatorium to living in a boarding house or a hotel. When the weather is fine they are rolled in bath chairs into a large garden or allowed to take a walk with an attendant. Many are women and men convalescent from an attack of typhoid fever or some long illness, who want to get the benefit of pure air and also of professional nursing that would cost them a great deal more money in New York.

The second day here I wearied of the rest cure parlor, and told the doctor that I wished to have the run of the house so far as it was permitted to the men, particularly the billiard and card room. He gave his consent, and thereby hangs a tale. I had been given a box with a Yale key in which to put my razor, nail scissors, and even a bottle of Farina cologne. This key was given me by the doctor at night and returned to him in the morning when I went down to breakfast. But I never thought of my pocket knife. One morning in the smoking room a man who, I afterward learned, was committed by his wife, and who runs a commission business by correspondence from this retreat, commented on the fact that the daily papers being read by men seated around had papers with holes cut in them. They looked like papers on the exchange editor's table when he is through with them.

"Nearly every man in this room is a paretic," explained my acquaintance. "That man in the corner is one of the minor champion billiard players in New York, and his name is known everywhere in billiard circles. He is very nice in teaching the others how to play. Sometime during the day you will see him try a game with that young fellow near the cue rack, who was brought here from college, and is an amateur of the first class. They are all as sane as you or me until somebody touches the spring that transforms them into idiots or fiends. They disappear upstairs for days together, and finally they come down as though nothing had happened. It may be a chance remark in conversation, or it is oftener a paragraph in a newspaper, an account of a suicide or of a railroad wreck, that will set them going. The attendants know the peculiarities of every one of them, and cut out articles that are likely to make trouble.

"There is a woman in the 'rest' room whom I know very well. Our families were friends in New York. Her husband and son went down in the Burgogne disaster. She cries a little over them every day. They are never out of her thoughts. But it would be as much as an attendant's position was worth to let that woman get hold of a newspaper with a story of a shipwreck. She goes into hysterics and has to remain in bed for days. In the smoking and billiard rooms no exchange of papers is allowed. When a man is through with his own paper he gives it to an attendant. If another patient wants it he must ask an attendant, who will first look it carefully over, perhaps cut out something, and then give it to him."

I noticed that his own paper was cut, but refrained from asking him why. He talked about current news as rationally as any man could, discussed the proceedings of the New York Legislature, and expressed a very decided opinion on the Platt-Odell situation. He has traveled extensively abroad, and talked intelligently of what he had seen. Finally he said:

"Will you lend me your pocket knife?"

"Certainly," and I put my hand in my pocket to pass it over. In a twinkling a man sprang from the other side of the room, grasped my hand at the wrist, and knocked the knife to the floor. Another man grappled with my new acquaintance and held his arms as he stopped to pick up the knife. He was taken up stairs, and I was called into the physician's office.

"You must put that knife in the box if you wish to go into the billiard room again," he said sternly. "That man is bent on suicide. His is one of the worst cases we have in the place. He has an attendant to sleep with him. He is never left alone at any hour of the day or night. He has tried to get to the railway station or the trolley cars, so that he may throw himself under the wheels. He is not allowed to go to the bathroom by himself, because he will try to drown himself. He nearly succeeded once. We are responsible for any patients committed here who are under our care, and are liable for heavy damages if harm comes to them.

"You have noticed that there are no matches about the house, and no gas. The electric bulbs are incased in wire. That is because we do not give patients a chance to set themselves afire and perhaps burn the house down. Such things are tried in every sanatorium. If you have any matches please leave them with me. Men in the smoking room will try to steal them from you. When you wish to smoke a pipe or a cigar come to my office or ask one of the attendants for a match."

AN OLD-TIMER.

With the doctor's permission I was taken by an attendant all over the establishment. I saw one old man whose mind became a blank when his wife died seventy years ago. He is ninety-two now, and comprehends nothing of what has happened since that day. They struck a light with flint and steel in those days, and he does the same now. He watches people use the telephone, and read the newspapers, but he cannot comprehend why they do it. He seldom comes down stairs, but sits hour after hour looking at the ships that pass on the Sound, and talking to anybody who will listen to him of the old whaling fleet. He has not a relative on earth. When his friends settled up his estate, after his wife died, he was taken from a public insane asylum and put in a sanatorium now out of existence, but which passed him along to another institution, which in turn passed him along to this. His annuity brings in sufficient to pay his bills and to bury him when he dies.

The class of patients one sees in the sanatoriums are, of course, quite different from those sent to the public institutions for paretics and the insane. They are, in their rational periods, educated and intelligent men and women, who never talk about the tragedy of their lives, but of the time when they are going home to their husbands and children.

There are young girls here, too, their minds weakened by overstudy. They sing, play, get up dances, go out riding with attendants, play golf, and have no end of a good time. But there is something wrong somewhere in their mental make-up or they would not be here. Parents and relatives come to see them, and the express wagon brings up two or more boxes of flowers every day. Of the life in the part of the building set apart for men who become so violent at times that they have to be put in straight jackets they know little or nothing.

ALL HOPE FOR CURE.

I am informed by this attendant that the majority of sanatoriums—that is, places where patients come to be cured of temporary maladies—never take a case of obviously hopeless insanity. If there is a chance of a cure they take it and do the best they can with it; but if it is a hopeless case it is sent to private insane asylums where none but hopeless ones are treated. The paretic never loses hope, unless a suicidal mania develops. He is like the consumptive, hoping and expecting to get well until death takes him.

In the smoking room of this place there are men from Canada, the South, and the West. They all expect to be cured, every one of them, although the chances are that at least two-thirds of them will go the way of all paretics. But they take one another's addresses, make promises to exchange visits, and act like smoking-room acquaintances on an ocean voyage. They laugh at the precautions taken against their harming themselves and their fellow-patients. They bear deep grudges against an attendant who has been severe with them for an infraction of the rules. One day an attendant who knew his man said:

"I'm going to pack your things. Get ready to go home. I'll go to New York with you and turn you over to your wife. Then we will see what you'll do."

The patient changed front at once. He dropped on his knees and begged that he be allowed to remain. He wanted, above everything else, to get cured of "these headaches." Since then they have given no trouble.

THE CASE OF OSCAR.

Saddest of all is the case of poor Oscar, at one time a non-commissioned officer in the navy of the Kaiser. He married and came to this country on a wedding trip to visit his brother, who lives somewhere in the West. That was three years ago. But the train on which they left New York was wrecked and many passengers were injured. Oscar escaped unhurt, but insisted on helping to rescue others who were not so fortunate. There was an explosion of a derailed locomotive, and Oscar was hit in the head with a piece of iron. For weeks he was in a hospital, watched over by his faithful bride. He forgot all about the accident, all about his Fatherland, all about his brother. He was sent here.

His wife started a little business in New York and sent Oscar to this place. She was allowed to visit him at first, but her visits—he is a giant in build—made it impossible to keep Oscar within bounds when she went away. She cried herself sick to see him, no matter whether he saw her or not. Last week Oscar was taken for a walk with two attendants. By a little cottage down the road Oscar's attention was called to a clump of bushes in the front yard. He was told that the house belonged to some great man, and he looked it over very carefully from roof to cellar.

He did not know that behind the lace curtains, weeping as though her heart would break, because she could not even wave her hand to him, was the little wife he had brought from Germany, and who knows now that in a short time she will be a widow.

"If Oscar had known that his wife was in that house," said the attendant, "nothing could have prevented him getting in to see her, and there would have been something doing before we got him away from her again.

R. F.

STORING A BIG STEAMER PANTRY

Large Quantities of Supplies Needed to Meet Demands.

PROBABLY not one passenger in a hundred gives a thought to the magnitude of the catering done by the firms who keep the pantries and storerooms of ocean steamers stocked with foodstuffs. And yet the question of meals is always a vital one to travelers, and the quantity and quality of the food that is supplied while one is crossing the Atlantic interests ascetics as well as gourmets.

Recent inquiries brought to light the fact that the largest steamship afloat uses 160 tons of food every month. This enormous quantity is none too much for hungry passengers and for the crew, who alone number over 500 individuals. The ocean steamships contract with the caterers for a year's supplies, stipulating that the provisions must be of the best quality procurable.

One of these caterers is of a statistical turn of mind, and has figured out that if it were incumbent upon him to fill the storerooms of a modern ocean liner with foodstuffs sufficient for a whole year's voyages, it would require a procession of carts drawn by no less than 1,000 horses to convey them to the ship, and that this procession would be about four miles long.

He says that the supply of meat for a twelvemonth would comprise 180 tons of beef, 3,400 sheep, representing 90 tons of mutton, 120 tons of lamb, and 10,000 pounds each of pork and veal. This would mean an allowance of nearly 20 tons of meat for each voyage, assuming that the ship crossed the Atlantic 20 times, (single voyage) during the year.

In addition to this, chickens, ducks, and other poultry and game to the number of 60,000 are used, and 45 tons of fish, fresh and dried, including lobsters and sardines, are needed to satisfy the appetites of the passengers. The morning rasher of bacon or ham condemns 600 innocent pigs to their last squeal, and represents an addition of 25 tons or over to the ship's refrigerator.

The manner in which this caterer added up figures proving the consumption of vegetables was too much for the overtaxed imagination of the reporter, but one fact was noted down, namely, that 600 tons of potatoes are eaten during the year by the ship's patrons.

A supply of flour for this same steamer makes 280 tons of bread, and the quantity of butter used to spread on the staff of life should make the average traveler ashamed to look a cow in the face. Eggs to the number of 300,000, turning the scale at the approximate weight of 13 tons, are also supplied, and 10,000 gallons of milk represent a light estimate of the quantities of lacteal fluid consumed.

The caterer produced bills and papers to prove that he was not exaggerating, and pointed out one document showing that 25 tons of coffee were used during 1902 on one liner, the dimensions of which are at present the marvel of the shipbuilding world.

He explained that the items mentioned represent only a few of the foodstuffs which he supplies, and he figured out on paper that the tea consumed during a year's voyages would fill a swimming bath 6 feet deep and 50 feet long.

The Fever of Unrest.

THE expressman ran his pencil down the list of names on the last page of his book, then he looked at the calendar. "February," he said. "It will soon be time for that Miss Hughes to move again. She has been at No. 136 for six months."

"Is Miss Hughes in the habit of moving every six months?" asked the visitor.

"Well," said he, "I wouldn't put it at six months to the day but her stay in any one place is never prolonged much beyond that period. She is a pretty good customer. I first moved her from a house in Thirty-fourth Street seven years ago and since then I have moved her regularly twice a year. And she is not the only person who gives me a steady job by any means. I have a number of people on my list who move at regular intervals. Some of them make a change every month or two, others only once a year, but no matter how long or how short their residence in a certain house, the fever of unrest is bound to seize them at stated times and along comes my order to move them again."

Morro Castle's Part In The History of Havana

The Scene of Many Notable Sieges and Battles in By-Gone Days—The Valiant Defense of Captain Velasco Against The British.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—The first sight that greets the traveler to Havana as he comes into port is Morro Castle; the last thing which he sees on leaving is Morro Castle, and it and its neighbor Cabaña Fortress are the places that he has in mind to visit, whatever other points of interest may have escaped his notice.

The Morro is a pretty sight as the ship comes in from the restless and often storm-tossed Gulf to the quiet bay; the entrance to the bay is so narrow that ships pass very near the rocks on which the fortification stands, thus giving an excellent exterior view. At all times it is an attractive picture, but especially in the Spring, when the brilliant scarlet blossoms of the flamboyant trees at its foot stand out against the gray rock and masonry. Again, in Winter, when storms are dashing the waves high up on its walls, or even on the light itself, the view is a magnificent one—but that is the time when neither ingoing nor outgoing traveler appreciates it; only those on dry land can do that. One of the most beautiful views sold in Havana is a photograph of the waves dashing over the light, as they do in particularly severe storms.

The rocks on which the Morro stands are becoming undermined by water, not enough to impair its stability, but still the water goes in and out, and many a shark finds a refuge under the shelving ledges. Centuries hence, long after the castle shall have fallen into decay and stand as ruins—if indeed every vestige of it shall not have been swept away—the shore line may be changed at this point by the crumbling away of rocks.

It is a massive piece of work, and stands as one of the many links which connect Cuba's present with her past. Travelers look at it with something akin to awe, since it has withstood the flight of centuries—how many they know not. They ask each other and the natives when it was built; what its history has been. The guide books tell a little, and the human guides add some details which have come to their knowledge, but the information is far from complete.

Anything which has stood in our own country for an entire century is old; had we anything with the authentic date of 1589—the date which Morro bears—it would seem worthy of the highest veneration. It was in the year mentioned that the plans of this fortification were traced by the celebrated engineer Juan Antonelli. Its purpose was not so much one of defense against attack from other countries as against pirates; all of the other fortifications, including the city wall, were built for the same reason. Before their erection the citizens had built rude defenses and had patrolled the coast to guard against surprises. Bitter experience had taught them the need of these measures, since pirates often ravaged the coast during the sixteenth century, and the seventeenth century saw so little diminution in their depredations that the wall was considered necessary.

The high, rocky point at the narrow entrance of the bay was an admirable site for a strong fortification, and the one planned by Antonelli was brought to a successful completion. It is an excellent example of mediaeval fortress, with its deep moats blasted out of the solid rock, its drawbridge and portcullis; the upper works, though old, are of somewhat more recent date. Finished before 1600, the heaviest strain did not come upon it for almost two centuries. In the wall of the upper part, near the angle where the sea meets the land, is a tablet whose inscription tells that it was erected to the memory of the gallant Capt. Velasco and Marques Gonzales, who fell in defense of the castle; it was very near here that the English forced their way in and took possession.

In fancy the traveler may go back a hundred and forty years to that Summer which saw the beginning of the most important epoch of Cuba's history—most important save this last one. Looking over the parapet in the wall of which the tablet is placed, one may see stretched out before him the scene of the hardest military struggles of the English invasion. All of that section speaks of that Summer of 1762 to those that have read the history, for it was there that siege was laid to the Morro. The road from the landing place, more than three miles away, was cut slowly and with great labor through a stubborn underbrush and over a rocky soil. Men fell at their work, exhausted by the unusual heat, and yellow fever broke out in their midst, so that at one time 5,000 soldiers and seamen were on their backs, almost half the entire number. Still the English refused to become discouraged even when one of their batteries which had taken 600 men seventeen days to build, was destroyed by fire. They continued to push their trenches toward Morro and planted mines under its very walls.

SPANISH BRAVERY.

The Governor of the Morro was the naval Captain Don Luis de Velasco, about whom the glory of that campaign gathers—that is, on the Spanish side. He was the idol of the soldiery, the inspiration of the officers, and the admiration of the enemy. He knew of the preparations made by the enemy, and that he had no materials with which to sink a counter-mine; his force was much depreciated by hard service, and it had consisted of trained soldiers, whose places had now been filled by others less experienced. But he refused to surrender his charge, and the council put it in his power to do as he thought best.

Forty-four days after the English landed their mines under Morro's walls were sprung. Only one had any effect. The report of the explosion was heard within, and the officer of the day investigated at once, and reported to Capt. Velasco that the damage was so trifling as to be almost none at all. And yet this officer, Milla by name, was in nowise in league with the English. The English leaders inspected the breach from their vantage point by means of glasses, and, influenced by the chief engineer, came to a conclusion exactly opposed to the one reached by the Spanish officer of the day.

The mine was sprung shortly after 1 o'clock—at 4 the English standard floated over the mass of ruins, for within it was nothing else. Capt. Velasco was mortally wounded early in the assault. When the English commander in chief, Gen. Lord Albemarle, entered the castle he asked to be taken to where the wounded Spanish leader lay, that he might express in person his admiration for such brave conduct as he had shown. At the wounded man's earnest request he was taken to his own home in the city, an English Colonel accompanying him as a mark of courtesy.

Two days later he was buried. While he lay on his bier the soldiers pressed about to touch his garments, that some of his power might fall on them. The salute fired in the city as he was laid to rest in one of the churches was answered by a volley from the heights across the harbor. A truce had been declared for the time. After the Spaniards surrendered the castle the city guns were at once turned upon it. Its capture meant the beginning of the end, for with its chief defenses gone the city could not stand. On the 14th of August the conquerors took possession of Havana.

One of the great benefits derived from the possession of the Morro was plenty of water for the troops. The castle had two immense cisterns, which obviated the necessity of carrying water for miles, as had been done before, some of it having been brought by boats from the Almendares River, several miles west of the city. These cisterns are still there.

REBUILDING THE CASTLE.

The English left the castle as they found it, with the upper works battered down by their own guns. When the Spaniards returned to power after an absence of ten months they at once set about rebuilding it. It was put in the form it is now, excepting the lighthouse tower; this was completed as it now stands during the government of Captain General O'Donnell in 1844, as his name and the date high up on the tower assure us. The light is a strong one, and there are seldom heavy fogs for it to penetrate. The signal tower displays signals almost all day, for there is usually a vessel in sight, even though it be only a schooner. Many times at night signal lights are exchanged between it and some ship out at sea. On especial holidays all of its flags are shown in brave array. Hundreds of people congregated there when the American flag went down and the Cuban flag went up.

As the traveler wanders about within the walls he sees dungeons without any light, where he may imagine that prisoners languished, although the military prison was in Cabaña Fortress. Some of the rooms were used as prison cells during the last few months of the American régime. Now it has only a guard of Cuban soldiers, and seems to be only a showplace, and its walls a visitors' book. Its guns would doubtless give good account of themselves, however, should the occasion arise. But this does not occur to the visitor as he goes about looking into gloomy rooms where rusty cannon balls are piled up or peering into darker ones from which the hoot of a white owl comes to him. When on his way out he goes through the long covered way and crosses the moat by means of the drawbridge, from which several boards are missing, coming out upon the hill which overlooks the bay and the city beyond, he thinks that he has come back from the past to the present.

"Tres Reyes," (Three Kings) is the specific name of the castle, although it is never called that, and many do not know that it has any claim to that name. "Morro" is the generic name of fortresses situated as it is on a jutting rock. Santiago has one, San Juan has one, and other cities also. With the Punta Castle guarding the city side of the entrance, and planned in the same year 1589, and the Fuerza, half a mile further in and antedating it by fifty years, it forms the motive of the Havana escutcheon, three castles; the key signifies the position of the city.

As "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," so is it with the Morro. Many people living in the city have never been within its walls; some have never even crossed the entrance to the harbor—a row of only ten or fifteen minutes, or a sail of half the time in one of the many little boats always awaiting passengers.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

PLATINUM PLATE IS SELDOM STOLEN

Professional Thieves Realize That Although Valuable It is Not Easily Sold.

ONE kind of valuable plate quite abundant in New York is seldom stolen by burglars, though the metal of which it is made far exceeds silver in cost. Every college chemical laboratory and scores of factory laboratories have costly vessels made of platinum. The plain metal is usually worth about its weight in gold, and made up into crucibles and other vessels used in laboratories it is much more valuable than in its ordinary form. The makers of such wares, in fact, must earn large profits, for their charges are high, although the metal is made into the simplest forms, without decoration of any sort. A tiny crucible, holding perhaps only a gill, is worth $8 or $10, and some of the larger vessels used by chemists are worth several hundred dollars each.

The value of these vessels is so great that they are locked up every night in a safe in any well-conducted chemical laboratory, and frequently counted. Damaged vessels, and even the smallest scraps of platinum wire, are carefully treasured, and sent to the factory from time to time in order to be made over into new vessels. A chemist has somewhat the same feeling toward his platinum plate that a housekeeper has toward her solid silver, but the chemist's plate is worth far more than any but the most elaborately wrought silver ware. It is also much more liable to damage.

The presence of a small quantity of lead in a hot crucible of platinum is likely to bring about a puncture of the crucible. A punctured crucible must go to the factory, and repairs are very costly. Much of such ware used here is made in a little Pennsylvania town by a single firm, and there are few workmen who understand the art of handling platinum.

Treated with care, platinum vessels are almost indestructible. They seem to suffer nothing from the high temperatures to which they are exposed in the laboratory, and however long in use, a brisk rubbing renders them as beautifully bright as on the day when they came from the factory. They are ordinarily cleaned, however, by the application of hot water and acid solutions, as they gradually lose in weight by rubbing.

One reason why platinum implements are seldom stolen by burglars lies in the fact that they are not easily disposed of. The metal is hard to melt, and a large vessel is not easily hammered out of recognition. Pawnbrokers are shy of accepting articles of platinum, because such articles, having a comparatively narrow use, are not hard to trace. Small crucibles and platinum wire and rods do occasionally disappear from laboratories, but the larger articles are rarely stolen. When a man presents himself in the shop with a metal worth in the neighborhood of $250 a pound for sale, he is naturally expected to tell how it came into his possession.

Derivation of Connecticut.

"CONNECTICUT," says The Springfield (Mass.) Republican in an article on Indian names, "is from quonne, long; tuk, tidal river; cut, at; that is quonnetukcut: 'at the long tidal river.'"

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1903.

HAS THE PRESIDENT STRUCK OIL?

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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A ST. PAUL real estate dealer who had charge of considerable real estate belonging to Archbishop Ireland tells a story on the distinguished divine which illustrates the quick wit of the gentleman in turning a corner when in a tight place. The real estate agent was caught short on some investments of his own and his client's, and it was decided that he and the Archbishop must hasten at once to New York, where they had moneyed friends who they expected would help them out. The reverend gentleman suggested that they go the next day, which was Sunday. The real estate man was somewhat shocked at this suggestion coming from the source it did, and said that he never traveled on the Sabbath, as it was contrary to the Scriptures. The Bishop saw the point, and rubbing his hands together, replied that he, too, had a text that might apply: "'If thy ass fall into the ditch on the Sabbath day, you must straightway take him out,' and as there are two asses in this case we had better be lively."

It is perhaps needless to say they left for New York on Sunday.

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CHARLES BANCROFT DILLINGHAM has a reputation as a wit among the theatre managers. One of the stories told about him relates to the time when he decided to become a theatrical man. He was not in receipt of sufficient salary to supply his wants and that was one of the reasons he accepted an offer to take up the task of amusing the great public. After he tendered his resignation his employer came to him.

"Mr. Dillingham, I hear you are going to leave us," he said.

"Yes," was the reply.

"I thought your work was pleasant."

"It is, Sir, very," said Mr. Dillingham.

"Well, doesn't everybody treat you properly?"

"Yes, couldn't be nicer."

"Then," said the employer, "why should you leave us."

"Well," said Mr. Dillingham, "you see, dad refuses to send me any more money."

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WALTER PRESTON BROWNLOW of Tennessee, who rose from a locomotive engineer to an engineer of legislation in Congress, is possessed of such taking ways that he has achieved the reputation of getting more favors for his constituents than almost any other member. He never makes a speech, but silently sweeps in soldiers' homes, rural free delivery routes, public buildings, improved waterways, and anything else that is lying around loose. Consequently the Hon. Walter Preston Brownlow is regarded by correspondents from Tennessee as a valuable source of news.

The other day he emerged from one of the departments and was immediately hailed by a newspaper man. "Well, Colonel," he began, "how many appointments, how many public buildings, how many rural free delivery routes, and how many everything else did you get to-day?" he asked.

Brownlow was not looking happy. "Nothing to-day," he said wearily. "I remind myself of the old Confederate soldier. He said he went into the war with the motto: 'Veni, vidi, vici,' and came out vice versa."

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PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK, England's future monarch, has a very high opinion of his own importance. A few weeks ago the Prince of Wales, with his eldest son by his side, was turning over the leaves of a magazine when he came across a page of portraits of well known people of the day. In the centre of the page were two splendid pictures of President Roosevelt and Prince Edward of York—side by side.

"Oh, daddy! Look at me!" cried Prince Edward, naturally delighted at seeing his own little self among so many celebrities. "But, daddy; who is that gentleman next to me? What a kind looking man he is! Is he a King, daddy?"

"No, he is not a King, my boy," answered the Prince of Wales, laughing. "He is, however, much greater and more powerful than many Kings. His name is honored all over the world. That man is President Roosevelt of the United States of America."

"Oh!" quietly uttered Prince Edward, wearing a somewhat thoughtful look; and then, animatedly: "Daddy, won't the American people be proud when they see their President's photograph next to mine!"

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CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGE L. RIVES attended a few days ago a dinner where some one told the aged story about the man who went to the other world, and, after being refused admission, either to the upper or lower kingdom, bewailed the fate of having to return once more to his native town. In this case the town was Rochester, and the story was told by a Rochester man.

"He got the story wrong," said Mr. Rives. "What really happened was this: The Rochester man died and was taken to the other world. After he had been there a few days, he met an old friend. 'Well, Bill, heaven beats Rochester,' he remarked. 'But this ain't heaven,' replied Bill."

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THE Tennessee Legislature recently passed a bill to prohibit kissing among unmarried persons between the ages of sixteen and forty-five. The bill was introduced by Representative Barnes of Lauderdale County. Before it passed it was so amended as to apply only to Mr. Barnes. Now the author is trying to get the Governor to veto it.

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MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, the venerable Troy attorney, comes from rugged old New England stock and has a will of his own that is not accustomed to bend to others. The old gentleman has just passed his ninety-third birthday anniversary and celebrated the day in a sickbed. Two careful, white-capped nurses attended the "grand old man," as he is affectionately known up in Troy. When the medicine time came round one of the nurses came to him with a spoon and the remedy his physician had prescribed, and said:

"Now, Mr. Townsend, it's time for you to take your medicine."

"I don't want any medicine," objected the old man with an emphasis that betokened his determination not to take any.

"But you must take it," said the nurse, soothingly.

"I tell you, I won't take it," declared the imperious patient. Then he softened his tone a trifle, as he said: "There is something you can do for me, though.

In that bureau drawer you will find a photograph. Bring it to me."

The nurse did as directed. The old man took the picture reverently in his hand and held it up to the light.

"There," he said, with the air of one who is presenting indisputable evidence, "that's the picture of my grandfather," and the nurses saw the likeness of a stern-visaged old man with a square jaw and firm, set lips, a typical early settler of the Berkshires. Pointing to those features, Mr. Townsend said in his high, nasal tone:

"Do you suppose the grandson of that man is going to be bamboozled by a couple of women nurses?"

He did not take any medicine that trip.

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PROF. HOPKINS of Amherst, who, like many a good New Englander, is somewhat theologically inclined, is fond of telling how he was worsted in argument by his small daughter. He had forbidden her to play with his pocket knife, but she had kept on just the same, and finally succeeded in cutting herself quite badly. The professor called her to his study, and said very gravely:

"My little girl, I should punish you for your disobedience, but I do not need to, for God has punished you already."

"Yes," replied the child, "but He let me play with the knife an awfully long time first."

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A. J. BALDWIN of the law firm of Dill & Baldwin told the teachers in the New York Normal School at their dinner at the St. Denis the other evening, a story about an old Irishwoman in Manhattan who was called upon by a census enumerator and asked questions about almost everything she ever knew, and others about many things she had never taken the time and trouble to learn. Among other things, said Mr. Baldwin, the enumerator asked:

"Have you any children, madam?"

"Yis, Soir," she replied. "I have foive of thim—two living, two dead, and one tachin' school in Brooklyn."

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DURING a political campaign Tillman of South Carolina, the Pitchfork Senator, had been imported into Kentucky to make speeches and help elect the Democratic ticket. He was making an impassioned speech, telling about how Congressmen sold out and betrayed the interests of their constituents, when a farmer on the outskirts of the crowd shouted:

"Does Dr. Clardy do that?"

"Who!" said Senator Tillman.

"Dr. Clardy!" shouted a hundred voices.

"Who's Dr. Clardy?" asked the Senator, apparently suspicious that somebody was laying a trap for him.

There was an astounded, breathless pause. Then the crowd replied:

"Why, he's our Congressman!"

Tillman drew a long breath. "My friends," he said, in accents of impressive sincerity, "so help me God, I never heard of the man!"

And it came near beating Clardy for re-election—which, as he was a Democrat, would have been a painful sequel to Tillman's efforts in the cause of Democracy.

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ALBERT B. OSBORNE of Erie, Penn., when in the city a few days ago, was telling a party of friends of some of his experiences last Fall, when, as candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, he stumped his district. He received a good many assurances of success, but none quite so unique as that given by a farmer in Crawford County.

"I tell you, Mr. Osborne," he said, "you'll be elected. Things in this district ain't what they was two years ago. The man we've got in Congress ain't doin' his duty. The hull Republican Party is rotten, and there's a pile o' disinfectents that are goin' to vote for you."

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ALTHOUGH John Allen, who represented Tupelo, Miss., in Congress, has now retired to more lucrative and less arduous duties, they are still telling of his witticisms in Washington. The day after the Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor Allen and Senator Carmack of Tennessee were lunching in the House restaurant. They were interrupted by a reporter, who spread before them with much enthusiasm a New York paper. This enterprising journal contained a picture of the Maine as she lay at the bottom of the bay, torn by the fatal blast. The dead were lying around as they fell, while fish swam in and out of the wrecked vessel.

"We are getting up some interviews on the enterprise of our paper," said the reporter with the pride of a sole owner. Wherewith he produced paper and pencil with much confidence.

Senator Carmack took kindly to the situation and willingly submitted to an interview. He congratulated the paper on its wonderful feat of having a staff artist at the bottom of the sea ready to take a snapshot at the vessel as soon as she was sunk and commented on the remarkable fact that the picture had been transmitted to New York by filmless photography.

By this time the reporter began to shuffle around uneasily, but he resolved to stay it out and see if there was not a possibility of being extricated from an awkward situation.

"What have you to say, Mr. Allen?" he queried.

"Wa-al," drawled Allen, "it is certainly a masterpiece of enterprise. I have only one criticism to make on the picture, and that is, it strikes me that the expression on that catfish's face is a trifle gay."

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WHILE Richard Mansfield was playing Julius Caesar in Brooklyn not long since, a newspaper woman was sent over the bridge to see him. She was unostentatiously admitted to the stage, where a rehearsal was in progress.

A quiet, unassuming man was walking up and down listening to the members of the company delivering their lines. Ever and anon he gently reproved a player, perhaps cracking a joke or touching the person on the arm.

"That isn't Mr. Mansfield, is it?" inquired the reporter.

"Yes'm, it is," said an actor.

"Why, he doesn't seem brutal and quarrelsome."

"No. He isn't now. He doesn't know there's a reporter in the house!"

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REPRESENTATIVES BROWNLOW and Gibson are the only Republicans in Congress from Tennessee. To relieve their loneliness they indulge in a good deal of good-natured banter. Brownlow took great care in selecting persons in his district to stand civil service examinations for positions, and as luck would have it not a single one failed to attain the required grade. Gibson was not so fortunate, and not a single man from his district passed the examinations.

"How is this, Brownlow?" asked Gibson. "All your men have passed the examinations, while I can't get a single one through in my district?"

"Oh, that's easy," replied Brownlow. "If there was a single man in your district capable of passing a civil service examination you wouldn't be in Congress."

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IT IS said that Édouard de Reszke's house is the only one in Poland that boasts a bath tub. It was there that Dr. Holbrook Curtis of this city recently paid the singer a visit. The first morning he started toward the bath for a plunge. Accompanying him was a whole retinue of servants, one with arms laden with towels, another with soap, and so on, and all women. Arrived at the door of the bath, the doctor attempted to convey to them the idea that their further escort was unnecessary, but, owing to the difficulties of conversation between people who had no common tongue, his efforts were in vain. Finally, driven to despair, he leaned over the banister and cried piteously:

"Edward, will you please call these women off. I want to take a bath."

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THE Rev. William R. Richards of the Brick Presbyterian Church tells a story of his college days which indicates that clergymen, even now, are not altogether blind to the shortcomings of certain of their cloth.

The story pertains to a college preacher who had a reputation for long sermons and spirituality. On a certain occasion some one in a group of students remarked on the latter attribute, and another put in:

"Yes, but when he preaches he becomes so absorbed in the problems of eternity that he loses all account of time."

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COUNT ROBERT DE MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC visited a downtown newspaper office the other day. He and the gentleman who accompanied him came down in a crowded elevator. They conversed in French—the Count's companion obviously struggling with an unfamiliar lingo.

Somehow the crowd in the car divined the identity of the tall man with the imperial, and a whisper went around: "It is the Count."

"I think he looks nice," said a pretty young woman, audibly, to her young woman companion.

"And is he really talking French?" said the second young woman, directing a wondering gaze at the foreigner.

"I don't know," said the first. "But the short man with him is talking something that sounds exactly like the French I used to learn at school."

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W. C. BRYANT tells the story of an office holder who indignantly resented the approach of a man with an offer of $10,000 for a bribe in the following manner: "Get out of here, you are getting too near my price."

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TO ILLUSTRATE a point he was making in a recent lecture in Philadelphia, Joseph L. Barbour, a well-known lawyer of Hartford, Conn., told this story:

A woman with five small children boarded a horse car in New York, which was already comfortably filled. The conductor became a trifle impatient because it took the family so long to get aboard, and, as the mother finally reached the top step and the car began to move, the conductor ventured to ask her:

"Madam, are these all your children, or is it a picnic?"

The woman flushed as she replied:

"Yes, they are all my children, and I tell you, it's no picnic."

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ELEONORA DUSE is very fond of flowers, and her apartments in the hotel at which she stops while in New York are usually a veritable hot house. The florist who attended to the decoration of her rooms says that his last bill was considerably in excess of the previous ones. She tried to remonstrate with his man in English, but the language was too much for her, and she only succeeded in saying:

"You are far more dear to me than when we were first engaged!"

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MATTHEW J. DONOHUE, a Tammany district leader, tells this story of an Englishman and an Irishman who were discussing the old race question.

"When England wants a really good man she's got to go to Ireland to get him," said the Irishman. "Look at Roberts. Look at Kitchener. Both Irish."

"I suppose you think Wellington was an Irishman," said the Englishman.

"Sure."

"And Nelson."

"Sure."

"I guess you'd claim Caesar if you had a chance."

"Sure. All good fightin' men are Irish."

"Well," said the Englishman, as a clincher. "To go back further, what would you do with Balaam."

"Oh, that's all right," retorted the Irishman. "Balaam was Irish, but the ass was English."

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A CHARACTER celebrated in Connecticut is James B. Olcott of South Manchester. "Olcott, the grass man," brings him to mind almost anywhere in the country as the greatest authority on turf in America. At his home he has a turf garden displaying a patchwork of many scores of varieties of grass.

A visitor to Central Park last Fall, Mr. Olcott was pursuing his favorite work, and was examining the turf. He was down on his knees and running a knife blade into the turf to examine the grass texture. Along came a patrolman.

"Say, do you see that sign, 'Keep off the grass'?" asked the policeman.

"Good Lord, man! you don't call this grass, do you?" replied the authority, regretfully abandoning his investigations.

A SUGGESTION TO THE N. Y. YACHT CLUB FOR THE YACHT RACES NEXT SUMMER.

CHATTER OF THE CLUBS

THERE is a rumor that the Union Club men are experiencing a change of heart, and that after all they may give a day on which their new clubhouse may be inspected by at least such club friends as gave them shelter during the recent short interregnum. There have been a number of "openings" at the Union, as each room, when finished, is thrown open with some little ceremony. A mistake which the Union Club members seem to have made was the disposal of the old club furniture. The new fittings and appointments are the most luxurious in town in way of upholstery and finish, but they are not as clublike and comfortable as the homely old chairs and fittings at the house at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. The rooms are not so large as those of the Metropolitan, but there is the same general effect of gorgeousness which has always militated against that club being a homelike institution.

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John Blake Baker, familiarly known as "Johnnie Baker," is considered the best-dressed man at the Metropolitan Club. His clothes are made in England, and he is always immaculate, in the latest fashion, and still dressed so well that there is nothing in the least conspicuous about him. Mr. Baker lives half the year abroad and half in this country. He married a few years ago Mrs. Kip. This was his second marriage. He has no children of his own by either of his marriages, but his second wife has three sons by a first alliance, who are very popular in society. In fact they are being married off to beautiful young women like hot cakes this Winter. Their father was William B. Kip, one of the representatives of an old New York family on the Hudson. Henry Spies Kip, one of the sons, who is a member of the Racquet and University, married this Winter Miss Frances Coster Jones, the daughter of Lewis Quentin Jones of the Union, and Mr. Garrett Kip, his brother, has just announced his engagement to Miss Carola de Peyster, the daughter of Gen. de Peyster. The young men are very good looking and well groomed, but they cannot approach their stepfather in the smartness and perfection of their attire.

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Arthur B. Claflin, who is one of the big guns at the new Lakewood Country Club, comes from the famous dry goods family. He is very wealthy, and for years lived near High Bridge, where he and his brother both have beautiful homes. Both Mr. and Mrs. Claflin are interested in all kinds of outdoor sports. Mrs. Claflin is a splendid shot and has taken several trips to the Rockies with her husband in search of big game. She and Miss Pomeroy are the only two women in society who have shot bear, and, strange to say, both are identified with Lakewood. Mr. Claflin has just completed a beautiful home there. He is also a member of the Jekyl Island Club, where he has a cottage, and in Summer he belongs to the Southampton colony and is a member of both the clubs there.

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"If we profited by all our mistakes!"

"Say, if we did, J. P. Morgan would come around and capitalize us and the stock would sell like hot cakes."

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Several queries have been received as to the correct meaning of M. F. H. in this country. Some have been rather acrimonious. Last Winter, when it was stated that Louis Fitzgerald was the Master of the Fox Hounds at Westchester, a very indignant huntsman wrote a scorching letter, and the other day another epistle, evidently from the same source, was received when it was stated that Foxhall Keene had succeeded Ralph Ellis as Master of the Hunt at Meadow Brook. "The Encyclopædia of Sport" is the English authority on all such subjects. There it is Master of the Fox Hounds, but the duties of such a position are quite different from what they are in this country. The M. F. H. here at best is hardly more than an honorary position. There the duties are many, including the details concerning registry of litters and other items of the kennel. In this country all these are left to a paid employe, who corresponds to the huntsman in England. The gentleman M. F. H. has supervision generally, but his duties are more with arranging for the dates of the hunts, &c. In fact, he takes the place to a certain extent of the English Secretary of a club. It would be absurd to call Mr. Fitzgerald Master of the Fox Hounds in Westchester, where they hunt with beagles. As the Meadow Brook people have instituted the term Master of the Hunt, and rather appropriated it, under the existing circumstances, here it would see as if that should be the proper title.

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The Metropolitan, by the way, will have its annual reception on Washington's birthday, which this year comes on Sunday. There will be a number of dinners. Sunday has now become the legitimate day for entertaining in New York.

Ambassador Choate, who has been in Egypt, will, on his return to England within this fortnight, receive a very warm welcome. The Pilgrim Club is to give him a dinner on March 3, on which date he is expected to make one of his characteristic speeches. So far, all the arrangements for American clubs in London have fallen through except those which are merely dinner clubs.

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There has been a real scare this Winter about the oyster. The Manhattan Club has always had the reputation of having the very best oysters, and even there the selected bivalves opened before your eyes are not as popular as they were last year. In fact, all shellfish except terrapin—if that can be called a shellfish—are more or less tabooed. Typhoid, of course, is at the foundation of this "frost." Caviar and grape fruit are now starters at all large dinners at the clubs, and not one man out of ten orders raw bivalves.

THE REASON.

Smithly (just returned after a long absence)—Is Brown still attentive to your daughter?
Oldboy—No.
Smithly—She jilted him, then?
Oldboy—No, she married him.

The annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club, held on Thursday, was of no special interest except to the club members. There was but one ticket in the field. The matters discussed were of more import to the yachting world than that of society, and were fully reported in the news columns of THE TIMES during the week.

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On Tuesday will take place the dinner of the Woman's Press Club. Among the speakers will be Gen. James S. Clarkson, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, E. P. Call, Heinrich Conried, William O. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, "Lew" Fairchild, J. Sloat Fassett, and Mrs. Emma Moffett Tyng.

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The Winter social season at the Catholic Club will be wound up by a subscription dance to be given by the members at the clubhouse on Monday, Feb. 23. The affair is under the direction of a committee consisting of Joseph T. Brady, Arthur Kenedy, John J. King, E. S. Conyell, and W. H. McKiever.

The particular club event of the week was the opening of the Country Club at Lakewood, details of which were fully chronicled during the week. George Jay Gould, the President, had a large house party at Georgian Court from Saturday, and the guests remain until to-morrow. There was a dinner and a ball. The clubhouse is one of the handsomest in the suburbs, and a great comfort to those who frequent Lakewood in the Autumn and Winter.

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Williams—Say, what's the difference between a college and a university?

Harvard—A university is a college that has succeeded in touching one of our millionaires.

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The question of boys' and girls' clubs as connected with the churches is one of the most important in religious and civic work to-day. The working girls' clubs were instituted by Mrs. Richard Irvin and Mrs. Speyer, the latter then Mrs. Prince. Every fashionable church to-day has a working boys' and a working girls' club, and the work of the University Settlements in this regard is well known. Sodalities in the Roman Catholic churches and young men's associations have long been organized and always encouraged. The Jesuits were among the first to establish a series of clubs for their young people, with social as well as religious features. Now many wealthy ladies connected with the Roman Catholic Church are organizing working girls' clubs, which are to a great extent taking the places of the famous sewing societies. The work is much more practical and it takes up more time. Nearly every evening during the season throughout the great east side handsome turnouts and traps may be seen hurrying to various meeting places where these clubs are established, and where the patronesses and friends pass many pleasant evenings. All kinds of entertainments are arranged for the members of the clubs, who get quite an insight into the recreations of the wealthier class. Whether this is productive of good or discontent is a question which the future will only decide, and is a matter of much serious debate.

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"I believe that Scrapperly would rather fight than eat."

"I know it. He refused my invitation to dine with me at the club last night on the ground that he always made it a rule to dine with his wife."

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The annual statement of the Calumet Club, which has just been issued, is a most satisfactory document. In form it is quite different from the regulation club document of that character. There is no essay, no words are wasted, but only a simple balance sheet, audited in a clear, concise, businesslike manner. The membership of the club is now 645. There is a long waiting list, and that with the restoration of the initiation fee. There are five classes of membership in the Calumet, and it is the only club of importance which has this feature. There are 177 non-resident members and 10 temporary. These latter are nearly all in the consular service of the different foreign nations in town. There is a surplus in the treasury of $7,606.91, and owing to the very clever move of the Governors, already referred to, this places the club in a most prosperous condition. As a matter of general interest, some of the items indicate very clearly how a Fifth Avenue club is run, its fads, and its customs. The employes of the club received by subscription $2,270 as their Christmas fund. The ping-pong room showed a profit of $190, which is quite good, considering that ping-pong has completely gone out of fashion. The restaurant, bar, and cigars, of course, show handsome profits.

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A good bluff has given many a man a reputation for being an authority.

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There is some danger of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club going out of existence. It was an organization for social amusement and bowling of which the late J. Hooker Hammersley was President for many years. Matthew Astor Wilks is the head of the club since the death of Mr. Hammersley. Bowls have declined in popularity on the advent of squash tennis and other new fashionable games. There is still a species of tennis and badminton combined—if there is possible to be such a combination—which is becoming very popular in England. But the main reason for the decline of bowls and all other games which have served as an excuse for getting up clubs during the Lenten season is the immense popularity of cards. Women play bridge and six-handed euchre at their homes, and fan-tan is becoming popular with a certain set. Men keep to their clubs by day where bridge, poker, piquet, and ecarté are played. And then there seems to be a "hoodoo" in the name "Knickerbocker." With the exception of the very aristocratic Fifth Avenue Club which has that title, nearly every organization which so christened itself has come to grief. What is the matter with the traditions of the town, anyway?

TEACUP TATTLE

THE tall girl quoted a line from Mrs. Browning. "Do you see any improvement in my voice?" she asked.

Four of the girls shook their heads, but the top-floor girl said: "Yes, I believe I do. It doesn't sound quite so squeaky as it used to."

The tall girl nodded amiably. "Thank you," she said. "Don't be afraid to speak right out. You can't hurt my feelings by referring to my past shortcomings. I know it used to squeak most unmercifully. That is why I joined the telephone club. There is nothing like the telephone treatment for rubbing the sharp edges off one's voice and making it sweet and liquid."

"What on earth do you mean by the telephone club and telephone treatment?" asked the top-floor girl.

"Just what I say. I belong to a club whose members cultivate their voices by talking over the 'phone for half an hour every day. I think that treatment much more effective than regular lessons in singing and elocution. I know several girls who have already taken a regular course in telephonic conversation with most gratifying results. When they began their voices were high-pitched, nasal, and uneven, and now their tones are so soft and sweet that it fairly melts your heart to hear them talk.

"It certainly is a fact that all girls who are required to talk over the 'phone a good deal in a business way have better speaking voices than those who do not. Some people who take a perverted view of everything claim that those girls had good voices to start with and that they are telephone girls because of their voices. But I argue the other way round and maintain that they have pleasant voices because they are telephone girls. Reckoning that way from cause to effect, I determined to emulate them and become a telephone girl myself, in a small way. In the beginning I called up father and some of the men friends of the family, but they soon got tired of it because I never had anything worth while to say, and father advised me to hire somebody to listen to me. He said he would rather stand the extra expense than to listen himself.

"But I did not like that idea, and, anyway, I did not know whom to hire, so I suggested to several other girls who had squeaky voices like mine, and who were pining for improvement, that we form a telephone club and talk to each other. The proposition struck them favorably, and for the last month we have been telephoning at least thirty minutes a day. It is rather an expensive way to acquire modulation, for the drug clerks are awfully mean and charge extra if we run a second over five minutes, but so long as you say you notice an improvement in my voice I don't mind the money."

When the tall girl started home the four girls who had hesitated to express an opinion on the condition of her voice and the top-floor girl went with her. They separated at the corner and fifteen minutes later every one of them could have been found in a near-by telephone booth shouting "Hello" to some surprised friend at the other end of the line.

***

He was only five, but his brain cells yielded to the magnetism of an idea all right. He had a loose tooth, and small as it was it was the cause of constant anxiety in the family. His mother was afraid it would hurt him to have it out, and his grandmother was afraid he would swallow it. His big brother told him to have it out like a man, and his aunt, who told fairy stories, said if he could keep his tongue out of the place where the tooth was pulled out that he would get a gold tooth. His father was out of patience with him, and said he had no sand. Then the man next door came to call.

"When I was a little boy," said the man next door, "I had a loose tooth just like that one of yours. Tell you what I did. I had a bow and arrow. It was a fine bow and arrow, and when I shot the arrow from that bow it went up almost to the sky. And so I just tied a string around the tooth and tied the other end of it to the arrow and fired the arrow. That was all there was to it. Away went the tooth."

Then there came into the eyes of that five-year-old boy the light of an idea, and quicker than a thought he made out his requisition:

"Pa, get me a bow and arrow, will you?"

***

Every woman in the car saw him do it, and they told the men of their families about it when they got home, as proof that the weak sex has no monopoly of vanity.

He had on gloves that fitted closely, and as soon as he got wedged in between the fat man and the thin woman he took them off. If the performance had stopped there nobody would have given him a second thought, but the removal of the gloves was only a curtain-raiser for the real exhibition. The minute his hands were bared he took four rings from an inside pocket and slipped them on four different fingers.

The rings looked to be the real thing. If they were not they made up in quantity what they lacked in quality, and the man certainly had something to show for his money. He showed it, too, for all it was worth. The paper he pretended to read was folded and re-folded every few minutes, and with every movement of his hands a shower of many-colored stars glinted from the four large stones and dazzled the eyes of the beholders.

At Fifty-eighth Street the astral display ended. Carefully the rings were removed and deposited in his waistcoat pocket, and the gloves were drawn on again. When the man left the car every woman followed him with her eyes, and one of them went so far as to ask the conductor about him.

"Have you ever seen that man before this evening?" she asked.

"Oh, yes," said the conductor. "He's a regular passenger. He strikes my car almost every night, and he always shows off his dimints and em'ralds just that way. I've wondered a lot about him. Sometimes I think he must be a joolry salesman advertisin' his goods, and then again I think he's just a plain fool. But whatever he is, he is certainly as full of vanity as he can stick."

***

"I overheard my twelve-year-old son saying his prayers the other night," said one of the fondest of mothers, "and while I do not believe in jesting about so serious a subject as spiritual affairs, this is almost too good to keep.

"John is very dull in mathematics, and as he is constantly in trouble on account of that study at school we employed a tutor for him. The tutor is a pious young man, and he evidently told John to pray for help in studying his lesson, and that he should pray to always be prepared in his lesson so that he would know and not have to guess at results, as he often does. So the other night I happened to overhear his supplication.

"'O Lord, help me to study my lessons,' implored John. 'Help me to study hard and learn them so that I won't have to guess—but Lord, if I do have to guess, help me to guess right.'"

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The Bud—I'm often troubled for something to say.

The Matron—You'll soon get over that. When you're more experienced your only trouble will be to know what to leave unsaid.

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THOSE TALL GIRLS.

Cholly—Yes, indeed, my love for you has broadened me greatly.

Sweet Kathleen—It hasn't lengthened you out any, has it Cholly?

***

They were four teachers from "up State," and, after the joys of boarding had begun to pall on them, they were stricken with the co-operative housekeeping fad. A friend to whom they communicated the nature of their disease assisted them in selecting an apartment; while another helpful one secured them a perfect treasure in the way of a working housekeeper. Thus equipped, the new household was duly launched. All of the "co-operators" were young and ambitious, but they were as the sluggard compared with the "working housekeeper." This latter dignitary belonged to the race that delicately alludes to itself as "colored," and her ambition was directed toward the acquisition of what she called "big words" and the subsequent use of them in relations that, like the celebrated flowers of comic opera, "had nothing to do with the case."

It was at a feast given in honor of one of the quartet's natal day that she clearly betrayed her interest in the pedagogical discussions that were wont to rage about the evening dinner table.

"Miss Alice," she said, approaching the senior member, "here am Miss Ida's cake, and it am done to a lovely apperception brown."

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Dolly—I don't see why you couldn't get near the bargain counter. I had no trouble at all.

Madge—Of course not. You belong to a basketball team.

***

"A young couple, friends of mine, who live in Brooklyn," said a young matron at the sewing society, "have one child, a boy about seven years old. They are very refined, cultivated people, and among the many ambitions they have for their son and heir one is that he shall grow up to speak correctly. So they make a point of using only the best and purest English themselves, hoping that he will form the habit of good speech while he is young.

"Just imagine their dismay, then, when they discovered a short time ago that the pride of their hearts had acquired a vocabulary of slang that would have been the pride of a newsboy. Where he had picked it up they had no idea, for they had cautioned the servants to be especially careful in their talk before Harold.

"But slang, you know, nowadays floats in the air like other disease germs, and it appeared that their boy had developed a very bad case of it indeed. They talked with him about it almost with tears in their eyes, told him that it was naughty, that he never heard them say such things, and that he must stop.

"Their remonstrances proved of no avail. Every day the baby sinner against his mother tongue continued to shock their cultured ears.

"At last they hit upon a form of punishment that they thought would teach Master Harold to remember. He had a bank, which was his chief treasure. His father had told him that when it was full he would take him to the big bank on Court Street and get him a bank book such as grown-up people had, and Harold was looking forward to the occasion with eager anticipation.

"He had saved up his nickels and pennies until the bank was almost filled, so when his parents told him what his punishment for persisting in the use of slang and bad language was to be, it touched him in his most vulnerable spot.

"'Every time you use slang or a bad word, Harold,' said his mother, 'I shall take some money out of your bank; 5 cents if it is a small offense, 10 cents if it is pretty bad, and if you say very naughty words I shall take out 15 cents.'

"'Oh, mamma,' said Harold, with a rueful face, 'I'm afraid I sha'n't have any dough left in my bank before long because'—speaking with a certain amount of pride in his voice—'I can say things worth a quarter!'"

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Stella—Was it love at first sight?

Bella—Yes. One glance at his bank book was sufficient.

***

Educators say it is remarkable how eagerly night school pupils, who are way behind their more fortunate brothers and sisters in education, take up the study of the history of this country. One teacher of girls tested this interest by arranging for a debate on which was the greater, George Washington or Abraham Lincoln. She allowed the pupils to choose sides according to their convictions, but the debate was finally confined to two leaders. The two were very earnest and were arguing rather to convince each other than for the sake of argument. The Abraham Lincoln advocate was getting the better of the argument when the other girl said:

"George Washington was the greater, because he made the machine. Lincoln only kept it going."

Quickly the Abraham Lincoln admirer said: "But Abraham Lincoln repaired the machine when it became weak and could go no longer. The machine would have become useless if he had not mended it."

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The Man—When is Easter?

The Woman—April 12.

The Man—Why, that's Sunday.

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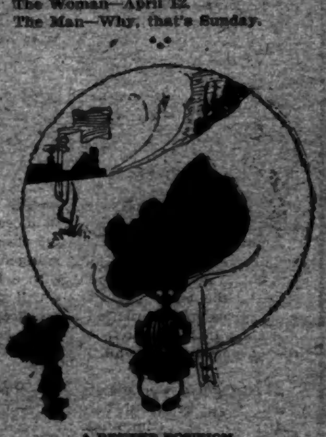

A BETTER POSITION.

Little Willie—My pa has a position in the Penny Savings Bank for ten years.

Little Maggie—Dat's not'in'. My pa is in de Penny-tentiary for life.

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Charlie—Do you believe a man should tell his wife about his business affairs?

Madge—Dear, no. It would only worry her. But when he's courting her, it's all right for him to talk business.

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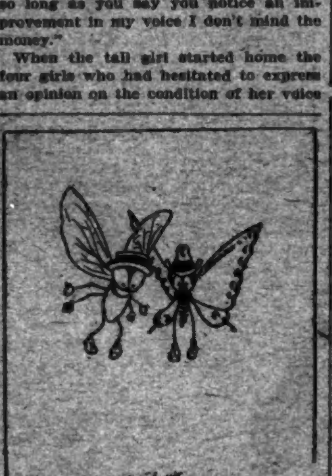
Here is a hint to young housekeepers and others. When preparing oranges for a fruit dessert or salpiçon, do not peel, quarter, and laboriously pull off the little tough white fibres that surround the delicious pulp. Save yourself all this trouble by cutting the orange in two and removing the pulp with an orange spoon just as you do every morning at breakfast. It will save much bother, besides being infinitely neater and much more expeditious than the old method.



Mr. HOWES FLY.—Mr. Caterpillar is not very sporty these days.

Mr. BUTT-ER FLY.—No, but he says he is going to be very fly later in the season.

OPERA GOWNS

AT THE opera a white gown is merely a white gown, and it is nothing more, for whether it be of the richest velvet or the filmiest tulle, the lighting of the house is such that differences in material and detail cannot be distinguished except by the best of eyes, aided by the strongest opera glasses. The blues, reds, and vivid greens, however, shine out in softened splendor as the lights that fail to bring out the beauties of the white frocks simply subdue the otherwise perhaps too garish hues of the colored robes. The women who occupy the parterre boxes, having discovered that brilliant tints produce more artistic effects in the boxes, are therefore wearing their more gorgeous creations. White and black, of course, is a striking combination that no light can destroy, hence their popularity when used together. Mrs. Astor usually wears white and black, but has several times been seen in her superb deep green velvet, with its sable and point lace trimmings, and also has worn a very handsome gown formed of narrow panels running from the bodice top to the bottom of the skirt, of mauve velvet and white lace, the mauve being the most brilliant shade of that color.

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Mrs. I. Townsend Burden's black velvet gown, worn the other evening when she was in Mrs. J. J. Wysong's box, has the top of the corsage—which was cut straight across—headed by full puffs of white tulle. Velvet bands ran over the shoulders, from which fell flaring but scant sleeves of tulle almost to the elbows. In her hair waved a large and particularly feathery white aigrette. Mrs. Wysong was in a magnificent white brocade, but it took close inspection through a glass to see its richness and beauty.

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Mme. Roger-Miclos, seated in the second tier of boxes, was frocked in a modified Grecian robe of clinging rose pink material held to the figure by skillfully placed bands of gold embroidery. The upper portion was cut modestly low, slanting in a bit at the centre front, a four-inch band of the gold embroidery edging it. Below this and crossing the top of the bust was a second and wider band of the embroidery; this was carried around to the back, where it rose a little in the centre above a small knot of the pink stuff from which two scarf ends floated to the floor. Another wide band of the embroidery held the gored robe in closely to the figure in the back and, crossing to the front, dropped to give the long straight front and slightly pouching effect. The sleeves were close about the upper arms, and in each there was a large diamond-shaped opening, bordered with gold, that showed most of the upper arms. From bands of gold embroidery just at the elbows fell simple flounces of the pink crêpe that formed open sleeves to the wrists. Her hair was arranged as flat and smooth as possible, with a low knot in the back. A thin strip of dull gold leaves pressed the top of her head a couple of inches back from the forehead and extended down behind her ears.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet's favorite opera frock is a beautiful turquois blue, a satin with trimmings of puffed tulle. The bodice is cut straight across, and the blue material covers the shoulder curves. The frock has short, close sleeves. With this she generally wears magnificent diamonds.

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Mrs. John Burling Lawrence sometimes wears a canary-color brocaded satin trimmed with narrow bands of sable, and having a panel effect at one side in black embroidery or applique. It is a striking costume, and the effect of the rich brown of the fur against the deep but soft yellow is charming. The fur borders the skirt, the bodice, and the sleeves.

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This opera frock is of black net striped with lace over white. The Y-shaped piece in the centre of the bodice is of white lace and the chou at the right are of turquois blue satin, matching the string of turquoises worn. Black lace straps hold in place the filmy white flounces that form the sleeves.

Mrs. Ogden Mills, who usually wears white, was in a pale lavender princesse gown at Monday evening's performance of "Tristan und Isolde." The top of the bodice was slightly rounded, the shoulders and upper arms being covered with lavender chiffon. A three-inch border of large round gold spangles outlined the bodice and extended down the centre of the back, the sides being devoid of ornamentation. This spangled band was wider at the top than at the waist line, and extended on down the skirt from the waist. Ropes of spangles crossed the flat folds of chiffon that covered the shoulder tops and held the gauze in by banding them perhaps six inches below their tops. From these bands the chiffon was laid in full folds that were drawn back up and under so that double puffs fell in graceful folds below the elbows in angel sleeve fashion to the tops of the white gloves. A large bunch of violets was fastened at the left side and close to the top of the corsage. In her hair, from about the centre, rose three waving ornaments resembling tiny Prince of Wales feathers in gold and sparkling with diamonds.

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Miss Beatrice Mills was in white, with sleeves and corsage much like her mother's, trimmed with a very light shower of spangles. She also wore a bunch of violets arranged like Mrs. Mills's, and there were white flowers in her coiffure.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore a plain princesse robe of black velvet cut very low, but having much of the décolletége filled in with white lace. A band of black velvet that looked like flowers joined together crossed this lace in the front, making a puff of the white below as well as above the centre front. White tulle shoulder straps held up the bodice and around each arm; on a line with the band crossing the bust ran circlets of the velvet flowers. She wore a tiara of diamonds and pearls, and a large spray sparkled on the bodice.

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Mrs. Seth Barton French was in a white gown delicately spangled in irregular lines with tiny shining flecks of metal. Her hair was done low, and at the left, above the ear, a large cluster of white flowers was fastened with a spraylike vine going over to the right ear.

With her was her mother, Mrs. Walker Fearn, whose gown was regal. It was of black velvet, painted with small, irregular sprays of red roses with their green leaves. On the corsage a single red rose was fastened, and another flamed in the soft gray knot of her coiffure. The bodice of the gown was cut square and the black sleeves that covered the shoulder curves and extended to the elbows were of filmy black material barred with heavy lines.

***

Miss Grace Henop wore white satin. The skirt was very simple and the bodice had a mass of white velvet flowers in the front that nearly covered it. Ruffles of fine white gauze, edged with narrow ribbon, ran over the shoulders, forming the short sleeves, and extended down each side of the bodice, slanting in toward the centre as far as the waist. Her dark auburn hair was done low and was without ornament.

***

Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Sr., wore a gown well suited to her dignity and years. It was of turquois blue brocade, made with a French coat that was high in the back and finished about the neck with turned over bertha collars of point lace. The large sleeves, that came midway between shoulders and wrists, were plain save for the point lace that bordered the turnback ends.

***

Miss Eva Barbey, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, who on Tuesday married the Baron André de Neuflize of Paris, wore a wedding gown covered with point lace. It differed in several details from any other of the Winter. The point lace sleeves were extremely voluminous, drooping from the shoulders to below the elbows in huge puffs; at the latter point they were confined above the elbows with bands, but the puffs sagged down over the tops of the gloves half way to the wrists. The very long train was a triple plait of white satin, and the only part of the gown not covered with lace. The unlined yoke was of the finest lace, and strings of pearls were wound several times about her neck. The tulle veil enveloped her entire figure, a portion of it being draped to form a short veil over the face. Down the front of the frock from yoke to hem there was a four-inch strip of white satin, with stiff little crosswise bows fastened on it every twelve inches.

***

Miss Rita Barbey, the maid of honor, was in white liberty satin, trimmed by lengthwise strips of white satin, narrowing at the waist line and widening from that point up the bodice and down the skirt, on which at intervals were placed white silk passementérie ornaments, from each of which drooped two good-sized white silk tassels. Her large white tulle hat was trimmed with an immense white plume that shaded into light blue.

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The bridesmaids, the Misses Theresa Iselin, Sibyl Kane, Janet Fish, and Caroline Drayton, were in sun-plaited gowns of pale-blue chiffon. Leaves in white silk lace joined by spider webbing in blue silk were appliqued on the tops of the finely plaited bodices. The large pale-blue hats had ostrich feathers, beginning in shaded brownish gray and ending in pale blue over the left ear; while at the right, where the brims were raised a mere trifle, short, very full ostrich plumes were fastened. Instead of flowers they carried long muffs of shirred blue chiffon, the ruffled ends of which were bordered with bands of ostrich feather trimming shading in mixed brownish gray and white. A spray of rose-colored orchids was caught in the centre of each. They also wore stole boas drawn like scarfs about their shoulders.

MARIE WELDON.

This opera gown of blue satin spangled in silver. Straps of spangles hold the cuirasse in place and puffs of pale-blue tulle across the arm are tied in a bow in the centre.

An opera coat of white lace over chiffon and silk striped with ermine. The high collar is of lace, ermine-lined, and the full sleeves have lace and ermine cuffs.

THE WEATHER PROPHET OF BAD LEG.

IT was a big day for Bad Leg when Old Man Barlow climbed out of the stage and set his foot on Main Street, and all the able-bodied men in the city gathered to give him a glad welcome, for he had been well advertised.

Old Man Barlow came from somewhere down in Maine—some little place with a big Indian jawbreaker name—and he was daddy to Woolly Barlow, one of the most respected citizens of Bad Leg, and Woolly had let us know the old man's good points. He used to sit for hours and brag about his daddy's value to a growing city like Bad Leg, until we came to believe that if we could just get Old Man Barlow to come West and settle at Bad Leg we would have the so-called city of Ringtail beat to a finish. So we all chipped in to raise enough to pay his fare West, and he came.

When Woolly first raised the subject of the advantageousness of Old Man Barlow as a citizen of our metropolis, we naturally wanted to know the old man's good points, and he asked Woolly, and the conversation went something like this:

"Is he a good worker?" we asked.

"Well, no," says Woolly, "he ain't, very."

"Is he a good fighter?"

"Well, no, he ain't, very."

"Is he a good talker?"

"Well, no, he ain't, very."

And we went on down the list until at last Copper Judkins says:

"Well, what in Sam Hill is he good for?"

"Well," says Woolly, "he's the best weather prophet you ever see. There never was a match for the old man at pointin' out what the weather will be. He seems jest a natural born predicter, and no mistake. Let me tell you—every man in the State of Maine is a weather prophet. You can lay your hand on any man you run across first in Maine and you'll have it on a better weather prophet than the best in any other State. Weather prophesying is a science in Maine. Kids three years old can go out doors and sniff the air a minute and say, 'Cloudy weather to-morrer,' or 'Snow 'fore nightfall, I reckon,' and hit it right every time. I don't s'pose you'll believe me, but the men have prophecy contests every Winter, when the best prophets get together from all over the State to prophesy for a championship belt. Well, my old man can give all of them four aces and win the game every time."

So that was why we paid to have Old Man Barlow come to Bad Leg, and as soon as he landed from the stage and Limpy Taylor had made his little speech of welcome and we had done the honors at Ryerson's Palace, up speaks Copper Judkins and says:

"Well, Mister Barlow, seein' as how you've been initiated into the good society of Bad Leg and are now a full-fledged citizen of the comin' metropolis of the West, what say you to giving us a little weather prophecy right now, just as a sample?"

The minute Old Man Barlow heard the word "weather" his eyes began to sparkle, and he ran his hand down his long white beard, and he says, "Boys, I see my son here has been tellin' you I'm some at foretellin' the weather, an' he ain't told no untruth. I guess the weather is one critter I know from A to Izzard and back again. I simply dote on the weather, and hev studied her all my life till I know her tricks like a book, and hev her all codified and scheduled and put into rules and maxims and poetry. Jest let me step to the door a minute."

With that he did step to the door and he looked at the sun to get his points of the compass right, and then he held out his hand in the breeze—which wasn't much of a breeze, but as much as we usually had at Bad Leg that time of the year—and he says, short and decided like, "Wind's in the east; we'll have rain."

Well, Sir, you could have heard a pin drop if anybody had one to drop, but they hadn't. We was all mightily embarrassed, for the truth was that the breeze came from the east six months every year at Bad Leg, and that was during the six months of dry spell, when it never rained at all. We ought to have told Old Man Barlow so, then and there, but he was smilin' so confident like and truthful, that, seein' it was his first day in Bad Leg, we didn't have the heart to do it. So we let him go off to his son's shack without saying anything, and he went off smiling.

First thing Copper Judkins says when the old man went out was, "He's a bloomin' old fraud!" But Ryerson spoke up quick and says, "Hold on there, Copper; don't be so fast. How do you know he's a fraud? Give him a show first," says he. "Of course," he says, "I'll admit we ain't ever had rain durin' the dry spell since mortal man come to Bad Leg, but then, we ain't ever had a weather prophet, either. Mebby that's why. If he was just a common guesser I'd say like you say—that he's a fraud—but he ain't a common guesser. He's the champeen prophesyer of the State of Maine, and I figger that he's got such a grip on the weather that what he says has jist got to come true."

Some of us thought as Judkins did, and some of us thought like Ryerson, but the end of it was that we agreed to give Old Man Barlow a little time to prove up his case, which is to say, that we'd wait and see if it did rain like he had prophesied.

Next day Old Man Barlow come out and took his place on a chair before Woolly's shack, but we noticed he looked worried and kept casting his eye off to the eastward, but no rain come. Along in the afternoon a lot of clouds passed over and the old man chirked up some, but clouds don't rain in the dry season at Bad Leg, and all they did was to pass over, and by night Old Man Barlow was pretty glum, I tell you.

Well, the old man seemed to know we was losing faith in him as the days passed, and he got mighty blue and downcast, and kept away from all of us. He would just sit on his chair and keep his eye on the little weather vane he had rigged up on a post before the shack, and talk to himself. When we passed by we would hear him saying, "Wind's in the east; wind's in the east," or, "Never knew it to fail before," or, "She's got to rain," or some such thing.

I tell you it was mighty pitiful to see that poor old man and the faith he had in the weather, for he wouldn't lose faith. He seemed to feel hurt at the way the weather was treating him, just as if some old friend had got to acting mean, but he never believed the weather would go back on him entirely, and he sat out there in the east breeze, day after day, waiting for the weather to come back and be forgiven. It was a touching scene, and Ryerson suggested that we ought to git up a convention to petition the Almighty for rain, but none of us being much of a hand at that sort of thing, we let it drop. We figured that if faith would do the work, Old Man Barlow had enough faith to bring a deluge, but, as for us, we had never known it to rain except after the wind shifted to the west at the end of the dry season, so we couldn't be expected to have much faith in rain coming from the east.

Poor old Barlow got more and more downcast as the days went on, and we got to going round to try to cheer him up, but it didn't seem to do any good. He used to shake his head and say: "Boys, I never knew it to fail—'East wind brings rain'—I've said it a thousand times, and every time I said it, it brought the rain," and then the tears would pile up in his eyes and run down and splash on the ground like rain drops, and sometimes he would think they were rain drops, and then he would look up, and when he saw the clear sky, he would drop his chin down into his whiskers and break down complete, like a little weak baby. Oh, it was terrible!

Sometimes we would walk up to him and sniff the air, and say: "Air smells damp this morning, Mister Barlow," but it never fooled him, and we couldn't get him to smile. He would just groan and shake his head in the same old doleful way.

He got worse and worse as time went on, and he got thinner and thinner until he was a regular skeleton, and his face was like a death's head with whiskers, and with two bright eyes looking out—always looking out for rain. And then one day he took to his bed and went out of his head. Sometimes he thought he was back in Maine and then he would smile a poor, skinny smile; and sometimes he thought he was Noah, but the saddest was when he thought he was the east wind tryin' to blow a heavy watering cart through a sand desert. When he thought he was that, the toughest of us had to just sit down and cry, it was so pitiful.

Then one day he failed pretty fast, and we knew he was going, and as he fell back on the pillow with his eyes shut, the rain began to fall outside to beat sixty. When he heard it, a sweet, peaceful smile passed over his face, and he opened his eyes and said: "She's come!" and then, after a minute: "It's all right now, life is worth livin'," and he seemed to strengthen up right away.

For a little bit he lay enjoying the sound of the rain, and then he sort of raised himself on one elbow and looked out of the window, but in a minute he caught sight of his little weather vane, and the smile fled, and he fell back and died. You see, the wind was from the west.

We all stood there, thinking how sad it was, I reckon, and none of us knowing what to do or say, when all of a sudden Copper Judkins left the room. The next we saw of him he was out in the rain nailing old man Barlow's weather vane so it pointed from the east. Which leads me to remark that somehow a feller always thinks of such things after they can't do any good.

ELLIS PARKER BUTLER.

THE BIGNESS OF NEW YORK

EVERY day of our lives some evidence or other of the vastness of New York City is brought to us," said a man who has been watching the city grow for three-score years, "but it is not every day that one has such an evidence as came to me last week.

"I have been living in my present home, Lexington Avenue, among the Thirties, for twenty-five years, and over in Third Avenue is a groceryman who has had part of my trade for twenty years. When he first opened shop I bought something from him, and have been doing it ever since. He was then a man about thirty-five, and his only assistant was his nephew, a young fellow of eighteen. They didn't get along very well together, and one morning three or four months after I had become a customer I found a new assistant in the shop. The uncle told me that his nephew had run away, and he did not know what had become of him. He took it pretty hard, for he had raised the boy, but he made no effort to find him, because he did not know in which direction to turn, except to the police, and it was not a matter for the police. He told me he thought the boy would come back before long, and if he did he would do better by him.

"The weeks went by, however, and the months, and the years, and never a word did the groceryman hear from his lost nephew. He had disappeared from the face of the earth, utterly, as far as the old home was concerned, and the uncle gave up hope of ever seeing him again.

"One day last week I went into the store, now quite a shop, and the groceryman was looking pleased. I asked him if he had found some money, or what was it. He asked me to come up stairs over the store, where he lived with his wife and his sister, as they had no children. I knew his wife and sister, and when I met them they were looking gladder than he was. In a parlor I was introduced to a good-looking woman of thirty-five and a man probably three years her senior. There were four children with them, the oldest very nearly a young lady. I looked a little dazed, I guess, for the groceryman began to laugh.

"'You don't know them!' said he. I told him I did not, and he said it was his long-lost nephew come back, prosperous and married and the father of a fine family.

"Naturally enough I wanted to know where he had been for all these twenty years, and he laughed and said he had not been outside of New York City. I couldn't believe it, but he said when he ran away he went away up town and got a job in another grocery, and being thrifty, he had saved money. He fell in love with a market gardener's daughter, and when he was twenty-one they were married, and he went into gardening still further up town, and had been at it ever since.

"At first he had expected to go back to his uncle, but he did so well in the up-town grocery that he did not want to be tempted to leave it, so he stayed away. He had not told his wife anything about his family until a few weeks before, and she wouldn't rest until he had promised to go to the uncle and square himself. To be sure that he did so, she had come with him and brought the whole family along. The nephew said he had seen his uncle a good many times in the twenty years, but he had been careful that the uncle should not see him. It was easy enough in the big city, for the nephew kept away from the neighborhood of his uncle's store, and the uncle had never in all his life been within three miles of the nephew's place. The nephew had made an entirely new circle of acquaintances, as remote in all their interests from the old as if they had lived 500 miles apart.

"I can now see how it could happen very easily, for I go about the city a lot, and every time I take an extended trip I get into streets and localities as strange to me as if I were in another town, and I've been getting around for over half a century."

Two Views.

When Dorothy deigned to come out
  The men lost their heads, one and all,
And raved o'er the figure divine
  Of the beautiful belle of the ball.

But Dorothy's father next day
  Used language quite fit to appall,
And raves o'er the figure immense
  Of the bill of the belle of the ball.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

Absolutely Past Hope.

"She is the most inconsistent woman I ever knew."

"Never does what she ought to or what you expect, eh?"

"That is just it. Sometimes she does. She is inconsistently inconsistent."

AUTHORS

A THORN rankled in the sturdy flesh of that naturally imperturbable young man, Paul Stuart Egerton, as he strode savagely down Broadway one moist morning. The anxiety that had disturbed so admirable an equipoise was perhaps a natural one. And yet it was a difficult one to admit, to accept condolence for, even with one's intimates. For there was the possibility that righteous indignation, as he termed it, might, after all, be subtly mingled with jealousy and disappointment, and, in any event, there remained the problem. How were any or all of these uncomfortable emotions to be gotten rid of?

Meditation on these subjects appeared, from Mr. Paul Stuart Egerton's increasingly mournful air, to be a fruitless self-indulgence, serving to drive the thorn in deeper. Sensibly realizing this after a little, he decided suddenly to suspend contemplation of his wrongs. To this end he wished that he knew how to be frivolous. But he had never been truly frivolous in his life, and it is difficult to achieve one's initial plunge into frivolity at 11 in the morning—and a rainy morning at that. Hopelessly this serious young person longed to forget for a moment the ingratitude of an undiscriminating world and to vault, for the purpose of an hour's idle gayety, the barrier by which he considered that his art had so far separated him from the relaxations of common men. Yet, failing distraction, he could at least rely upon his power of will. He would force himself to—but, good heavens! there it was again!

Habit had led him to stop before a sidewalk bulletin, placarded with the newest wares of the bookseller within. Half a dozen challenging lithographs proclaimed the immediate success of as many recent works of fiction. Paul Stuart Egerton hated himself for doing so, yet, standing there, he read again, from a great yellow and black poster, this drearily familiar intelligence:

SHEPHERDS' CROOKS.

By Eleanor Fayerweather.

An exquisite pastoral fantasy, full of bright dialogue and sparkling description. Twentieth thousand.

What the Critics Think of It:

"Cleverest hit of the year."

"A dainty and tenuous fabric woven with an irresistible spell."

"A heroine who will steal your heart away."

Led by a fascination which he admitted to himself had not the slightest basis of reason, Egerton, after weakly re-reading this poster until thoroughly saturated with its purport, stepped toward the window of the bookshop and stared contemptuously within. Quite as he had expected, the symmetrical blue and white mountain forming the central display was made of "Shepherds' Crooks." Various other pasteboard structures in the same window were quite dwarfed by this pretentious aggregation of volumes, and how particularly puny seemed, at that moment, lurking in an obscure corner with a modesty it never felt, "The Masterknot," the reserved beauty of its dull green cover unapparent in the shadow, the virile originality of its contents untrumpeted, unknown!

Turning grimly away from this harrowing spectacle, Egerton entered the shop itself. A desperate fear that fame might after all elude him led him to make repeated inquiries concerning his own first novel in as many bookshops as he passed in a day. One gratifying feature, indeed, of not having as yet "arrived" was that one could perform this useful service for one's self quite unsuspected. A foolish salesman stepped forward as the young man entered.

"I should like to see a copy of 'The Masterknot,'" said Egerton, with a preoccupied, yet haughty air, that nearly approached perfection.

"Yes, Sir. 'The Argonaut'?"

"The book that I want," said Egerton, with slow distinctness and rather more feeling than the mere purchase of a book might have seemed to justify, "is a novel called 'The Masterknot,' by Paul Stuart Egerton."

"All the new books here, Sir." The foolish salesman rattled off their names. [illegible]

"Why, my dear fellow, it's one of the Spring successes. I'm afraid you're rather new at this"—this quite easily and without a blush.

A light broke upon the foolish salesman.

"Oh, yes!" He squinted painfully with the effort of recollection. "I think we had a copy. In fact," he added, brightening still further, "I think we have it still."

"I will look at it, if you please." Egerton controled his irritation with the utmost difficulty.

The foolish salesman retired to fumble in the rear of the shop. Behind Egerton a second customer, in a brown rainy day suit was smiling maliciously.

The shop was a narrow one. It was also rather dark. Turning clumsily around in his vexation, Egerton collided slightly with the second customer. As he looked up to apologize, an extremely good-looking young woman pardoned him with a friendly smile.

"Can you direct me," she asked, with an embarrassment that may have been due to shyness, "to a clerk in this shop who is not hopelessly idiotic?"

"Unfortunately, no," said Egerton, recovering his bland manner. "But I know the place rather well," he added. "Can I possibly be of service to you?"

The young woman looked up with an air of extraordinary innocence.

"Why, it's quite possible that you can, thank you," said she. "I'm looking for a copy of 'Shepherds' Crooks'—you know it?"

"By name only." Egerton lied outrageously. "It's one of the names, you know," he went on, airily, "one can't well avoid. And I happen to have a prejudice"—he warmed to a temporary eloquence—"against a book that so obstreperously thrusts itself in one's face. But they are piled there, you see, at your left."

"Oh!" she cried, turning with a well-calculated expression of delighted surprise; "how stupid of me! I've only just finished reading it, and am so charmed with it that I am now trying to order six copies for—for birthday presents."

"You surprise me," said Egerton. "And do your friends, then, possess not only synchronous anniversaries, but tastes of so feminine an order as your gift implies?"

"Feminine?" The extremely good-looking young woman appeared to regret her condescension to a stranger.

"In the vulgar sense, of course—in the sense of shallow, frivolous, not precisely vapid, perhaps, but—well, lacking a serious artistic purpose."

"Then you have read 'Shepherds' Crooks'?" said she.

"That's unnecessary. It's a sort of book that may be only too easily estimated by the name, the cover—observe the puerility of that blue and white landscape!—and by the so-called criticisms upon it. 'A dainty and tenuous fabric'! Now what an absurd thing for a writer to pride herself upon! What book could command respect without a solid texture?"

"Solid texture—serious artistic purpose," repeated she. "Now such as—"

"Such as," declared Egerton, as the foolish salesman reappeared, bearing a dusty, green-covered volume—"such as 'The Masterknot!'"

"Ah, yes," said she, "I've heard of that."

"And what," asked its author, dubiously, "have you heard?"

"That it is by no means lacking in serious artistic purpose—that it is top-heavy with it—that it is inclined to wabble."

"It may have been unfortunate in its readers," conceded Egerton, affectionately handling the green volume. "A first book, particularly when it is serious, is seldom able to command at once its proper audience."

Egerton hardly liked the faint smile with which this was received.

"And yet," he went on, boldly, "I find it, after all, distinctly to the book's credit that it missed a hot-cake popularity."

"Six of these, please," said the good-looking young woman, as a languid salesman finally approached her.

"What address?"

But on starting to give an address the young woman suddenly became confused and changed her mind.

"I think," she said, faintly, "that I will carry them." Then, turning again to Egerton, she resumed: "I have understood that what you have just said represents the point of view of the author of this unhappy book."

"Ah!" Egerton flushed.

"Why, precisely. I am told that his head is, as it were, turned by the book's failure as another man's might be by success. He is perfectly enchanted, I believe, with the fact that not a single copy is selling anywhere. And if the public continues to misunderstand its artistic purpose as thoroughly as it has so far, I understand that Mr. What's-his-name will believe himself great."

"Your parcel, Madame," said the salesman.

"I should consider the author fortunate in his philosophy," observed Egerton, rather uncomfortably.

"And still he is not wholly consistent, I am told," pursued the young woman, trying to tuck away her clumsy purchase under her arm.

"May I not take you to your car?" said Egerton, relieving her of the six "Shepherds' Crooks." "Wherein is he inconsistent?"

"Why, in his jealousy of Miss—of the woman who wrote 'Shepherds' Crooks.' They are published by the same firm, you know, and I suppose it is rather irritating to see her silly book so tumultuously successful, however much he may triumph in the present flattering obscurity of 'The Masterknot.'"

"May I ask a favor of you?" pleaded Egerton, as he hailed a Lexington Avenue car. "Won't you read this copy of 'The Masterknot'! Believe me, it is not altogether dull—and you may have occasion to modify your opinion."

Somewhat to Egerton's surprise she assented readily, and as the conductor sounded the bell she stepped aboard, bearing in her hand the first published volume of Paul Stuart Egerton, novelist.

Three days later Egerton received through his publishers a flat oblong parcel, mailed to him in their care. As he always made somewhat of a ceremony of his morning mail, he, as usual, leisurely read his letters, filed his bills, and left the parcel till the last. When he opened it he frowned. It was a copy of "Shepherds' Crooks"—as blue and white, as effeminate, as irritating as ever. With sullen curiosity he turned the leaves, and as he did so, a note, addressed to himself, fell out. He opened it and read:

On finding that one of her six friends has conveniently forgotten her birthday Miss Fayerweather finds that she is free to send one of her newly acquired volumes to an acquaintance who will, she trusts, accept it as an expiatory offering. Furthermore, as Miss Fayerweather considers that in her agreeable conversation of this morning with a gentleman who chanced to have been pointed out to her at the theatre the previous evening she has fully settled all scores with the author of "The Masterknot," she is now at liberty to express her personal admiration for that novel, which she read directly on its publication and which has been the principal agent in discontenting her with her own "vapid," "shallow," and "tenuous" production. Although discontented, she is, however, both ambitious and mercenary, and she begs to point out to her acquaintance of the morning that he need suffer no chagrin in having been discovered in the act of stimulating trade for his own volume, since the discovery was made by an unworthy rival identically engaged. "It takes a thief," &c.

Finally, will her acquaintance pardon Miss Fayerweather for any rudeness that he may not consider balanced by his own, and will he, as an act of self-discipline, consent to read the work of a formerly flippant writer in whom, however, the fire of artistic purpose, so recently kindled, is now generously ablaze.

The author of "The Masterknot" read this through three times. Beaming cordially, he then accomplished what was perhaps his tenth re-reading of the blue and white volume—which had, after all, a certain merit.

The following week he achieved a legitimate introduction to the ingenious author of "Shepherds' Crooks."

GEORGE CAMERON.

Balked!

Pocahontas was pleading with the Indians.

"What!" grunted the braves, "give him up after we've taken the trouble to pick him out from all the other Smiths in the Directory?"

Fearing, however, to injure themselves with Fenimore Cooper, the noble red men were persuaded to desist.

Simplicity of Genius.

"But," we asked the great detective, "have you not had some guiding rule through life?"

"Yes," he replied modestly; "I have first made sure I was wrong, and then gone ahead."

Marveling at the simplicity of the man's genius, we reverently withdrew.

A Strong Hint.

Harupps—Say, old man, I believe I owe you an apology.

Freeman—Well, I've heard it called a V, a fiver, a [illegible] plunks, and five bones, but never an apology before!

THOSE FASHIONABLE SUPPER BILLS.

SHE—But, Papa, why do you speak of the proprietor as the "Old War Horse"?

HE—Because, my dear, he is such a frightful charger.

THE ORANGE OBI

By WELLS HAWKS

TO THE man whose life is spent in one country and in one clime the meeting of Capt. Clayton Powell of his Majesty's Army and Gilbert West, an American artist, on the porch of a European hotel in Tokio would appear as a remarkable occurrence. To these globe trotters, however, it did not seem at all extraordinary, notwithstanding the fact that they had met and parted just as unexpectedly fully five years before. There was a cordial handshake, a few words of greeting and the seeking of a small table where refreshments, altogether typical of the land across the Pacific, were ordered.

They had last met in Northern Africa. Powell was fighting with Kitchener at Khartoum and West was making pencil sketches for an American weekly and shipping them home to be finished in pen and ink for reproduction. In the flight of time since that campaign Powell had been seeing more active service in the Transvaal, while West had landed with Shafter for the attack on Santiago, finally finding himself drawing scenes of American army life in the Philippines. And now both were at Tokio. Powell had been telling of his journeys, when West interrupted with—

"But why Tokio, Captain?"

"Well, old fellow," he replied, "you see, I have been inspecting some new fortifications at Hongkong, and having a leave, I'm here for a little recreation."

"Recreation," repeated West with a smile; "recreation, well, what's the attraction?"

"Attraction? Oh! I understand you. One of my classmates has the Chair of Engineering at the Imperial University, and I've been his guest. I go back in the morning by way of Yokohama."

"I only asked the attraction," explained West, "for the reason that in all your musical comedies at the Gaiety there is always some chap in uniform in love with a geisha. You know, old fellow, in the army you never can tell."

"You mean the navy," retorted Powell.

"Not at all," said West, "the army is just as skillful at hearts as the navy."

"Yes," said Powell, "Tommy Atkins manages to hold his ground in all affairs. But how about you artists?"

"Terrible Bohemians," laughingly replied West, as he lighted a cigarette.

"Yes, I know," answered Powell; "your love affairs begin in the Quarter, and you leave Paris full of art, but minus a heart—sometimes the captor goes with you. And that reminds me, you remember Lieut. Gibbs of the Hussars?"

"The tall thin fellow with the drooping mustache?" asked West.

"The very one," said Powell, drawing his chair closer. "Met him in London after we returned from Africa, and he was telling some stories about you."

"Stories about me?" said West, with an air of surprise. "Have I the honor of being discussed by English officers in the midst of the hurrah of a return of gallants?"

"Oh, yes, old chap," replied Powell. "It was Gibbs, you know, that was made an attaché at the embassy at Paris. He told me that you were in Paris for weeks, it may have been months, and that you were very attentive to a young widow."

"Widow?" said West, meditatively.

"Yes, widow," said Powell.

West was very quiet for awhile. Presently he lifted his eyes and they met the gaze of the Captain, and there was a curious mingling of smiles and frowns on his well-tanned face.

"By Jove," exclaimed Powell, jumping from his seat. "She was Japanese, and now you are in Tokio."

"Yes," began West, speaking slowly, "she was Japanese, and I am in Tokio. Good for you, Powell; you ought to be doing secret service for the Foreign Office instead of inspecting defenses."

"Never mind the sarcasm; you've been discovered and you might as well confess," said the officer, laying his hands on the artist's shoulders.

"Well," said West, "there isn't anything to confess. I was shipped out to the Philippines for sketches, then they ordered me to follow Chaffee and the American troops during that Boxer business, and now that I'm through, I'm going to see Japan before I sail home. Nothing strange about that, is there?"

"No, nothing strange at all, old chap," replied the Captain, with a cynical smile. "Nothing strange at all. Men, and artists, too, have traveled all over the globe after a pretty woman ever since there were only two people in the world, and I guess they'll keep on doing it. Now, old fellow, confess; remember comrades, old campaigners such as you and I, should have no secrets."

For a while West was quiet. He sat down, put his feet on the balustrade, stretched his arms, and looked thoughtfully at Powell. The Captain made no remarks, but looked steadily at the artist. There was something in the look, and it made West speak.

"I'll tell you," said West; "you're right, she's Japanese and I'm in Tokio, and now you shall know why. Do you remember in that Khartoum campaign a young Japanese officer who was on the staff—attaché studying English tactics? Yes. Well, he was taken ill and they shipped him to Cairo. I happened there, called at the hotel, and met his wife. She was the daughter of one of the Mikado's legation in Paris, and came over to be with her husband. He died and we buried him there, and I went back to Paris with her—just for company. We got to be fast friends, and, well—we have corresponded ever since—she speaks and writes beautiful English. So after the Philippines, why not Tokio?"

"Then you've seen her," said Powell excitedly.

"No, not yet," answered West. "I'm just in. Good idea! We'll call together."

"Oh! no," said Powell, "you know the old saying about three's a crowd. Better leave me out."

"Not a bit of it. We'll go right away. I know where she lives; located the house this morning," said West, and there was enthusiasm in every word.

"Just as you say," answered Powell. "Sort of a military escort, eh? Anyhow, I leave in the morning."

After they had brushed up a bit and West had donned a suit of white duck, the travelers hailed jinrikishas and were soon being jolted along to the home of the widow. The runners stopped before a beautiful garden, where flowers bloomed in profusion and sweetly laden wistaria hung in purple canopies over the dwarfed cedars. Powell, who had spent much time in the East and who was thoroughly acquainted with the customs of the people, was perfectly at home, but West was nervous and quite ill at ease. The artist was doubtful about sending in their cards when they reached the door, but Powell remarked that as the lady had lived on the Continent she would understand, so they sent the cards in by the maid who ushered the callers into the front room. The men took seats on silk cushions laid on the matting floor, and the maid returned and served a delicious light wine.

Powell talked incessantly about the Japanese, and he was remarkably conversant on his topic. West was quiet. He gazed continuously at a gayly decorated screen that shut off the back room. There was an opening in the bend of the screen, and it presented a picture that made West's heart throb like an engine. He was looking right at her—the little Mimosa he had so reluctantly said farewell to in Paris. She was seated on a red cushion before a quaint lacquered dressing case, while the maid arranged her coiffure. He saw her face in the little mirror and it was radiantly bright with smiles. He saw, too, that his card was pressed between her fingers. The maid finished the hair dressing, and she arose, and West whispered to Powell that she was coming.

Almost noiselessly she entered the room, swaying gracefully like the women of her land. Gilbert arose as she extended both hands.

"Mimosa," he said, as he clasped her hands in his.

"Gilbert," she said softly, as she pressed his hands.

She had not noticed Powell, who stood by the doorway intently watching the two.

"Let me present Capt. Powell of the British Army," said West, as he turned to his companion.

"So glad to meet you, Captain," she said, giving him her hand.

They took seats on cushions by the door and talked of their meeting and then the parting in Paris.

"I should have told you," said West, "that Capt. Powell was in the campaign and knew your husband. They were often together in the field. The Captain, like your husband, was in the artillery."

Her face darkened, and she closed her eyes. The men were silent. West looked at Powell and noticed that he was gazing curiously at the woman's costume.

Then she opened her eyes, and addressing the Captain, talked to him of her husband and his death at Cairo.

West watched her as she talked. To him she had never seemed half so beautiful as now. It was the first time he had seen her in Japanese attire, for when he met her at Cairo she wore a European costume. The altogether becomingness of the native dress deeply impressed him. The wealth of hair, black and glossy as a raven's wing, was gracefully arranged about her well-poised head. In it shone golden hairpins, while a pin of blood-red coral rested in the puff that extended from her forehead back to the coil that nestled against a great tortoise-shell comb. Her olive flesh was tinted with a delicate glow, and the small black eyes glistened like bits of jet. In loose folds about her dainty figure fell the silk kimona, richly embroidered with flowers. Beneath this was a petticoat of gorgeous color from the hems of which peeped out two tiny white-socked feet in sandals. But the striking part of her costume was the broad sash of orange-hued crepe that, circling her waist, was tied in a great bow. To West she was sublimely beautiful.

Tea was served and the visitors arose to depart. Gilbert had told her that he was to remain in Tokio, and her smile was a sunburst of glory to him. But to the Captain she said farewell.

The two men left, and passing out of the garden, walked slowly and silently down the street. Soon they stopped at a tea house, and, as a matter of form, ordered refreshments, which were brought by a pretty geisha.

"Simply divine, we drink to her—Mimosa," said West, lifting his cup.

"To her," said Powell, as he lifted his.

And then West talked glowingly of her, of all her charms, her manner, her easy conversation, her costume.

"But what a gorgeous sash, Captain; not in my picture books have I ever seen one like that," remarked West.

"Obi, obi, my boy," said Powell. "Not sash, but obi. Always use the Japanese term when describing the lady's costume."

"Obi, obi," repeated the artist, "an orange obi."

Powell was silent, and as West looked into his face he saw that it was serious. He waited awhile for the Captain to speak.

"You noticed the obi," he said.

"Yes," replied West, "quite carefully."

"Then," said Powell, "notice those on the geishas here."

West looked at them as they hurried among the customers and flitted about the porch of the tea house.

"I notice nothing," he said, "only that they are not as rich in coloring."

"Look again," said Powell, watching him intently.

West cast his eyes about him. Powell was quiet for a moment, and then he called one of the girls to the table.

"You speak English," he said.

The geisha smiled and nodded her head. West surveyed her carefully.

"Now I see," he exclaimed; "she has the obi tied with the bow in the back. Mimosa's was tied in front; a whim of fashion, I suppose."

The girl looked at both curiously, and Powell was frowning.

"Tell him," he said, addressing the girl, "why some of the ladies of Japan wear the obi with the bow in front."

"Oh!" she said, laughing aloud. "That is for the widows. When the bow is tied in front it means that she will never marry again."

The girl ran away, and West looked steadily at the ground.

"What are you thinking about?" asked Powell.

"I am thinking," said West, "that in this land, as in yours and my own, customs have been changed and traditions shattered."

"Let us sincerely hope it shall be so," replied the Captain.

The following morning Capt. Powell took the train for Yokohama. West kept his engagement with Mimosa. They spent the morning in the garden, and he told her his plans. He would make sketches of the strange and curious in Tokio. She promised to tell him of the traditions and the stories of what they saw.

He noticed the obi, and the bow was still tied in front. Once he told her what Powell and the geisha had said of the obi, and she laughed and hid her face in her fan.

Then came a succession of delightful days. Each brought some new and wonderful spot to visit and each some new charm. Some days were spent wandering through the thickly shaded groves under the sacred arches, through row after row of bronze lanterns and by the ancient tombs. Mimosa loved to tell West about all they saw and he loved to be with her. They were together almost continuously, there were the jaunts during the day, and at night the strolls down the blossom-laden banks, where clouds of pale pink flowers lifted their heads to the light blue sky. Sometimes they lingered on the bridges and watched the breeze fan the petals into the shadowy stream and again they would wander far to the edge of the mountain ponds where the air was heavy with the fragrance of the lotus.

It had grown into Autumn, and the land of flowers seemed to be one great cluster of chrysanthemums. They were the blossoms Mimosa loved more than any other, and Gilbert sent them to her every morning. They had been to a fête

in honor of the Mikado's birthday, and walking homeward, lingered on a bridge that almost touched the limpid water's edge. The foliage was richly hued and blending with it on every side were the gay colors of the imperial flower. Mimosa was silent and thoughtful. She rested her elbows on the rail and gazed into the waters. Gilbert drew closer to her and, almost whispering, asked:

"Where are your thoughts, dearest?"

"Not far away," she answered, turning her bright eyes full into his face.

He laid his hand on hers and looked into her eyes. From far up in the mountain came a strangely fascinating melody as the notes of the great bronze bell in the temple called the worshippers to prayer. A beautiful light came into her eyes, and she pressed his hand closer to hers. Then he told her of his great love and how it had brought him across the seas to her. She did not reply, but started to go, and he took her arm, and they were silent until they reached the gate.

"Good night," he said, "to-morrow I shall know."

"To-morrow eve," she murmured.

He kissed her hand, and she ran up the pavement and into the house.

It was dusk when Gilbert stopped on the bridge where the night before he had told Mimosa of his love. He leaned on the stone rail and gazed into the water. He was thinking of those fair ones he had known across the sea, but none were half so fair as she whose vision was before him. There was a subtle solitude in the park that was entrancing. It seemed like all the world had been transformed into fairyland, and it was a fairyland of flowers. Again the great bronze bells were tolling and there was a strange melody in the reverberation such as he had never heard before. It was all like a dream. It had grown darker and the moon cast a golden gleam down the pathway that led through the sacred arches. He turned to go, but saw a figure—a woman, tripping airily along between the rows of maples with their red-tinted leaves. He looked closer, and it was she. He started to meet her, but she beckoned to him to remain.

On the bridge where he had first told her of his love he waited. He scanned her closely as she neared the stream, then he almost bent forward in his eagerness, for he saw the orange obi in a rich and folded fashion about her waist, and the bow was not there. She stopped for a moment as if to give him another look so that there would be no mistaking. He understood and held out his arms. She ran to him and he folded her close to him.

"Mimosa, my sweetheart," he whispered, as he kissed her.

"Gilbert, my love," she answered softly, as she laid her head on his shoulder.

They were standing on the bridge that led to the temple on the hills. The moonlight shone through the archway of trees, on the great clusters of chrysanthemums that hung over the banks. The evening breeze swayed them gently as the petals fell upon the bosom of the languid stream as it flowed like a rainbow of velvet to the sea.

"Kidding" the Kid.

GEORGE MANCHESTER, Secretary to the Republican County Committee, stands six feet three in his stocking feet. His father, noted for being the tallest man on the police force of New York City, is still taller.

George had attained his growth at the early age of fifteen, at which time a celebration in honor of the natal day was held at their home.

Among the guests was a gentleman from Vermont, who had not seen the family for many years. The masculine portion of the gathering was quietly enjoying a cigar when the Vermont friend, with an admiring glance at the tall boy, commented on his appearance.

"Yes," drawled out the senior Manchester, puffing out the rings of smoke, "nice boy, nice boy, but only a kid, you know."

An angry flood of color rushed over the face of the junior Manchester as he slowly rose, tall and slender, from his chair. Gulping down a boyish feeling of resentment, he straightened himself to his full six feet three, and demanded in an exasperated voice with all the dignity of his great height:

"Well, father, if I am a kid, what in thunder are you going to show up for men?"

Sure to Satisfy.

Manager—I want you to fix this play up so that it will catch on.

Playwright—Do you want the plot or the conversation to be risky?

Manager—Better be sure and have both.

Oklahoma's Great Animal Race.

"THERE never was an excess of good feeling between Uncle Ezra Collins and old Deacon Filkins," said the man from Oklahoma meditatively. "But it developed into a downright feud after the celebrated race between the Deacon's jackrabbit and Uncle Ezra's two trained hoopsnakes. And to this day the people of the county in which it took place are divided as to which won, some saying hoopsnakes and others being as positive as to the claims of the lamented jackrabbit.

"That jackrabbit had for years been the pride and delight of Deacon Filkins's soul. There's no denying that even for a jackrabbit he was a wonder when it came to racing. Other rabbits, hounds, and dogs of all kinds had been matched against him only to meet defeat and to swell the Deacon's bank account. For while the Deacon was a pious man and wouldn't have bet a cent on a card game or even on a horse race, he was always willing and anxious to back his jackrabbit.

"'Many a good man has gone broke on the horse races, and it's a sin to follow them, besides being a mighty uncertain game, with the odds in favor of the bookmakers,' the old Deacon used to say piously. 'But no one was ever ruined by jackrabbit racing. The jackrabbit is an American product, and I'm fostering home industries by backing and encouraging the faithful little animal. If I could only enter him in the Derby or the Grand Prix I would give the effete aristocracy of the Old World a jarring lesson on the evils of trying to down the jackrabbits of free America.'

"But in practice the good Deacon seemed to be as willing to win American money as that of the 'effete aristocrats.'

"It used to worry Uncle Ezra Collins clear down to the bone to see the victories of Deacon Filkins's rabbit and to estimate the amount of money that good man was winning. Uncle Ezra tried his best to find some animal that could beat the jack. First he tried another rabbit, then a whippet, then a pet fox, and finally a greyhound. The only result of these races was to add to the Deacon's bank roll and to Uncle Ezra's stock of painful experiences. But at last Uncle Ezra came down to the corner grocery store with a look of placid content on his face.

"'I won't deny,' he said, sneering-like, 'that for a rabbit that little animal is fairly good. But there's a speed and a sporting limit both to rabbits and their owners, and it's a limit that is very easily reached. Now over on my farm I have a pair of animals that can beat your rabbit as if he was tied, but I suppose you would think it a sin to back your little slow-going pet against anything that can really move.'

"Now Deacon Filkins had fed and cherished that jackrabbit until it was like a member of his family. It cut the good man to the heart to hear such sneering words used about his pet. Besides that, he had full confidence in the jack's ability to beat anything that traveled on the ground.

"'Birds are barred,' he said, solemn-like. 'Birds are barred. But, barring birds, there's no living thing can beat my honored jackrabbit. I'm not a betting man, but I'll cover anything you want to put up, just to teach you that pride goeth before a fall, and that it is a sin and foolishness to slander your betters, by which I mean myself, but more especially my honored jackrabbit. And now, what might be the name of the animals on which you've pinned your deluded faith?'

"Uncle Ezra said that he had a couple of hoopsnakes that could outrace any living jackrabbit. The good Deacon simply chortled at this.

"'Snakes!' he said, contemptuous-like. 'Snakes! Why, my honored jackrabbit can run rings around any snake in the West.'

"In the end both the Deacon and Uncle Ezra backed their favorites with all their available coin and a time and place were fixed for the great race. The money was put in the hands of a stakeholder and judges for the race chosen.

"When the time for the race came half the county was present. Deacon Filkins led out his jackrabbit, the little animal hopping slowly along with the air of a rabbit who has many victories behind and more in front of him. Uncle Ezra had his two hoopsnakes on hand. They didn't appear different from ordinary snakes, and Deacon Filkins looked at them with contempt. Then he glanced with pride at his jackrabbit.

"'Hop out, my little friend,' he said, in placid tones of content. 'You will return bearing palms of victory and singing songs of glory.'

"That seemed considerable of a contract for any jackrabbit, but those were the Deacon's words.

"People couldn't understand until the signal for the start was given why Uncle Ezra had entered two instead of only one hoopsnake. But when the pistol was fired his plan was evident. Each snake took the tail of the other in his mouth. Then they whirled up into a big hoop and started off on the most exciting race ever seen in the Middle West.

"The jackrabbit had the advantage at first, having had the best start. But by the time the double hoopsnake team got under way it was plain they were gaining on the jack. The rabbit, mindful of his past victories and of the high hopes of Deacon Filkins which he was carrying, hopped his hardest. But the team work of the snakes was too much for him. Just at the finishing line the big hoop whirled past, so that part of the hoop crossed the line ahead of the jackrabbit. Uncle Ezra and Deacon Filkins were both standing at the finish. Uncle Ezra gave a shout of triumphant glee and turned to the stakeholder.

"'I'm sorry to take the Deacon's money,' he said in his blandest tones. 'But it is for his own good. It will teach him a lesson on the evils of betting, especially of betting against hoopsnakes which have enjoyed the advantages of association and friendship with your Uncle Ezra. Just pass over that roll of bills, please.'

"But Deacon Filkins was as placid and calm as could be.

"'Let's see,' he said, inquiring like to the judges. 'Racing is a worldly game and maybe I'm not familiar with the order of proceedings. But it seems to me that before bets are paid the winner of the race is posted.'

"Every one allowed that was so.

"'And who is the winner of this race?' he demanded, whirling around suddenly to the judges. 'I don't mean which two or three came in first, but which one did?'

"Well, that certainly was a settler for the judges. The hoopsnakes had been whirling in together so that you couldn't rightly say either one had crossed the line ahead of the other. Then the Deacon contended since all of his jackrabbit had been over the line ahead of the entire snake combination that his honored pet was the real winner. A good many people thought the Deacon was right, while others held that part of Uncle Ezra's hoopsnake combination had certainly crossed the line first, and therefore had won. But when it came to picking the actual winner the more arguments the judges heard the more puzzled they were. There were two or three fights between the backers of the respective animals and an amazing amount of bad feeling developed over that race. Finally, as a compromise, it was decided to hold a second race in the hope that it would not be such a dead heat. And then came the blow that wrecked the Deacon's hopes and destroyed his faith in hoopsnake nature.

"When the good man looked around for his cherished jackrabbit in order to start it in the second race he found his pet and pride had disappeared. One of the hoopsnakes had taken advantage of the excitement caused by the dispute over the race to eat the rabbit, fur, ears, and all." EDWIN J. WEBSTER.

Startling, but Funny.

THE physiology examination papers in the public schools, especially in the lower grades, seldom fail to contain the most startling facts. From a set of those papers one teacher gleaned this information.

"The eustachian tube passes from the voice box; it is a pipe from the outer to the middle ear."

She also learned that "the pelvis is a hollow-shaped bone containing the contestants."

Other information offered was, "Bronchial tubes carry the food after it is absorbed into the blood vessels above the heart." Again: "The object of respiration is to free blood vessels from unnecessary waste. It takes place through all pores of the skin, by the kidneys and by the liver."

Another teacher who had carefully explained the meaning of several words asked the pupils to write sentences using the words properly. The following were handed in to her:

"The conspirators entered into a plot to kill Queen Elizabeth. The consequence was that it put virulence into their characters and also caused their death."

"The plot of the conspirators was found out and their virulence plan destroyed."

"The mother of the prisoner was rested, and after the trial was acquiesce."

"The chairman was acquiesce with the act."

"They know by her acquiesce way that she would allow them to go."

Still another teacher who required her pupils to write definitions for a list of words received the following answers:

"Canonize means to stupefy."

"Acumulation is one of the process of nutrition."

"Hypothesis is something that is consumed."

THE DOG IN THE MANGER.

'SPECIALLY JANE.

"YASS, you might say that Brother Duckworthy resigned," drawled Deacon Worley. "I reckon he seen he warn't able to manage Sunlight folks real well, and as he'd ruther resign than be put out, he hinted to the Board of Trustees that the climate of Sunlight didn't suit his constitution, and the Trustees inquired around till they diskivered enough of the real trouble to git him exchanged."

"And what was the 'real trouble'?" asked the new minister, who wanted to evade the snags that had tripped up his predecessor.

"Wall, in the fust place he didn't hit it off right with the wimmin. They tuk exception to his ways; 'specially Jane."

"'Jane'?" echoed the parson interrogatively.

"Jane's my sister-in-law. She ain't one of the set-back-and-say-nothin' sort. If things don't just exactly suit her she speaks up pretty plain."

"Oh, I see," said the listener inadequately.

"Jane's uncommon," the deacon went on amiably. "She got independent ways and a real fine edication. She has some say-so in most everything that goes on in Sunlight, which is no more than right as she pays more'n quarter of the church assessment."

"Is the lady married?" asked Gray deferentially.

"No she ain't. Not but that she could marry any day she pleases, here or elsewhere. There ain't a single man in Sunlight that wouldn't give all but their hope of glory for a chance to marry Jane, but she ain't the marryin' sort. She's too smart for any ordinary man."

The new minister left with Jane on his mind. He was a man of many resources, young, keenly intelligent, rather inventive, and three or four grades above the average North Georgia circuit rider who presided over the little churches at Sunlight and vicinities.

Gray appeared early at church on the following Sunday in order to have plenty of time to meet and talk with the prominent members of his new charge before service time. Jane was not present, but her name was frequently spoken in a way which heightened his curiosity to see her. He found his flock very like the usual run of country congregations, rather well-disposed, frankly curious regarding his personal affairs, and overflowing with neighborhood gossip. Was he married? No? Most congregations liked married ministers best. They were apt to be steadier, settled, as it were. Did he know Brother Duckworthy? A good man in his way, but a little too "heady" for a preacher. The women all thought so, at least, especially Jane.

He had lined the first hymn and was preparing to lead in singing it when a silken rustle attracted Gray's attention to a late-comer who walked slowly up the middle aisle and subsided into a seat directly in front of the pulpit, a woman of rather striking appearance, tall, broad-shouldered, with a fixed and brilliant color, which was strikingly offset by masses of black, loosely waved hair worn in the prevailing fashion of large cities. She wore a wide-brimmed drooping hat ornamented by a long black feather, which swept from one side of the webby rim to the opposite shoulder, giving her a roughly outlined effect of a Gainesborough. As the woman lifted her dark, keen eyes to his face Gray flushed uncontrollably; her eyes shot back a glance of challenge, by which he understood that she intended to rule him as she had ruled his predecessors. He cleared his throat and relined the few stanzas of the hymn in a voice of calm defiance.

"The congregation will please rise," he said, looking straight into the arrogant eyes of Jane Parmerly.

Gray was conscious that he preached well, even fluently, for he had taken unusual pains in preparing his sermon, and the presence of the belligerent Jane stimulated him to greater effort. There was a great amount of handshaking and much eulogistic comment on his sermon, in which Deacon Worley did not share, however, as he was careful not to praise the new minister before gauging Jane's opinion of his effort.

Gray took dinner with Deacon Worley, who was the "man of note" in the community. Jane was present in her modish silk, with a rose in her handsome coiffure, which somehow gave the lie to her brilliant complexion. She was non-committal, but she told Gray that she rather liked his interpretation of a certain passage of Scripture, but that she considered it unwise to broaden too much in the presence of an orthodox congregation.

"Milk for babies, you know, Brother Gray," she quoted, "and meat for strong men."

"It struck me that the greater part of my audience might be classed as grown-ups," he answered pleasantly but firmly.

"You could hardly judge of that at one sitting," Jane retorted frigidly. "We know our flock pretty well. I advise you to keep to the old ways."

Jane made her excuses immedately after dinner and disappeared, whereupon the deacon overwhelmed Gray with fatherly advice in the matter of trying to please every one, especially Jane. "She's right," said he warmly. "She knows what she's talking about. You jest stick to the old ways, Brother Gray, and you'll come out all right. We'll have a business meetin' some evenin' soon, to decide about things in gineral," he went on comfortably. "I reckon you ain't aware that the Trustees made up a fund for new parsonage furniture shortly before Brother Duckworthy left? The furniture is at the depot now, but the freight ain't been paid, and there ain't much money in the treasury, but being as you're a bachelor you won't need much furniture nohow, so I dunno but that we'd as well leave it boxed up for the next minister, who is likely to have a family."

"The old furniture is pretty badly worn," Gray answered. "I think I should be more comfortable with the new, and for that reason I will be glad to pay the freight charges myself."

"Wall, the old stuff ain't to say plum wore out. Seems a pity to throw it away, and bein' a bachelor—"

"No need to throw the old away if you think it worth any thing. I dare say there are some poor families who would be glad to take it."

"No, we can't give it away. It belongs to the church property," the deacon objected.

"Then we'll have a rummage sale and devote the proceeds to church work."

"I dunno about that. Folks here is down on church sales, spechully Jane. She says 'taint accordin' to Scripter."

"Perhaps not with her views of the Scripture," Gray remarked tartly.

"Wall, now, Brother Gray, you'll find her views pretty ginerally right. Leastwise Sunlight folks consider 'em so. Jane's a power in the community, Brother Gray, and I tell you frankly that it ain't worth while for you to set up aginst her. If you do you'll go the same way as Brother Duckworthy, and that wouldn't suit you very well, I reckon. It hurts a minister's influence to be exchanged."

"I'll take care of my own reputation, Brother Worley," said Gray very firmly, "and try to do my duty at the same time. As for Miss Jane, I shall expect her not to interfere with my ministerial duties, and I shall certainly not attempt to meddle with her affairs."

"I've warned you, remember," was the deacon's parting admonition.

The new minister had a good deal to say at the next quarterly meeting. Miss Jane sat in the front row, fan in hand, watching him with contemptuous interest. Her complexion was, if anything, more brilliant than before, and her dress gayer, for it was Saturday, consequently her conscience permitted profuse adornment. As Gray looked about over his congregation he noticed many awed, half-admiring glances in Miss Jane's direction from the male members, and as many envious, discontented looks from the women, and he wondered how that rather remarkable woman had acquired her ascendency over the humble congregation until the progress of the meeting revealed the secret. Miss Jane owned considerable property in the way of farms along the river lowlands, the income of which she used to the greatest advantage in strengthening her rule over the people of Sunlight. Gray noticed, too, that while she did not seem openly to encourage the attention of the timid swains, she kept them away from other shrines, for she was despot to the heart's core, a woman of insatiable vanity and selfishness.

At the end of the meeting Gray rose to announce a rummage sale of the parsonage furniture, whose proceeds were to go to the church fund or to the poor, as the Trustees might see fit.

Jane rose to oppose the suggestion. "It is not in accordance with our view of the Scripture," said she majestically. "You remember reading how the Lord drove the sellers out of the temple?"

"But the parsonage is not a temple, Miss Jane," remarked the preacher quietly.

"No, but it is the next thing to it. It belongs to the church. We can't have it, Brother Gray. I had rather sell some of my property and donate the proceeds to the poor than have anything to do with what you just proposed."

"Very well, Miss Jane, we'll count you out of the rummage sale, and you shall have your opportunity to sell your property besides. I have just learned the details of a case across the river, where a very worthy man was put out of house and shelter because his crops failed and he couldn't pay his rental money. We'll leave his case to you, Miss Jane."

"I happen to know the facts of his case," said Miss Jane, growing very white under the fixed glow of her cheeks. "It is hardly worthy of charity. I do not believe in encouraging shiftlessness."

"I'm sorry you see it in that light, Miss Jane," Brother Gray answered pleasantly. "To me the case seems worthy of immediate consideration. I'll put it to you, brethren. John Richards rented the farm from Miss Jane, agreeing to pay a certain amount of standing rent, $75, I believe. When his crops were only half grown he fell ill with the fever, and soon after that his best mule was drowned while trying to ford the river in a freshet, because Richards's son thought by fording the river he could save the toll money for medicine. Richards has a large but very young family, which had to be provided for while he was sick, so he bought provisions on time, and that debt had to be met as soon as his rather poor crops were sold. Most of you have families, brethren. I'll leave it to you—what would you have done under the circumstances? Let your children want for bread, or let a rich woman wait for her rent?"

It was a hard question to answer in Miss Jane's presence, for they were all under the sway of her despotism, so it went unanswered for the time being, but several of the older men offered contributions of corn and pork and other produce for the benefit of the aforesaid Richards. Miss Jane was too amazed to move, too angry to trust herself to speak at once, so Brother Gray went on to inform his congregation that he had conferred with the Conference Committee over the matter of his salary, which some private means enabled him to dispense with, and which would, therefore, be distributed among the poor.

Then Miss Jane found her voice, a very cold, husky, contemptuous voice it was, too, but it served to express her views, which were, in brief, that as most of the congregation were poor and the church assessment had been done away with, she advised them to withhold their usual payments. "For my part," said she, "I shall send my donation to the foreign missions." Then she dismissed the congregation and departed.

The minister went home nonplussed and troubled. "A harder, more unscrupulous hypocrite than that woman I never came across, thank God," said he. "Grinding the faces of the poor and flaunting her selfishness under the cloak of charity. She needs a lesson, and minister or no minister, I'll teach it, by Heaven!"

After that the new minister's tactics changed gradually. He consulted Miss Jane, deferred to her wishes, and singled her out for all honors. At first she repulsed his advances with majestic contempt, but there was something very pleasing in Gray's demeanor, something dominant which swayed his congregation in a manner vastly different from Miss Jane's mastery, for they were not afraid nor uncomfortable in his presence, as in hers, and when she satisfied herself that he was slowly gaining on her, her attitude changed. Perhaps she really liked the self-reliant, pleasant young fellow. It is certain that his attentions pleased and flattered her vanity, for she permitted him to escort her about on all occasions; she went driving with him, and accompanied him on his sick calls and his visits to other churches, and in the meantime the timid swains, finding themselves released from the bondage of her rule, directed their smiles and attentions where they properly belonged with the happiest results.

Miss Jane, at first contemptuous, became indifferent, then interested, and finally coy. Her dress, always elaborate, became almost startling in its elegance. When the annual church picnic came around, Miss Jane let it be known that the minister was to accompany her, and in some mysterious manner the news circled about among the congregation that he intended to make the event the occasion of settling his hopes regarding Miss Jane, who had evidently made up her mind to accept the handsome young curate. Miss Jane, resplendent in white with endless ribbons and rosettes and a great bouquet of crimson roses at her corsage, was the central figure of observation as the young couple drove slowly into the picnic grove. Speechmaking consumed the greater part of the morning, during which Miss Jane lounged gracefully in the preacher's smart buggy with her escort beside her, nodding and bowing to passing acquaintances. After dinner the preacher and Miss Jane rowed out on the lake, which, like all Southern lakes, was intersected by numerous stumps and snags protruding from its swampy bottom. The parson rowed away from the other couples, to all appearances with great care, but, suddenly, as he veered inland toward a shady nook, his boat struck a snag, swung sidewise, and dipped up a great sluice of water. The next instant Miss Jane's white gown disappeared from view.

The spectators screamed, wept, and prayed, but before any one could reach the overturned boat the preacher had his unfortunate companion safely stretched on the grassy bank and was kneeling beside her, rubbing her face with his wet handkerchief. When the anxious crowd reached the scene, they saw what appeared to be an old woman, with sallow complexion and scanty, grayish hair streaming over her scared face. Suddenly she released herself from Gray's encircling arm and struggled to a sitting posture. She put her hand to her face, from which the brilliant color had faded to unlovely pastiness, then to her thin, iron-gray locks, bereft of their beautiful, glossy covering.

"What has happened?" she gasped, trying to cover her face and head with dripping hands.

"Don't alarm yourself," answered Gray's soothing but triumphant voice. "Not much serious harm has been done. The boat was overturned, and in trying to rescue you I displaced your beautiful wig, and while resuscitating you I rubbed off the powder and paint from your face. Now your friends see you just as you are. Perhaps after this they may see your character in its true light, just as I have seen it ever since the event of your transaction with John Richards."

There was a momentary silence, during which all eyes were fixed on Miss Jane's dully glowing face, in a stare of awed amazement. Then, without warning, Miss Jane bowed her head and burst into a passion of vengeful, vindictive grief.

Miss Jane went West on an extended visit to relatives soon after the boating episode, but the parson stayed out his time at Sunlight and succeeded in ridding the church of all its long-standing debts and embarrassments and burdens—especially Jane.

JOHN DERRINGFORD.

The Reason.

De Style—A woman's face is her fortune.

Gunbusta—I suppose that's why they say "money talks?"

DOLORES DRUMMOND'S SECRET SORROW

IF THERE was one thing more incongruous about Dolores Drummond than her name it was the generally accepted feeling among her friends that her life was blighted by a secret sorrow.

Her name was certainly a misnomer. It was always a mystery to the uninitiated that Mrs. Drummond, wholesome, handsome, sensible, and cheerful, should have chosen from a novel Dolores as a fit name to be given to her pretty little blonde daughter. But christened with it she was, a tiny red-faced morsel with no pronounced characteristics. But in a few months she had developed into the lively little lassie that her mother's daughter might have been expected to be. If that mother ever regretted the dolorous name selected for her child, she would have been the last one to say so. And if, again, with her daughter grown to womanhood, she had a slightly superstitious feeling that the name had something to do with the troubles which came to her, still she said not a word.

And Dolores had had a trouble in the death of a lover, a sudden blow which had stunned her and while she gave no outward and visible sign of grief, it was generally understood that several offers of marriage made soon after had been quietly but firmly refused; that Dolores had implied that she would receive no masculine attention in the future and that she would entertain no thought of matrimony. That this was unnecessary and foolish no one doubted, nor did they doubt that having once made up her mind, Dolores would adhere firmly to any resolution she might make in a moment of strong feeling. Dolores's strength of character was a little annoying at times, though if it did occasionally reach a stage which might almost be called stubbornness it was the more easily forgiven because she so seldom determined to have her own way, but was thoughtful, almost to self-sacrifice, in the ordinary relations of life.

Dolores at twenty-four showed no signs of forsaking the line of conduct she had laid down for herself. Not that she presented the appearance of a blighted being. Nothing could have been further from it. Dolores Drummond was always the picture of health and happiness. A little above the medium height, she had a well-knit frame, roundly covered with muscles and firm, healthy flesh. Her hair was light brown and wavy, curling a little at the ends around her face on damp days. Her eyes, with moderately long lashes and not too pronounced brows, matched her hair in color. Her skin was a healthy pink and white and fine in texture. Her strong chin might have been hard in outline if Dolores had been a meagre maiden, but as it was, the flesh curved over it in delightful lines down into a kissable white throat.

Strangers looked a second time at Dolores for pure pleasure. It was not that she was a beauty, but she was so wholesome and healthful, and, to all appearances, so perfectly happy and contented with life that it was restful to see her. And why of all people she should have been chosen as the victim of a secret sorrow it was hard to tell.

It came about in this way. As Dolores grew to womanhood, lovers came to her as they will to every attractive girl. Not so many as to some, perhaps, for she was what her friends called "a marrying girl." While she was a general favorite, there was never a long line of admirers following in her wake, but the few who were devoted to her loved her with a serious purpose. One of these was Jabez Marx, Professor of Latin and Greek in the college of the town.

Marx was much older than Dolores, and a friend of the family. He was of Russian descent, a scholar and a gentleman, but not the kind of a man to attract a young girl. He was a heavy man mentally and physically, though emotional. He fell violently in love with Dolores, and with the best of intentions did everything possible to make her uncomfortable. He was as jealous as an accepted lover—which he never was, by the way, unless after his death. Dolores respected him, laughed at him a little gently perhaps, held him off, and, with his lack of knowledge of women, and particularly young girls, kept him in a wild state of perturbation and unrest.

There were other younger men who found Dolores fair to gaze upon, and while Marx was more frequently at the house, Dolores was more often with the others. Among these was young Dr. "Dick" Richmond, who lived next door to the Drummonds, and whom Dolores had known all her life. Apparently she cared no more for him than for the others, or only in a sisterly way, though propinquity has more to do with matrimony than some people think, for surely Cupid's bow will do better service at short range than from a distance.

Matters were in this state when, one day, while Dolores was away from home on a visit, Marx, who was of apoplectic build, died suddenly. Dolores came home for the funeral, wept bitter tears of regret at her treatment of this lost friend, and then and there, it was said, made vows of eternal maidenhood. It was a great surprise to every one. If she had loved Jabez Marx she had concealed it well, but then, who can read the heart of a girl?

There was nothing unpleasant in the mental weeds worn by Dolores. To all intents and purposes, except that she eschewed the society of eligible young men, she was unchanged. She was bright, lively, and cheerful and entered with zest into all the pursuits of her life as before. But then Dolores was an eminently practical and sensible young woman.

Yet it was such a shame for a girl who would make such an estimable wife to sacrifice herself to a memory! That was what people generally said, though they did not say it to Dolores. No one ever advised Dolores when it was known that her mind was made up. Still it was a shame, and young Dr. "Dick" said something of the kind one warm February morning as he jumped the fence and sauntered into the Drummonds' yard. The expression of his mouth looked as if he had something else between his teeth, but if he did no one heard it.

Dolores was cooking. It was not often that there was occasion for it, and when there was she made the most of it. Mr. and Mrs. Drummond were to celebrate a wedding anniversary, and the relatives were coming from far and near to be present, and there would be a house-ful. Dolores was making pies. There are people who object to pies for hygienic reasons, but they could not have quarreled with those made by Dolores, and the Drummonds were a New England family, and of course there must be pies.

Young Dr. Dick looked through the open window. It is not every one who is seen at the best in the kitchen. Dolores was. She was that type of girl. She looked pretty enough in evening costume, for there was not a girl in town with a whiter neck or rounder arms, but her style was pre-eminently domestic. If she had had a matchmaking mamma she would have been kept always in the kitchen, where young men would have been allowed to have surreptitious glimpses of her. As it was, Dr. Dick was the only man who was favored in this way, for, with boundless hospitality, Mrs. Drummond had strong views upon giving even intimate friends the entire freedom of her house.

Dr. Dick leaned against the window and Dolores looked out with a smile. She was engrossed in her work, too busy to talk as she trimmed off her piecrust, pinched the edges together with a fork, and hurried them into the oven with vigor. Again Dr. Dick's lips came together and he seemed to be saying something between his teeth, though he made no sound. For nearly ten minutes he stood without a word. Then he spoke, and there was a grim look about his chin which made it look more determined than Dolores's own.

"Dolores," he said, "why is it that you never speak of Marx? Don't you think it would be better for you? Don't you think it would relieve your feelings a little?"

Dolores gasped. It was not often that she lost her equilibrium, but the pie she was holding trembled violently, and to save it she set it down heavily upon the table. She turned red and white, then red again. She took the pie in trembling hands and carried it to the oven. When she came back her face was crimson and her mouth drawn in a straight, firm line. She did not say anything. It was a brave man who would talk to Dolores Drummond upon a subject which it was tacitly understood she did not care to discuss.

"He was a fine fellow," continued the doctor, apparently unnoticing. "I knew him in some ways better than you did, Dolores. I remember him when he first came here when I was a little fellow. Then he taught me all the Latin and Greek I know. He was a good instructor. He would rather read Latin and Greek than eat his dinner. Made you feel something the same way. Why, I could read Horace by the hour with that big fellow sitting in the chair before me.

"Then that nice little house of his in the professors' colony on the college grounds! We fellows used to go over and see him sometimes. That was before I had lost my college leading strings and could look upon a professor as an ordinary man. We used to smoke pipes with him. The whole house was saturated with pipe smoke. You would have made short work of those pipes, Dolores."

It looked as if Dolores would make short work of the pies. Her fingers had suddenly become thumbs. She overturned things needlessly, her face was very red, and there were tears in her eyes which might have been tears of grief; they looked more like those of anger.

"It must be hard for you to pass the little house, Dolores," continued the doctor, "and think that if things had not been as they were you would be living there now, perfectly happy, with perhaps a little Marx—"

"Dick!" Dolores's eyes were blazing now, but the light went out, leaving an expression of hurt and wounded delicacy upon her face. She had grown very white now, and she sat down trembling.

"You won't mind talking about him after a little," said the doctor encouragingly, "and it will really be a relief to your feelings, you will find. It would be a comfort to you to talk to some one who knew him well. There is a great deal in the familiar name of any one you love. His was a good old-fashioned name, Jabez—"

"Dick!" the word came with almost a shriek. "You know I never did call him by such a name, you know I never would, you know I—I never could—"

"Never could, Dolores, never could?" For an unathletic young man Dr. Dick had made quick work of getting into the window. "Never could, Dolores?" he repeated, and his voice was very deep and tender.

"No," said Dolores, slowly, as she looked up with a great light on her face, as if a sudden revelation had come to her. "No, Dick, I never could."

Dolores put her arms on the table and hid her face in them. Dr. Dick's arms were also occupied.

"Dick," said Dolores, after a minute, "I've been a stubborn goose. I felt so sorry and it seemed to me I had treated him so badly that I thought—I thought—"

"I knew you too well, Dolores," said the doctor, with his face very close to hers, "to believe that you ever really loved that man. And we have lost three whole years!"

The wedding anniversary celebration was a great success and friends and relatives came from far and near. Dolores looked as pretty as a picture and more unlike her name than ever. Never had she been so gay and lively.

"It seems to me," said a flighty young cousin with a grave shake of her head on the night of the big reception, as she listened to Dolores's bright quips and merry laughter, "it seems to me that Cousin Dolores is beginning to 'take notice.'"

There was to be a repetition of the marriage ceremony, it seemed, later in the evening, for suddenly the company was silenced by the strains of the wedding march. In through one door came the minister in his gown, and down the stairs came Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, and following them Dolores and Dr. Dick.

"Dolores has on her mother's wedding gown and veil," whispered one of the relatives.

"It must be that she and Dick Richmond are going to stand up with them," answered another.

"Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" read the minister from his book, and the astonished guests saw that the father and mother had separated, leaving the young couple in the centre, and it was the hand of Dolores which her father was giving to Dr. Dick.

"Well, did you ever!" gasped the flighty young cousin. "It takes Dolores Drummond to do things up in a hurry, whether it is to be an old maid all her life or to be married without a wedding card or a wedding present."

M. A. TAFT.

Quorum Jam.

JOHN BERGEN had been for a few weeks entertaining his aunt from the country. She was a good old soul, and although her classical education had been somewhat neglected she made amends for that deficiency, if such it was, by being one of the best cooks in her native county. She had two leading ambitions, one of which was to be an exemplar in the making of jams, jellies, and preserves, and the other to see that these good things were consumed in large quantities by her youthful relatives.

Now Bergen was about to make a flying trip to a branch of his firm at St. John, New Brunswick. He had received some small commissions to execute for his wife, and then turned to his aunt, and said:

"Well, Aunt Lizzie, what can I do for you on my trip?"

"Are you going to stop at the Royal Hotel in St. John?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, I'd like to have you bring me a jar of that Quorum Jam they have there, and perhaps you can find out from the cook how it is made. I'd like to know what it is; perhaps I can make some."

"Quorum jam?" said Bergen, puzzled. "I never heard of it. Where did you hear of it?"

"Why, right here in this house! Wait a minute, I'll show you." So saying, Aunt Lizzie stepped into the parlor and picked up from a cabinet a small porcelain cream jug which had been given to Bergen by his steady waiter at the hotel as a souvenir. At the top of this jug were the words:

"ROYAL HOTEL, ST. JOHN, N. B.,"

underneath which was a prettily colored coat-of-arms, while below this, in a three-paneled scroll, was the motto of the hotel:

O FORTUNATI
QUORUM JAM
MOENIA SURGUNT.

the words "Quorum jam" being directly below the coat-of-arms.

"There!" said Aunt Lizzie, while a mild triumph shone in her kindly eyes, "there it is, plain as day. I guess this was a sample jar."

"That!" said Bergen, as the corners of his mouth went up. "Why, Aunt Lizzie, that isn't—" Here a warning look from his wife, who had got behind his aunt, checked his explanation, which might have humiliated Aunt Lizzie, and with admirable facility he changed his expression to one of enlightenment as he said:

"Oh, Quorum jam—of course! Why, certainly. Well, Aunt Lizzie, if there is a jar of it in St. John, you shall have it; and I will interview the cook, if possible, and find out how it is made."

And Bergen departed hastily, leaving his wife wondering how in the world her sagacious and resourceful husband would escape from the difficulties of this perplexing "jam."

Bergen has not yet returned.

Gleaned from Theatrical Fields.

MARIE CAHILL, the star of the new musical comedy "Nancy Brown," tells this story:

"I was playing on one occasion in Minneapolis with one of Augustin Daly's companies, when a committee waited on me and asked if I would not consent to appear at a benefit to be given the next afternoon in aid of the families of several firemen who had been killed shortly before while in the performance of their duties. I was told that Joseph Jefferson had consented to appear and deliver a talk on the drama. Of course I consented, feeling honored to participate in an affair of that kind, especially as I was to 'play with Jefferson.' That next afternoon I found myself one of a great gathering of professionals of all kinds—mostly vaudeville performers, I fancy. I stood in the wings as Mr. Jefferson began his address on the drama, and was deeply interested in what that distinguished player was saying, when suddenly I became aware that a frivolous young woman was peering over my shoulder. She was blonde of tress and wore short pink skirts. The song and dance artist was indelibly stamped on her. At that moment Mr. Jefferson, with rare eloquence, was referring to the comedies of Wycherly and Sheridan and Goldsmith, and I lost sight for the second of my companion, when I was startled to hear, in a loud whisper from somewhere back in the wings, a shrill, girlish voice saying: "'Hi, Mame, who's on now?'

"The song and dance lady beside me turned her head and whispered back:

"'I dunno. Some old guy doin' a monologue.'"

⁂

While a loquacious darky was shaving Tim Murphy recently down in Memphis the barber asked the comedian to furnish him a good swell name for his shop. Just then the razor slipped and suds were succeeded by alum. When he got up Mr. Murphy suggested as a title for the barber's shop and wrote on a slip of paper: "Tonsorial Abbatoir." The darky was delighted with his highfalutin name.

⁂

Fred Stone, who plays the scarecrow in "The Wizard of Oz," has to stand motionless for eighteen minutes at a stretch perched upon a pole in a cornfield, while a scene is taking place in the foreground. The eyes of the audience are constantly upon him, and he must not move a muscle of his face or body or the illusion would be destroyed. His outstretched arms are supported by a crosspiece nailed to the pole, and during the first performance of "The Wizard of Oz" both of Stone's arms went sound asleep, and when Dorothy came to take him from the pole he really needed her support until he could restore the circulation.

The other day the "scarecrow" related an amusing incident of this tedious pose.

"One night," said he, "when the scene was about half through, I felt an almost uncontrollable desire to sneeze. The very thought of such a calamity filled me with horror, and I resolved not to give way to the temptation. I summoned all my will power to bear on the situation, at the same time holding on to those twitching muscles like grim death to a grasshopper. Those seven or eight minutes before I was expected to come to life seemed like a thousand years. The tears ran down my cheeks and the prickling, champagnelike sensations spread from my nose to my head and ran down my neck like a dose of electricity. All this time the sneeze was gathering accumulated force, and, finally, in spite of me, it burst out like the charge of a Gatling gun. Then I heard a roar from the audience, and knew that I had been able to restrain the sneeze until just the right minute when Dorothy was supposed to bring me to life by means of her magic ring. My sudden awakening made a hit that night, but I would not go through such an experience again for any amount of glory."

⁂

William Furst, musical director of the Belasco Theatre, besides being a very nervous man, has several idiosyncrasies which cause no end of amusement to the people about the theatre. One of Mr. Furst's pet abominations is the two eyrie boxes situated at the other end of the gallery in the Belasco house, so high up and so far in toward the stage that auditors who are forced to seek them as points of vantage to see the play must crane their necks at imminent danger of toppling over into the orchestra circle. Every night when Furst comes into the theatre his first glance is directed to the little upper boxes, and when they are occupied, which is usually the case, he seeks the first opportunity to berate the box office man for selling the tickets.

One of Mr. Furst's trying moments comes in the scene in which Albert Bruning, the Tandi Tanji of "The Darling of the Gods," has to sing a little song. Mr. Bruning is not always in best voice, and his occasional lapses are the despair of the musical director. So, too, the slightest hitch on the stage sets all of his nerves a-quiver.

On Monday night last Mr. Furst, in company with David Belasco, was in Philadelphia attending the opening performance there of Mrs. Carter in "Du Barry." In the course of the evening a messenger boy came into the house with a telegram for Furst. The musical director hastily tore it open, and this is what he read:

"Curtain stuck fourth act. Don't worry. Top boxes full. Bruning out of key. BENRIMO BRUNING."

Mr. Furst was for taking the first train back to New York, but his associate persuaded him that at that late hour the worst was probably over.

⁂

Thomas Q. Seabrooke was holding one hand to his jaw and talking to William Pruette.

"I have just had a tooth filled," remarked the comedian. "And there's a play in it. I don't mean the tooth, but in the dentist. Why shouldn't the dentist be dramatized?"

"He wouldn't get any sympathy," objected the singer.

"Who wants him to have sympathy?" retorted the comedian. "That wouldn't be true to life. The dentist is a villain part, of course."

"It ought to be thrilling, though trying to the nerves," observed Pruette. "What's the plot?"

"Imagine," returned the comedian, earnestly, "a defenseless heroine with a perfect set of beautiful pearly teeth. The dentist whose offer of marriage she has rejected holds her at his mercy. He pokes the sharp steel through the flawless enamel of a good tooth, and exclaims: 'Ha! A cavity.' He gouges another. 'Also a cavity.' Really your teeth must be attended to at once!' Still another gouge with his instrument of torture—but this time he fails to break the surface. In desperation he calls to an assistant: 'John, fetch the mallet and a cold chisel; I think there are cavities in these teeth.' And aside he adds: 'If not, there soon shall be.' Curtain. What do you think of it?"

"Faithfully realistic," admitted the singer, "but it is too inhuman. You can't think up any adequate retribution for the villain."

"It's a fatal objection," sighed Seabrooke, dismally. "But for true demoniac fervor the dentist has Richard III. reduced to a baby."

⁂

An amusing instance of Franco-German rivalry occurred at Metz recently. A French theatrical troupe appeared at the local theatre to perform a French play, in which many of the characters appear in French military uniform. This outraged the sense of patriotism in the Metz police, who promptly forbade the use of a uniform distasteful to German eyes.

The players were told that they could appear in German uniforms if they pleased, but this, in turn, outraged their national susceptibilities, and the play was on the point of being withdrawn when news of the quarrel reached the local branch of the Salvation Army.

The officer commanding at once proceeded to the theatre and offered to dress the actors in the uniform of his corps, so as to overcome the difficulty. Rather than wear a German costume the offer was accepted by the actors, and in order to mark their appreciation of the good offices of the Salvationists the actresses discarded their own costumes and appeared in the well-known quaint garb of the Salvation lassies. The humor of the situation appealed greatly to the audience.

⁂

According to William Norris, when James A. Herne staged the original "Children of the Ghetto" production, and in order to get the right effects in the mob scenes the apostle of naturalism went into the New York Ghetto and engaged the real article, employing at the same time an interpreter to explain to them in Yiddish the stage directions. The plan was successful.

But when the production was taken to London this scheme was abandoned, with amusing results. The English stage manager had employed the usual group of cockney supers, and spent something like $100 in buying make-ups for them. When George Tyler saw the lot he was furious.

"Why," he screamed, "that band of mutts looks like a gang of sneak thieves trying to dodge the police! They'll ruin the play!—ruin it!—do you hear me? They'll ruin it! Look at those whiskers!" and he yanked off the beard of one of the supers, threw it on the floor, and stamped on it. "And look at that wig!" and a bit of false head dressing followed the whiskers to the floor, and was shredded under Tyler's angry heel. "And that one, too!" Another wig went to destruction. "And that nose!—that nose!" Here Tyler made a grab at the very prominent and highly Roman nasal organ of a very short super and tweaked it as though he would throw it, too, to the floor and stamp on it. The super's eyes filled with tears, he uttered a cry of pain, indignantly grabbed and pulled away Tyler's wrenchlike fingers, and then, backing away, bowed and explained very humbly:

"Hi begs your pardon, Sir, but that's me hown."

⁂

Few plays are more strenuous or more tinged with melancholy than that marvelous production now running at the Belasco Theatre. In spite of the gorgeousness of the production of "The Darling of the Gods," one nevertheless comes away with a strained feeling of the heart, and a wish that the authors might have lightened it a bit with a dash of comedy.

However, that element was unintentionally supplied one evening last week by one of the auditors. It was in Scene 2 of Act V., during that pathetic passage where Prince Kara waited in vain for his ten trusted swordsmen to meet him after the battle. He called them by name, and in the distance were faintly heard the mocking echoes of his voice. At last his cry rang out in a passion of despair:

"Banza," he called, "are not you there?"

And here it was that the gentleman in the audience did his rare bit of acting, for, as though in answer to the cry of the warrior, there came from somewhere in the centre of the house a robust sneeze which fell upon the ears of the silent audience with an intensified effect because of the tragic situation.

The tension was broken. For that scene at least the audience's hearts were lightened. There was a titter which broke into a general laugh, and not even the tragic fate of the noble Kara himself could completely re-establish the departed gloom.

⁂

Some time ago the Younger brothers, two Western outlaws who used to move in the inner circles of Jesse James's most exclusive set, were liberated, after twenty years' imprisonment. The day they were set free they received an invitation from the manager of Jacob Litt's Theatre to occupy a box at the play that evening. They accepted with avidity, and, the news of their coming having been extensively advertised, the theatre, of course, was packed. The brothers came early, but did not begin to peruse their programme until just before the curtain rose. Then one of them was seen to spring to his feet and make a frantic effort to escape from the box. The manager intercepted him with a polite request as to what was amiss.

"Good Heavens!" he cried, with a string of oaths. "What have you run us into? Why, this play was running when we went in."

He had just made the heart-breaking discovery that the play was "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

STRONG ACTING.

BARNES—I hear that there wasn't a dry eye in the house.

STORMER—No. Even the boxes were in tiers.

Changed His Mind.

JINKS, like other men, has a horror of infant prodigies as exploited by their proud papas. Recently Binks met him with:

"Hello, Jinks! What do you think my girl said this morning? She's the brightest four-year-old in town. She said—"

Jinks shied. "Excuse me, old man!" he exclaimed. "I'm on my way to keep an engagement. Some other time—"

"She said, 'Papa, that Mr. Jinks is the handsomest man I know.' Haw, haw, haw! How's that for precocity, eh?"

And Jinks replied: "Binks, I'm a little early for my engagement. That youngster certainly is a bright one. Come into this toy store and help me select a few things that will please a girl of her taste, and I'll send them to her, if you don't mind."

LITTLE STORIES from EVERYWHERE

Why They Retreated.

IN Fort San Carlos, the Venezuelan garrison were pluckily withstanding the steady fire from the German warships. Shell after shell had exploded around them, men wounded or dead lay here and there, yet manfully they stuck to their guns and knew no fear.

"Do your worst," cried Gen. Bello, hoarsely, shaking his powder-stained fist at the flame-belching ships riding beyond the bar.

And, though the brave Venezuelan knew it not, the worst was already coming his way.

From the smoke-clouded gun deck of the German flagship "Brave Bill" Pilsener, gunner's mate, had climbed to the bridge, where the squadron commander in vexation was pacing back and forth.

"I beg to report, Sir," he began, saluting and speaking with the peculiar Williamsburg accent, "that I have a scheme to put them Venezuelans outer commission."

"Vell, vass iss?" returned the commander, impatiently.

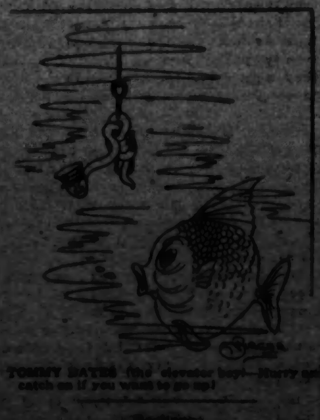
"Why," explained the gunner's mate, with a cruel, devilish light in his eyes, "we've got sixteen cases of limburger cheese and nine barrels of sauerkraut left in the hold, and I would suggest that we load some of our shells with the stuff."

The German commander recoiled at first from so diabolical and uncivilized a method of warfare, but he was bent on victory, and in the end he yielded to the idea.

Behind the defiantly thundering walls of the fort brave Gen. Bello was making an encouraging speech to his men.

"Remember the customs receipts," he concluded, in a burst of patriotism, and a cheer went up from the powder-coated throats of his men.

Just then the first of the limburger and sauerkraut charged shells from the flagship's main battery exploded over the fort. As the thick, dense odor settled down around them, the patriots, panic-stricken, drew their cutlasses, and cutting their way through it, fled frantically from the fort to the clear ozone of the hills beyond.



TOMMY BATES (the elevator boy)—Hurry and catch on if you want to go up!

Perhaps.

I think poor Venezuela
Just now must surely feels
Big pangs of remorse
At Uncle Sam's corse
And thinks him a regular squeal.

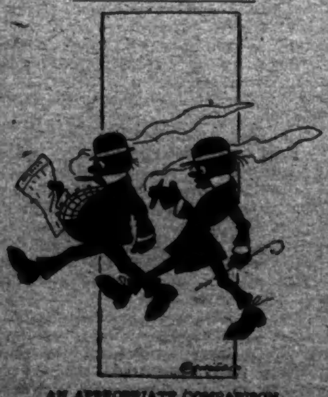
F. R. PITZER.

A Deserved Dignity.

LITTLE EDITH'S mother had granted her permission to give a party to her small girl friends. Among the invited guests was a little girl named Nellie, who until recently had spent most of her short life in a foundling asylum. Edith's mother was somewhat afraid that Nellie might be snubbed by the more fortunate girls. In one of the games a little girl selected for the honor sits enthroned in the largest chair in the room, while the rest salute her as the "Queen," and pay her due deference. Edith's mother happened to visit the playroom while this game was in progress. She was much pleased to see that, instead of being snubbed, Nellie was occupying the seat of dignity. And she held it, not as if it had been granted as a favor, but as if it was hers by right.

"I was glad to see you were nice to Nellie to-day," said Edith's mother that evening, when the little one was telling the incidents of the party just before bedtime.

Edith gave a little sigh. "Nellie's a nice girl," she admitted. "But she does put on such airs. You see, she is from the asylum and was founded. All the rest of us were just born. And Nellie says it is so common to be born."



AN APPROPRIATE COMPARISON.

MR. CRUSH—I see by the morning paper that they are going to improve the "L" service.

MR. JAM—Yes, and I saw in last night's paper where a fellow had discovered the North Pole, perpetual motion, and just returned from a trip to Mars—!

One Way Out.

AT the last meeting of the Manufacturers' Association, in Brooklyn, one of the subjects discussed was the improvement of Atlantic Avenue in that borough, work on which is now well advanced. The plans call for the depression of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad part of the way along the avenue, and for their elevation the remainder of the distance. Controller Grout had suggested that the avenue would be better improved if the tracks were depressed all the way from Flatbush Avenue to the borough line, and this proposition was under discussion at the meeting. After some talk on the matter a German, who is a very earnest and active member of the organization, arose to express his views on the subject.

"What I got to say on this is that I agree with the Controller," he said with great seriousness. "I can't see no sense to suppress the tracks a little way and then run them up into the air on stilts. My opinion is that the Long Island Railroad on Atlantic Avenue should be suppressed altogether."

His Narrow Escape.

HE WAS endeavoring to cross Broadway in the vicinity of Forty-second Street. Evidence was strong that he had been "making the rounds with the boys." Altogether he was having a dreadful time in making the transit. When he had completed about one-half of his course from curb to curb a police patrol loomed in sight, approaching at a sedate jog trot. As it drew near the gentleman who had been overindulging, he steadied himself by a violent effort and gazed dumfounded into the eyes of the blue-coated men in the wagon. Then a ghostly shadow of consternation spread over his countenance. As for the policemen, they merely sized him up with official nonchalance, and the dreaded vehicle passed on. Then he pulled himself together as best he could and continued on his way, somewhat steadier than before, solemnly shaking his head as he muttered:

"Tha' wash narrow escapah, ole boy, nar' 'scapah."

The Mean Old Thing!

Mrs. Hempstead (petulantly)—So you would like me to go calling on the Meadowbrooks? Why, I haven't got a rag to my name to wear!

Hempstead—That's queer! What's become of them? You told me the other day you had nothing but rags!

At the Tenspot Trial.

"YOU were in Tenspot's place on the night of the Twenty-seventh?" asked the Assistant District Attorney.

"I was," replied the witness.

"State what occurred."

"I was playing poker with a party of four. We were having a jack pot. There were a good many chips in the pot before it was opened. Then somebody opened it for ten. I had three jacks, and I raised. Everybody stayed in. I drew two cards. Now, if I had only drawn one—"

"Object!" thundered the lawyer for the defense. "Post mortems are always immaterial, irrelevant, and incompetent. They're against public policy. They make everybody tired and delay the game."

"Objection sustained," said the Judge. "The witness will cut out any speculations as to what might have happened if certain other things had happened which didn't. I may state, however, that he has the court's sympathy. Proceed."

"Well, we raised and raised, and at last I called. Then the police came in—I can't swear to this—only have it on hearsay—I don't remember seeing them—"

"You don't remember seeing them?"

"No. All I remember seeing was four queens."

"Ah! That was sufficient."

"Betcherlife! It took the pot."

"And accounts for your failure to observe the police. That's all."

Then the lawyer for the defense rose and plunged at once into a merciless cross-examination.

"Did you ever have cold feet?" he asked, menacingly.

"Object!" shouted the Assistant District Attorney. "It is monstrous to make such an insinuation against my witness! Your Honor, in all my long and often painful experience at the bar I have never heard a reputable gambler asked if he had cold feet! Your Honor—"

"The witness must answer unless it would incriminate or degrade him," ruled the Judge.

Whereupon the witness asserted that it would do both.

At this point his Honor looked at the clock and announced—in appropriate judicial language, of course—that the scrap would be resumed to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. WILLIAM B. McKENNA.

The "Third-Story Back" Comedy.

THE man with the bald spot at the back of his head was reading aloud from the reflections of Marcus Aurelius. The landlady told him to shut up.

"It's all very nice," she said; "but I don't feel like listening to it to-day."

The bald man closed the book over his index finger, which he generally uses for a book mark.

"What is the matter?" he asked.

"I have been imposed upon again," said the landlady. "The woman in the third-story back room is the guilty party this time."

The bald man said he was surprised. "She seems to be a very nice woman," he said. "She is very popular."

"Exceedingly so," said the landlady in acrid tones. "It is through her popularity that she has imposed upon me. Day after day streams of people have called to see her. They were all women, and many of them came with bundles. There was one woman—the short one with the scar on her chin—who came regularly every morning about 9 o'clock. All day long I could hear a sewing machine running at full gait in there, and I thought the third-floor woman must be getting ready to be married, she was having so many new clothes made. But the clothes were not hers. I found out about them this morning. They belong to the women who came here with the bundles, and the short woman with the scar has been making them on the third-floor woman's machine. The short woman has actually paid rent for the room and the machine at the rate of $2 or $3 a week, but not a cent of compensation have I had for the wear and tear on my carpets, on my doorbell, and on my servants.

"I have just been up stairs putting a stop to it. If the short woman wants to sew in my house why doesn't she rent a room from me outright, instead of sneaking in on the pretense of visiting a friend? Without doubt that was the most high-handed arrangement I ever came across. I have heard of tenants in lodging houses carrying on all kinds of business in their own rooms, but I never before heard of subletting a third-story back cupboard for enough money to pay the first rent."

A POLICY GRAB.

CARD TALK.

Harold—Ah! There goes Percival Putnam Puddenface, with a frown as black as the "Ace of Spades."

Clarence—Yes, he has recently lost all of his "Diamonds" playing "Hearts" at the "Clubs."

His Proposal.

He didn't fall upon his knees
When his love he went to proffer,
But stood erect with manly ease
And made a standing offer.

His Scheme Worked Well.

C. B. GREENE, a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, was annoyed by a boy who wanted a position in his office and used to call every day to see about it. Mr. Greene's office boy was entirely satisfactory and he did not care to make a change.

"Did you see that boy who was just in here?" asked Mr. Greene of his office boy one day after the persistent applicant had made another plea for a job.

"I saw him," said the boy. "What does he want?"

"Well," said Mr. Greene, "he wants your job, and if I ever see him again he will get it."

Mr. Greene says he has not seen the persistent boy since.

A Good Suggestion.

"If we could only get rid of this German claim," said President Castro at the Cabinet meeting, "we might stave off the others for a while. But how can we raise the money?"

All around the table lit fresh cigarettes and thought deeply. Finally, the Secretary of the Treasury spoke.

"Why not hock der Kaiser?" he asked.

Without an instant's hesitation the President handed him over a resignation blank to be filled out on the spot.

MISS SWAN'S VALENTINE

HE arrived ahead of the mail on the morning of Feb. 14. He was attached to a messenger by a stout chain, but a thread would have served as well, for he sat in the vestibule unconcernedly and showed no inclination to get away. Around his thick, short neck was a heavy leather collar overlaid with a small chain, in every link of which was knotted a bow of red silk. To one of those bows was tied a tiny envelope which bore the name, "Miss Mary Swan."

Miss Swan was in a furor of ecstatic anticipation. She had risen earlier than was her custom, so that she might inspect immediately the first day's offerings in the name of the old saint. To be frank, she was expecting many pretty remembrances. On the last three Valentine Days she had been deluged with endearing missives and dainty creations, and as she had now been formally introduced to society she knew that, unless her eyes and ears had seen and heard falsely, she would not be forgotten this time. When the maid rapped on the door she opened it quickly. "Is it the mail, Fanny?" she asked.

"No, Miss," answered the maid, "but it's something for you. Drakes is bringing it up!"

At that moment Drakes, the butler, appeared at the end of the hall leading a dog. The animal, in some respects, was a terrifying object, but there was no mistake about him being a dog, and a credit to his breed at that. His body was broad and heavy, and his legs were braced with muscles that played and shifted in the ease of their sinewy strength. But his head and face! When Miss Swan looked a second time she stepped back and uttered a surprised and half-frightened "Oh!"

The beast's physiognomy was all awry. One ear was just a little lower than the other, his eyes appeared to be out of alignment, and Nature had done a reckless job on his mouth. His teeth—a formidable array—zigzagged in and out as though purposely designed to rip and rend things.

"You say he is for me?" asked Miss Swan, doubtfully.

"For you," answered Drakes, "an' he's a darlin', too!"

"Who sent him?" was Miss Swan's next query.

"A messenger brought 'm," said Drakes, "an' he insists on yer signin' th' book; here 'tis."

Miss Swan had not the slightest intention of keeping the dog, but, in the excitement, she signed before she thought.

"Ask the messenger who sent him," she said, handing the blank to Drakes.

The maid had been called to another part of the house, and as Drakes disappeared Miss Swan suddenly realized that she was alone with the dog. She backed into her room to shut the door, but the dog objected to being left in the hall. He followed her with a beseeching look in his eyes and jerked his stub of a tail in a friendly manner. These peaceful overtures reassured Miss Swan and she reached down and timidly stroked his rugged head. Then she caught sight of the midget of an envelope nestling among the red bows. She cautiously detached it and read her name written in a strong vertical hand which she could not remember ever having seen. She hastily split the envelope with a hairpin and was unfolding the note when Drakes returned to inform her that the messenger was not at liberty to state who sent the dog. "That is all right, Drakes," she said. "You may go; thank you." And she eagerly returned to the letter, which was as follows:

My Dear Miss Swan: The bearer of this note is a bosom friend of mine. Since his puppyhood he has been my constant companion. I send him to you as a guest, with tidings from one who has been long devoted to you. I am going on a journey, and until I return he is your ward, or you are his, just as it pleases you.

I have told him that he is to stay with you, and he will give you no trouble. He may not be beautiful to look upon, but he is made of the stuff that is faithful unto death. Mark him well, as he will obey, serve, and guard you, so will his master—if he ever has that beatific privilege.

His full name is Jackson, after the illustrious President, but for the sake of convenience I have shortened it to Jack. However, he will answer to either.

I have known you since we were children, and, for the sake of old associations, which, I regret to say, never attained to anything more, on your part at least, than a speaking acquaintance, I ask that you will accept, as a valentine, my beloved Jack until the 14th of June next. On that day the messenger who brought him to you will call for him. Will you please have him ready and return him to me with a few words of your own?

I have instructed Jack as to his conduct, and if you think that you could learn to care for the master of such a dog, please tell me and grant me the favor of allowing me to call. From your ardent lover,

Miss Swan all but held her breath. Here, indeed, was a predicament—a valentine (with all the probable cares included) that was to be hers for four months, and then she was to return it regardless of any and all attachments she may have formed for it. Furthermore, the return was to be with a few words of her own to a man of whom she had not the remotest idea. She thought of all the boys she had known as a girl, but she could not recall one who had admired her without her knowledge of it. She felt piqued at such audacity, but she could not help being impressed with the sincerity of the note.

She glanced from the letter to the dog. He was squatted by her dresser gazing at her intently as though anxious to know her decision.

"Jack!" she said, softly. Instantly he was sprawling on her gown and answering in short, sharp whines. She looked him over again, this time more closely, and acknowledged to herself that she had taken a fancy to him. He possessed an ugliness so pronounced and individual that he was beautiful. Jack retired to his position by the dresser, but continued to jerk his stubby tail spasmodically.

"If the note is true, and of course it is," said Miss Swan to herself, "he won't be the least trouble, and I know I'm going to be real fond of him. Let's see a specimen of his obedience. Jack, go sit over there by the window!" and she pointed to the spot to be occupied.

Jack moved with the precision and politeness of a trained servant. Miss Swan threw her head back and laughed heartily.

"You dear boy," she said, thinking of the master, not of the dog, "I expect you are a cute chap. Jack, take this chair!"

Jack took it at a bound.

"If that man is anything like his dog I think I should value his acquaintance. Such obedience! Jack, you are a born gallant; you may kiss my hand," and she held it up to the mouth which looked for all the world like it might have been made by an explosion, and Jack lightly touched its back with his tongue.

At that moment the maid announced the mail. Shall I bring it up, Miss?"

"No," said Miss Swan, anxious to make another test of Jack's obediency; "I'll come for it. Jack, you may sit on that chair while I get my mail and tell the folks about you; do you hear?"

Jack took the chair and wig-wagged affirmatively with his tail.

The mail contained dozens of valentines for Miss Swan, but the prettiest of them won only a passing glance from her. They paled into insignificance when compared to the one up in her room. The other members of the family were much agitated over the guest, and there were a few feeble objections, which were peremptorily overruled by Miss Swan. She admitted that the dog had been sent to her anonymously, but was careful not to even hint of the explanatory note accompanying him.

When she returned to her room she was followed by her mother, her youngest sister, her brother, and an aunt who was visiting them. As soon as the valentine became visible there was a chorus of "Oh, what an ugly dog!" Jack was sticking by his chair as heroically as the boy of the burning deck episode.

"Here, dog, let me have that chair!" said the brother, who had already pooh-poohed his sister's excited account of the animal's obedience.

Jack glanced at him out of the corner of his eye, looked inquiringly to Miss Swan, and never moved.

"I'll take that chair, please," continued the brother, stepping nearer.

Jack lifted one of the jagged edges of his upper lip and again looked at his new mistress.

"That's right, Jack," she said, approvingly. "You are to obey none but your mistress. Jack, let him have that chair!"

Jack leaped down with alacrity and took a seat on the rug at Miss Swan's feet. There was a round of applause, and henceforth Jack was the pride of the house.

Evidently the new situation had been a strain on the dog, for that night when Miss Swan took him to her room he soon curled up on a cushion that was a bit too small for comfort and dropped into a snoring slumber. He had been in the house only a day and had already made a strong impression on Miss Swan in behalf of his master. She sat there and wondered and searched high and low in her memory for a name and tried to imagine what he looked like—the master of such a dog.

In the weeks that ensued Jack made no attempt to leave. He was indeed faithful; he went or stayed as she said, and obeyed her every command. It was plain, though, that he was grieving. He seemed to understand that he was to return to his master, and was ever in a state of expectful watchfulness. Miss Swan was often touched and deeply by the appealing look in his eyes.

At first she called over all the masculine names she could think of, while the dog listened to her with one ear cocked. But he manifested no emotion at the sound of any of them, and she concluded that his master must have an unusual title. Then, when the warm Spring days came, she would occasionally take him to the park to talk it over. They would sit side by side on a bench and Jack would listen patiently and, apparently, knowingly.

"I'll have you ready early that morning, Jack," she would say, "and there will be bright, fresh bows on your collar, and to one of them there will be tied a little note just like the one he sent, and the messenger will take you to him and he'll read the note, which will be something like this: 'Dear Mr. So-and-So: I shall be very lonely without Jack. Please call and bring him with you. Sincerely, Mary Swan.' And then he'll come, Jack; oh, yes, he'll come, and maybe I'll like him, Jack, and then, maybe we'll all three live together, after a while. But, Jack, maybe I won't like him, and then you would go away and I would never see you again. Oh, Jack, wouldn't that be sad?" Whereupon Jack would beat a tattoo on the bench with his tail and make frantic efforts to kiss his delightful story teller, while she would laugh hilariously at her own imageries.

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June came with its roses and odor-laden breezes, and only two days were between Jack and his master. Miss Swan was not the only one who lavished affection on the dog; he was the pet of the whole family, and, as she had not mentioned the fact that he was to be their guest no longer than the morning of the 14th of June, she was perplexed as to how she was to get him away without causing questions which she preferred not to answer. But such strategies come easy to a woman, and when the messenger arrived on the morning of the 14th it was Miss Swan who delivered the dog to him. Bright, fresh bows were on the collar, the note was in place, and on it were splotches which looked as if they might have been made by tears.

A half an hour later Jack was ushered into a comfortable apartment, and was received by his master. Of course there was a scene—one that could not be understood nor appreciated except by a man who has owned one of those faithful creatures that will not hesitate between its life and the master it loves. After the meeting had quieted the master untied the note and read:

To My Unknown Friend:

Jack and I have been devoted chums every minute of the four months. I shall be very lonely without him. I trust you will call soon and bring him with you. I am at home on Wednesday and Friday evenings. Sincerely, MARY SWAN.

Pericles Sapp's face beamed, as far as it was possible, for it, too, was somewhat after the bulldog pattern, and he took Jack's head in his hands.

"Jack," he said, "I hope you've won her for me; I hope you've won her for me!"

Sapp was a big, broad-shouldered fellow with sandy hair and a kindly twinkle in his gray eyes. When, nine years before, he had started in life for himself, it was with the determination to make things come his way. Well, they had come, and now there was a prize greater to him than all the world besides, which he fervently desired. He had seen her only a few times in the past fifteen years, and not at all in the past seven, for he had not lived in the city. He had come east that Winter for no other purpose than to lay siege to her heart—confident, as he was in all undertakings, but, being suddenly recalled to California on business, he hit upon the plan of sending her Jack, whom he had trained to obey to the letter. In fact, he had made the dog his counterpart—a sort of trade mark of the success he had wrested from life.

The following day was Wednesday, and on that evening Sapp and Jack called at the Swan residence.

"I have come with a friend of Miss Swan," Sapp said to the maid, and pointed to Jack. "Tell her I will wait on the steps with him."

The maid thought it rather strange that Jack should make no attempt to come in, and said as much to her mistress, but Miss Swan made no comment, for she was struggling to quiet a loudly beating heart. She was receiving this man, whoever he was, with nothing more or less than the understanding that he was to be permitted to ask for her love.

Sapp advanced to meet her as she came through the door and held out his hand with a graceful "Good evening, Miss Swan!" There was a faint something in the voice that carried her back. For a moment her memory faltered; then she took his hand.

"Perry Sapp!" she said. "Of all the men in the world! Why, I'm sure I called your first name to Jack, but—" and she stopped abruptly and blushed.

"And he didn't know it," said Sapp, as if he had divined what she came near revealing; and Miss Swan's blushes deepened.

"You forget," Sapp continued, "that Jack was not with me in the days when I was Perry. I don't know that he ever heard that name in his life until just now."

In the meantime Jack had paid his compliments to his late mistress in the most strenuous fashion, and had mounted the large pillars by the steps, from which he looked at first one and then the other.

Sapp talked on easily, spanning for her the years since they had met to speak, but she scarcely heard. She was thinking of school days when she knew him as an untidy boy with a shock of reddish hair and big feet. He was an ugly youth and had never for a moment entered into the consideration of the

group of pretty girls of which she was a member. She also recalled that he had a dog in those days, too, and brought it to school one morning, which, as in the case of Mary's little lamb, was against the rule, and he was compelled to turn it out and trust to it going home. But now, he towered above her—and, well, yes—he was handsome, even if that handsomeness was of a class something similar to that of his dog. She caught herself pondering as she answered his questions and listened to his deep, pleasant voice, on that note he sent by Jack:

"Mark him well; as he will obey, serve, and guard you, so will his master—if he ever has that beatific privilege."

It was all very formal until Sapp rose to go. Then his voice became serious.

"Well," he said, slowly, "what sort of an Ambassador did Jack make at the Court of Love?"

"I must say," replied Miss Swan, "that he reflected great credit on the—the Power he represented."

"Do you, Miss Swan, do you think you could care for the master of such a dog?" asked Sapp, breaking short off the beautiful metaphor with which he started out.

"Why, Mr. Sapp, I—I—well, it's too big a thought just for the present. I do think an awful lot of Jack, though, and I would hate to lose him."

"He's yours now and always," said Sapp, "only, I should like to accompany the gift."

"Not so fast," replied Miss Swan. "I have known Jack for four months and have found no fault with him, but he is not a man. When I have known you four months, that is, dating from our new acquaintance, I can answer you to more purpose."

"It's a long time," said Sapp, "but I can wait if we—Jack and I—may continue to be your valentine."

* * * * * * *

When Sapp and Jack had gone Miss Swan eluded her sister, who was almost prostrated with curiosity, and slipped to her room. Turning the lights on full, she looked herself over in the mirror. The inspection finished, she said, with a satisfied air:

"Yes, I think we will have a church wedding."

Then she went downstairs to explain to the family. JAMES RAVENSCROFT.

"By Jove, old chap, what is that [illegible] commotion in the atmosphere?"

"That's a wireless message from [illegible] telling his broker what he thinks of him. He's on that ship we just passed."

A "Limerick" Symphony.

There was a young man in Mu[illegible]
Who worked himself in a fu[illegible]
Because the receipt
Of a summons so neipt
Proclaimed he must serve on a ju[illegible]

How It Happened.

Washington was playing shinny when his father hastily called him.

"George," he whispered, thrusting a hatchet in his hand, "Parson Weems is in the back parlor and wants to write you up. Run right out and chop down that cherry tree."

Whereupon the touching cannot-tell-a-lie episode was enacted.

For Sweet Charity's Sake.

Hazel—Young Banker seemed to be greatly taken with me at the ball last night. He danced with me four times.

Helen—Oh, well, that doesn't prove anything. It was a charity ball, you must remember.

The Elimination of "Jimmy the Lift"

"SAY, Cap!" There was more than a shade of annoyance in the tones of Detective Sergeant Brannan, and the Captain looked up. "'Jimmy the Lift' is back again."

"Fiddlesticks!" said the Captain, or something that sounded like that.

"They let him off the Island two days ago," Brannan continued, in explanatory fashion. "I'd forgot his time was about up. I saw him down the Bowery to-day, and he's out for business."

"Well, what did he say?" asked the Captain, who had acquired some of Brannan's annoyance.

"Oh, he claims he's going to reform. Says he's going to get a job and work on the level."

"Yes, he knows that by heart. How many times have we had him in here, do you think?" the Captain asked, with evident curiosity.

"I don't know. He had a record before I came to Headquarters, and I've brought him in regular every holiday and every other chance I got for ten years." Brannan spoke in weary tones.

"And to my remembrance," the Captain took up the narrative, "he's been tried about ten times and cost the county a barrel of money and has been sent up only once."

"That's it. First conviction this time. Been doing business right along, but we can't get him with the goods. Blessed nuisance." Brannan delivered judgment with disgust.

"Well, bring him in first time you see him," said the Captain. "We'll see if we can't think up some game to get rid of him."

That is why "Jimmy the Lift," suddenly ceasing his arduous task of working himself into the midst of a crowd on a Broadway car, looked up to find the well-known features of Detective Sergeant Brannan set benignly above him. It was a shock to "Jimmy" because just then he was engaged in private business in which he did not wish any of his acquaintances to participate. It is to be suspected that that business had to do with the stout gentleman who had carelessly put a comfortable roll of bills into his waistcoat pocket after paying his fare.

"Why, hello, Sarge!" There was every accent of pleasure in "Jimmy's" voice, although it is to be feared that his eyes expressed something else. "Nice, bracing weather, isn't it?"

"Yes, quite; but if people ain't strong they oughtn't to be out in it." Brannan had a fund of sarcasm when necessary, and "Jimmy" felt that he was being made the target of it.

"Now, that's unkind," he said, soothingly. "You know I ain't doing a thing."

"Well, anyway, the Captain wants to see you," retorted Brannan, a remark that gave little room for discussion, and made it sufficiently evident to "Jimmy" that it was intended he should follow when Brannan began edging to the door. He followed, but injustice welled within him, and all the way to the yellowish white building in Mulberry Street he protested his innocence.

"Sorry, old man, but I can't help it," was all that Brannan would say. "The Captain's wanted you bad all day."

"Good Lord! What does he want me for? I ain't done nothing." But Brannan would only relapse into deeper silence.

There was much for "Jimmy" to think about when he got to the Central Office at last. He knew the place well, for he had been there many times, but he never had been treated in just the fashion that marked his reception in this instance. There was a marked deference among those who had dealings with him such as he had never known to be employed toward a mere pickpocket before. He was kept in the outer room while Brannan saw the Captain. Then the Captain walked out and looked at him in silence and then he was taken out and down into the basement and locked in one of the strongest cells.

"Good Lord, what is it?" he asked in awed tones, as Brannan looked all about the cell to see that it was secure and that there was nothing in it which might be used to aid in escape or anything else.

"You'll find out in the morning," was all that Brannan would say, as he walked out and gave the policeman in charge instructions to keep his eye on that cell.

So "Jimmy" sat on his cot away into the hours of the night, his shifty eyes trying to centre themselves on some place in the cell and his thoughts trying to collect themselves into some harmonious condition. It did not decrease his wonder any when his jailer gave him such a dinner as he had never before enjoyed in prison and responded only with mysterious silence when he ventured to ask questions. He went to bed at last, but his mind kept working, and there were few moments when he slept soundly.

It was a haggard "Jimmy," then, who was taken up into the long room in the Central Office next morning to face the detectives assembled there. He had not been able to eat much breakfast, although a sumptuous one was provided. He did not feel any better either—for the mystery was deepening—when he found himself standing with men whom he had considered far above him in his chosen field of life. He grew positively faint when one detective after another, men who had known him for almost a score of years, came up and scrutinized him closely as though they had never seen him before. When he was finally led up to the room to be placed under the hands of the man who keeps the measure of the heads of those who are at odds with the law he was almost too weak to walk.

"Say, you've got mine," he mumbled to Brannan.

"I know," returned Brannan gently, as he placed him in the hands of the measurer, "but that was only as a pickpocket."

"Jimmy's" brain was working as it had never worked before when the examination was finally over and he was taken down stairs again and led into the Captain's room. This was another honor he had never known before, one accorded only to the men who do momentous things. He was overwhelmed. His sharp eyes tried to dig into the brains of the impassive Brannan and the equally impassive Captain, but they could not. The Captain gave him one long, searching stare, then took up some papers on his desk and looked them over, glancing up now and then at "Jimmy."

"Great Heavens, Captain, what is it?" he finally cried, when he could stand it no longer.

"Come, now, don't give us any of that. You'd better make a clean breast of it and throw yourself on the mercy of the court." The Captain spoke sternly.

"But I ain't—"

"Shut up!" said the Captain. "We know what you've done."

So "Jimmy" sat, his brain awhirl, while the Captain's eyes seemed to search him through and through. Detectives brought in other men, and he was stood up with them, and a man came in and looked them over and picked him out, saying:

"That's the man!"

He almost fell to the floor. His eyes were starting from his head, every bit of strength in his body seemed to be oozing out when they let him drop into a chair.

"I'm surprised at you, 'Jimmy,'" finally spoke up the Captain, when the others had gone. "I thought you stuck to the pickpocket game. I wouldn't have looked for you in this Harbison deal if everything wasn't such a cinch against you."

The Harbison case! "Jimmy" gasped. He had read all about it in the morning newspapers the day before—how a sneak thief caught in a house had shot down a man, and the whole police force of the city was on the lookout for his slayer.

"Cap, you're kiddin'," he finally gasped, though his tongue seemed double its size and his mouth and throat were parched.

"Not a bit of it. No use trying to slide out of it," said the Captain. "We've got plenty of evidence, and you've been identified by the man who saw it done. Sorry, but I guess you'll have to go to the chair."

"God above, Cap., you know I didn't do it. You know I couldn't do it. It ain't in my line. I never knew how." "Jimmy" was groveling on the floor, gripping the Captain's knees with his hands. The Captain only looked at him sternly and rang a bell that brought a policeman.

"Take him down to court and ask them to bind him over another day as a suspicious person," the Captain ordered. The policeman lifted him up and half dragged him out through the office. He managed to walk after that as they went out and up the street and took a car leading down the Bowery. The policeman had put on handcuffs that bound the two together, though it was scarcely noticeable to others on the car.

They stood on the rear platform. There were tears in "Jimmy's" eyes as he passed places that he knew. He was just beginning to realize the horror of the whole thing and the possibility that he might, after all, be sent to the electric chair—for he knew the police could do strange things when they had a mind bent that way.

He had just reached the conclusion that he was in a very serious situation when something happened. He felt the handcuff that held him to the policeman give on his wrist. He looked down. The steel band was open. He waited a moment until the policeman looked the other way. Then he gave a quick jerk, was off the car like a flash, and was racing down the Bowery. Before anybody had time to raise a cry he was through a dark doorway that he knew led to freedom.

Somewhere, perhaps, an unhappy man is wandering longing for the Bowery. Maybe detectives in other cities are puzzling their wits over the work of one of the cleverest pickpockets that ever stole a woman's handbag. But New York knows "Jimmy the Lift" no more and Sergt. Brannan and the Captain smile whenever his name is mentioned.

Two Ways.

When Love's young dream was fresh and bright
And life in all its glory,
He told to her one fateful day
The same old, simple story.

And now, when homeward he returns,
With dawn in all its glory,
He tells unto his waiting wife
The same old, simple story.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

Unlucky.

There are men who never roister,
Yet lead unsuccessful lives;
The world may be their oyster,
But they have no oyster knives.

GOOD, BUT IT LASTED TOO LONG.

The Old Soldier of 1950.

"I DON'T s'pose you can remember as fur back as th' Spanish-American war?"

The Old Soldier dodged a flying machine that was pirouetting about his head, and hearing no reply from his listeners he continued:

"It was on the night of April 30, 1898, that Admiral Dewey sailed inter Manila Bay f'r th' purpose o' givin' th' historians an' magazines sumthin' to write about.

"Well, George he cum on deck that night an' says he: 'Boys, ter-morrer's th' first o' May—movin' day—an' we want to make th' Spanish fleet move not forwards or back'ards, but up'ards an' down'ards.'"

"And did you do it?" asked an interested bystander.

"You bet we did."

"How did you move 'em; up'ards or down'ards?"

"Both'ards; an' this is how it cum about. We got 'bout eighty divers to work at th' bottom o' th' bay drillin' holes into th' bed an' as th' holes were drilled th' water started to run out an' th' ships gradderly started to sink. At last there wasn't a drop o' water left under the Spanish ships and they were layin' high an' dry on the rocky bottom. 'Course they couldn't keep their balance on dry land an' th' cons'quence was thet they captisized, which caused their boilers to burst and blow them into smithereens."

"But how about the American ships?" some one asked. "Didn't they sink?"

"No, Siree. You see, th' divers didn't drill any holes at the bottom o' th' bay under our ships."

Everybody went away satisfied that he was the same Old Soldier that has been existing ever since the Revolutionary War. F. P. PITZER.

UNDER HIS THUMB.
—Minneapolis Evening Tribune.

She Was Up-to-Date.

IT WAS a decided shock to the staid residents in the west side boarding house when the young married couple came to dinner. They were comparative strangers, having only passed the three days' probation that was the custom in this exclusive establishment, so of course they were still subject to close scrutiny. Fancy the agitation, then, when it was discovered that under the left eye of the wife there was a red mark that was swelling angrily.

"Dear me," said the woman who sat at the table opposite. "Isn't that peculiar? What could have happened to her?"

"It really looks as though she had fallen on something," ventured the charitable person who sat next.

"Well, it looks to me decidedly as though she had been struck," was the dictum of the woman of the world, who sat two tables away and was an authority on such things.

It was a most searching examination that the young couple encountered the next evening. Probably the young matron understood, because at one moment she put up her hand to the eye, which had now assumed a decidedly darker hue, then started a bit and bent her head.

"I am sure there is something wrong," said the woman opposite. "She noticed that she was observed—the poor thing—and then she tried as best she could to hide it."

"Well, I'm sure he does not look like a man who would do such a thing," again ventured the charitable one.

"Pardon me, I would not suggest it for the world," came the rejoinder.

"But I think at least some one should make her acquaintance and be prepared to help her if she is all alone, and is not being treated properly," adjudged the woman of the world.

So the woman opposite made it a point to bow in particularly friendly fashion at the next dinner. The matron's eye was decidedly black and she, of course, was as decidedly agitated. When the young matron came down to the parlor that evening to inquire about something or other the woman opposite inveigled her in. They talked about the weather and in a most polite way about some of the news of the day, and then drifted on to other confidential and much more personal things.

"Of course you are young and the first romance of married life has not passed with you," said the woman of the world, guiding the conversation sagaciously to the point at issue.

"Oh, no," returned the young matron. "I hope it won't."

"So do I, my dear," continued the woman opposite, who was in full knowledge of the strategic necessities of the moment. "I hope you have not encountered any of the troubles that are incidental to married life. Men are sometimes so abrupt."

"Oh, dear, no," returned the stranger.

Here the charitable woman could hold herself no longer.

"But—your injury—your eye," she burst in.

The matron shocked everybody by laughing right out. "Oh, was that what you were anxious about?" she asked, and I am afraid there was just a tinge of sarcasm in her voice. "Well, you see, I belong to a basket ball team—and we had to have a goal—and I made it!"

A PRACTICAL CHICKEN COUP.—From The Boston Herald.

How to Get the Police.

TOM HEALY says he has found the latest way of summoning the police. A man came into his restaurant the other day bringing with him a stock of refreshments he had purchased on the way up town. He seemed happy enough, until he was told that he needed no more inspiration. Then he told a story of how he had been robbed on a street car, and asserted that he would summon the police. He was told that there was a station in West Sixty-eighth Street, and that he had better go there. The man disappeared, to return a little later. He seemed eminently satisfied with himself, and as he was not annoying any one else, he was allowed to sit in one of the booths in the café.

One of the hurdy-gurdies, which have among their other noise producers drums and cymbals, stopped in front of the place. When it had played "Mr. Dooley" five times in succession, Mr. Healy ordered the grinder away, but he would not move, saying that he had been paid $2 for the first half hour, and that he was to receive $2 more for the second half if he would continue to play the same tune.

A policeman was summoned, but the man with a sufficiency appeared on the sidewalk at the same time.

"That's all right, Mr. Officer," he said, in his cheerful way. "You see, I've found the real way of getting the police when you want them. I thought some one stole my pocketbook on the car, but I've just found it in my pocket."

He paid the organ grinder another fee, summoned a cab, from which he exhorted all good citizens, should they need the help of a policeman, to hire an organ grinder, and then sit down and wait for the officer of the law, who would be bound to come.

A PRETTY TOY, INDEED.

Der Kaiser—Say, aind't dis a fine toy yet already? I'vil have me much fun mit it. | ——!— !!—!!! —Louisville Evening Post.

Violet or Peppermint.

WHEN the doctor asked the woman about her appetite and her throat and the pain in her shoulder, she just lay there with closed eyes and said "Oh, oh, oh!" most pitifully. But when he began to write a prescription she braced up and spoke her first connected sentence of the morning.

"What are you going to flavor it with, doctor?" she asked.

"Peppermint," he said.

She sat bolt upright then.

"Oh, dont!" she said. "I hate peppermint. Can't you doctor it with violets? I use violet perfumes, violet powders, and violet creams, and I want to preserve the harmony all the way through, even in the matter of medicines."

The doctor finished writing the prescription before speaking. He had a good deal to say, and he wanted to get real business off his hands before he said it.

"No," he said, "I cannot flavor your medicine with violets. You could not take it if I should. Some kinds of medicine require one flavor to make them agreeable to the taste, others require something else. I have never used the essence of violets in any preparation. I never heard of anybody else using it. In my opinion you wish to carry consistency to ridiculous lengths. Still, you might prevail upon some people to humor you, even though you would not be able to swallow the stuff. There are fashions in flavoring medicine, as in everything else, and the violet may some day have its inning. There was a time not long ago when a dose of medicine tasted like a bunch of sweet peas. Time and again lavender has risen into high favor, and then has fallen from grace through sheer inconstancy of the ailing public. Peppermint has held its own through all the changes better than any other flavor. In fact, it may be called the standard essence. Just now it is also the fashionable one, but in that respect it is apt to be superseded at any time by some other sweet herb.

"The flavor of a medicine is a minor consideration, anyway, so far as its effectiveness is concerned. It is really a concession to the taste of the patient, and so long as it does not clash with the necessary ingredients it makes but little difference what flavor is used."

"Then why can't I have violets in this instance?" persisted the woman.

"Because violets would make the concoction still more disagreeable. Peppermint is what you need in this case."

"But you said peppermint was fashionable, so I suppose it will be all right," she conceded with resignation.

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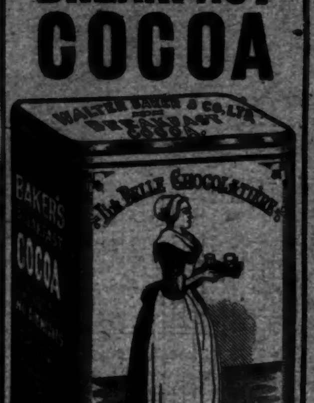

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The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 14, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 14, 1903.

Range for Year 1902 High	Range for Year 1902 Low	Range for Year 1903 High	Date	Low	Date	Closing Saturday, Feb. 14 Bid	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Feb. 14, 2,910,006.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Paid Date	Per Cent	Period	Range for Week Ended Feb. 14 First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago	Sales Week Ended Feb. 14, '02
230	190	235	Feb. 11	220	Feb. 11	230	240	+ 0	Adams Express Co.	100	$12,000,000	Dec. 2, '02	4	SA	229	235	229	23[illegible]	...	420
21	18	19½	Jan. 5	18	Feb. 11	17½	18	− ½	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	20,000,000	...	..	..	18½	18⅝	18	18	...	433
92¼	80½	87	Feb. 10	86	Jan. 9	86	87	+ 1	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,250,000	Feb. 2, '03	1¾	Q	86	87	86	87	...	360
79	53	71	Feb. 10	62½	Jan. 15	70	70⅛	+ 1½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 24, '02	½	Q	69½	71	69¼	70⅛	70½	128,765
32¼	21	25⅝	Feb. 10	22	Jan. 6	...	26	+ 1½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	16,715,600	...	..	..	25	25⅝	25	25½	23⅞	100
28½	1½	1	Jan. 5	⅝	Jan. 24	½	...	..	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900	...	..	..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...	100
37½	28½	41⅝	Jan. 19	35½	Jan. 3	41	41¼	− ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 2, '03	1	Q	41¼	41⅝	40⅞	41	29⅜	4,575
93⅝	85¼	93	Jan. 6	90½	Jan. 10	92	92½	+ ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 2, '03	1¾	Q	92	92⅝	92	92½	88	1,410
57⅜	30½	46½	Jan. 7	43⅞	Jan. 21	44½	45½	+ ⅜	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '02	4	A	45	45½	44⅞	45½	31¾	2,530
99½	86	98	Feb. 13	96	Feb. 3	98	98⅞	+ 2	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 2, '02	3	SA	98	98	98	98	88	184
42⅝	32½	41½	Jan. 2	37	Jan. 31	37½	40	..	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '02	1	SA	38½	38½	38½	38½	...	100
62½	27	28⅝	Jan. 7	22½	Feb. 14	22	22½	− 4⅜	American Grass Twine Co.	100	18,083,000	Jan. 2, '03	⅝	Q	26⅞	26⅞	22½	22½	49⅞	1,700
13⅜	8⅝	11½	Jan. 2	9⅞	Jan. 28	10	10¼	+ ⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	...	..	..	9⅞	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	...	9,700
43½	34	37⅝	Jan. 6	34	Jan. 29	36	36¼	+ ⅜	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,800	...	..	..	35⅞	37	35	36½	...	3,923
31⅝	9½	11½	Jan. 30	10⅛	Jan. 5	10⅝	11	− ⅜	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02	1	..	11½	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	27	2,672
67	32	42½	Jan. 30	38½	Jan. 5	39⅝	40	..	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,827,200	Apr. 15, '02	1½	..	40½	40½	39⅝	40	65⅝	3,874
58	39½	48½	Jan. 6	43	Jan. 5	45	46½	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00	1¾	..	44	44	44	44	...	10
36⅞	23½	30⅞	Jan. 6	28½	Jan. 28	29⅝	30	..	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	...	..	..	29⅞	30⅞	29½	29½	31½	4,500
100½	89	95⅞	Feb. 14	93	Jan. 23	95	95½	+ ⅝	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '03	1¾	Q	94½	95½	94½	95½	92⅞	1,235
7½	5	5	Jan. 5	4⅝	Jan. 7	4⅝	5	..	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	...	..	..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	6	100
29	21	24½	Jan. 7	23	Jan. 16	24	24½	− ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00	1⅞	..	24½	24½	24½	24½	21½	200
49⅝	36⅞	51½	Feb. 14	42⅞	Jan. 3	51⅛	51½	+ 4½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	...	..	..	47½	51½	47½	51½	46⅞	53,700
100⅝	87½	99⅜	Feb. 14	93	Jan. 6	99½	99⅝	+ 2	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 6, '03	1¾	Q	97⅞	99⅞	97½	99⅝	98	21,310
101	85	98⅝	Jan. 10	96	Jan. 13	97⅜	98½	+ ⅜	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '03	1½	Q	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	90	100
15	12	20	Jan. 12	16	Jan. 2	18	18½	+ 1	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,000,000	...	..	..	19	19	19	19	...	692
70	50½	68	Jan. 2	63	Jan. 31	67	68	+ 1	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Dec. 1, '02	1½	Q	67	67	67	67	...	100
135½	113	134⅝	Jan. 6	127¼	Jan. 3	130½	130⅝	+ ⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '03	1¾	Q	130½	132¼	130½	130½	128⅝	48,400
122	115	122	Feb. 13	120	Jan. 3	121½	122	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '03	1¾	Q	121½	122	121½	122	119	1,200
95	84	86	Feb. 2	84⅝	Feb. 13	83	86	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '02	1½	Q	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	...	150
186	160½	165½	Jan. 17	163	Feb. 6	164	165	..	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	104,358,700	Jan. [illegible], '03	2½	Q	164½	164½	164½	164½	...	25
80½	72	80	Jan. 31	77	Jan. 12	77	79	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '03	1¾	Q	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	77½	10
146	80	114½	Feb. 10	95	Jan. 21	100½	111	+ 2	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 15, '02	50c	SA	112	114½	109½	111	134	9,425
96⅝	74½	89⅝	Jan. 10	83⅝	Jan. 3	88½	88⅝	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	102,000,000	Dec. 2, '02	2	SA	87⅝	89⅞	87⅝	88⅝	77⅞	102,080
106⅛	95½	103½	Jan. 10	99	Jan. 24	100½	101	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,190,500	Feb. 2, '03	2½	SA	100⅝	102⅛	100⅝	100⅝	97⅝	19,400
118⅛	92⅝	104	Jan. 9	98⅝	Feb. 13	100	100⅛	+ ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio	100	124,262,000	Sep. 2, '02	2	SA	102⅞	102⅞	99⅞	100⅛	104⅞	43,175
99	92	96⅜	Feb. 11	94	Jan. 3	93½	95	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	†59,363,300	Sep. 2, '02	2	SA	96½	96⅜	94½	94½	94	2,302
72⅝	54⅝	70⅝	Jan. 5	65¼	Jan. 8	69⅛	69⅜	+ ⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	...	..	..	69	70⅛	68⅞	69¼	62⅞	52,730
253	210	225	Jan. 21	223	Feb. 13	220	225	..	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 2, '02	2	Q	223	223	223	223	219⅞	500
14⅝	7½	15½	Jan. 29	10	Jan. 5	13½	14½	..	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	...	..	..	14	14	14	14	...	280
128	110	150	Feb. 9	134	Jan. 3	141	150	+ [illegible]	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	7,000,000	Aug. 15, '02	2	SA	150	150	148	150	...	370
145	139	160	Feb. 9	145	Jan. 16	153	160	+ 8	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '02	3	SA	160	160	160	160	141	200
58	41	53	Jan. 6	52½	Jan. 6	52⅝	53	..	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '02	1	Q	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	...	200
97	71	78⅛	Jan. 5	71	Jan. 14	76	85	+ 1½	Canada Southern	100	15,000,000	Feb. 2, '03	1	SA	74	74½	74	74½	80⅝	500
145⅝	112⅝	138⅝	Feb. 10	131⅛	Jan. 3	137⅛	138¼	+ 1⅛	Canadian Pacific	100	84,440,000	Oct. 1, '02	2½	SA	137⅝	138⅝	136⅝	138	115¼	36,175
198	165	190	Jan. 19	180	Jan. 2	180	185	..	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	†27,415,800	Feb. 2, '03	2	Q	184	184	184	184	194	190
57⅛	42⅝	58⅝	Feb. 10	48½	Jan. 2	52⅝	52⅞	− ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	†60,542,100	Nov. 28, '02	1	A	52⅝	53⅝	51⅝	52⅛	46	27,300
45⅜	29½	37½	Jan. 5	34⅛	Jan. 21	35½	36	..	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800	...	..	..	36½	36⅝	35½	36⅛	34	2,567
79	68	78½	Jan. 7	71	Jan. 26	70⅝	71⅛	− ⅛	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 1, '03	2	SA	72	72	71⅞	71⅞	76	1,000
35	22	29⅞	Jan. 9	27	Jan. 24	27⅞	28	..	Chicago Great Western	100	29,918,000	...	..	..	27½	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	24½	10,300
90½	81½	85½	Jan. 29	84	Jan. 3	82	85	..	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02	2½	SA	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	86	50
51⅝	33	46⅝	Feb. [illegible]	40½	Jan. 15	45	45⅝	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	9,489,100	...	..	..	45⅞	46⅝	45	45½	47½	3,800
198⅝	160½	183⅝	Jan. 7	176⅝	Jan. 24	178½	178⅝	− ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	58,183,900	Oct. 23, '02	3½	SA	178⅝	180⅝	178	178½	165⅞	90,200
200⅝	188	194⅛	Jan. 9	192	Jan. 20	191	193	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,871,400	Oct. 23, '02	3½	SA	192	193⅛	192	193⅛	191	85
271	204½	224½	Jan. 14	218	Jan. 24	219	220	− 1⅞	Chicago & Northwestern	100	39,116,300	Jan. 2, '03	3½	SA	221	222	218	219⅞	218	1,600
24⅞	15	19⅝	Jan. 9	18	Jan. 20	18	18½	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000	...	..	..	19	19⅝	18⅞	18⅝	16⅞	700
44	29	36	Jan. 5	32⅝	Jan. 21	34	34½	− ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	...	..	..	34½	35	33½	34	32⅞	2,225
23	10⅛	17½	Jan. 12	8⅝	Feb. 3	10¼	10⅝	− ⅛	Chicago Union Traction	100	20,000,000	...	..	..	11⅞	11⅛	10⅛	10½	14⅞	3,000
60	44⅝	50⅞	Jan. 14	46⅛	Feb. 9	46	...	− 1⅞	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 23, '00	1¼	..	46⅞	46⅞	46½	46⅞	...	200
108⅝	93	99⅞	Jan. 6	95½	Jan. 23	96	96⅝	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Sept. 2, '02	2	SA	96½	96½	95⅝	95⅝	101½	500
110⅞	73⅞	82½	Jan. 6	73	Jan. 19	75	76	+ 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,032,000	Apr. 15, '02	1¾	..	75	75⅞	75	75⅞	86	1,000
35⅞	14½	31⅛	Jan. 7	28½	Jan. 2	29⅝	30	..	Colorado Southern	100	30,995,000	...	..	..	30⅛	30⅞	30	30	18⅝	1,110
79½	59½	72	Jan. 9	69½	Jan. 2	71	71½	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02	2	SA	71	71½	70⅞	71½	60⅞	960
53⅜	28	48	Jan. 5	44⅞	Jan. 26	45½	46	+ ⅜	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	...	..	..	45¾	46	45	46	35	1,400
24⅝	14⅛	21	Feb. 10	19	Jan. 28	20⅝	21	+ 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,024,000	Dec. 20, '02	½	..	20	21	20	20⅝	18	5,000
180	152	176	Jan. 20	165	Feb. 13	161	165	− 8	Commercial Cable Co.	100	13,833,300	Jan. 2, '03	2¼	Q	163	165	165	165	...	230
230⅝	205	222	Jan. 7	215	Jan. 23	217	217½	..	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,017,100	Dec. 15, '02	2	Q	217	217½	217	217	220½	700
126⅝	114	119	Jan. 2	116⅝	Jan. 20	117½	118	− ½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Jan. 2, '03	1¾	Q	118	118¼	117½	117½	116⅝	900
38⅝	27	34⅝	Feb. 10	30⅝	Jan. 2	33⅝	34	+ ⅛	Corn Products Co.	100	44,800,255	...	..	..	33⅝	34⅝	33½	33⅝	...	6,765
90	79⅝	85½	Jan. 10	82	Jan. 2	84½	85	+ ⅛	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,362,750	Jan. 10, '03	1¾	Q	84½	85	84½	84½	...	1,617
184½	158⅛	183½	Feb. 2	171	Jan. 29	180	181	− ¼	Delaware & Hudson	100	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '02	1¾	Q	181	182	180	180	172	3,100
297	231	276½	Jan. 3	262½	Jan. 5	260	270	− 3	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '03	1¾	Q	265	265	265	265	[illegible]	200
51⅝	35½	43	Feb. 9	39⅝	Jan. 23	41⅝	42¼	+ 1⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	100	†38,000,000	...	..	..	41	43	41	41½	44⅞	6,900
96⅝	86⅝	90⅝	Feb. 9	88	Jan. 15	89⅝	90	− ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†45,343,890	Jan. 15, '03	2½	SA	89⅝	90⅛	89¼	89⅝	93½	4,600
25	13	20⅝	Jan. 2	17½	Jan. 19	18	18⅝	− ⅛	Detroit Southern	100	10,487,000	...	..	..	18½	19	18	18	14½	2,315
48⅝	26	39⅝	Jan. 2	34	Jan. 14	35	36	+ ⅛	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	...	..	..	35⅝	36½	35⅝	36	...	1,600
97	75	90	Jan. 6	86⅛	Jan. 2	89⅝	89⅝	..	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Jan. 2, '03	1	Q	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89½	...	211
150⅛	130⅝	140	Jan. 10	137⅝	Jan. 7	138	140	..	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 12, '02	2½	Q	140	140	140	140	...	50
33	27	34⅝	Jan. 6	30	Jan. 26	30½	32	− ½	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	28,064,800	Jan. [illegible], '03	1	Q	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	...	417
35⅝	18⅝	28⅝	Jan. 6	25	Jan. 26	27	27½	+ 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	...	..	..	26	27½	26	27½	23⅞	1,800
44⅝	28⅝	42⅝	Jan. 9	38⅝	Jan. 4	39⅝	39⅞	− 1½	Erie	100	112,378,000	...	..	..	41½	41⅞	38⅞	39⅝	39⅞	228,823
75⅝	60½	74	Feb. 5	67½	Jan. 7	71	71⅛	− 1⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '02	1½	SA	72⅝	73⅝	70½	71	69⅞	48,270
63⅞	41½	64⅝	Feb. 5	51⅞	Jan. 2	60⅝	61	− 2⅛	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	...	..	..	64	64½	60⅝	61	56½	30,000
74⅝	50	72½	Jan. 5	68⅝	Jan. 2	68⅝	69	− ⅛	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01	1½	..	69½	69½	69	69½	62	2,507
67½	30	70⅝	Feb. 14	68	Jan. 7	70⅛	71	+ 1½	Fort Worth & Denver City	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02	2	..	68⅝	70⅝	68⅝	70⅝	36	1,700
67½	60½	65	Feb. 4	60½	Jan. 3	63½	66	− 1	General Chemical Co.	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '02	1	Q	64	64	64	64	...	100
103	98½	101	Jan. 6	100	Jan. 6	100½	101½	− ⅛	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	9,415,000	Jan. 2, '03	1½	Q	100½	100½	100½	100½	...	100
334	170	203⅝	Feb. 14	188	Jan. 2	201½	202	+ 8⅝	General Electric Co.	100	41,957,100	Jan. 15, '03	2	Q	198½	203⅝	198⅝	202⅝	201	33,731
106	66	105⅛	Jan. 19	98½	Jan. 2	103½	104	+ 1⅜	Hocking Valley	100	11,000,000	Jan. 19, '03	1½	SA	103	105½	102⅞	104	68	3,300
98⅝	81½	98⅝	Feb. 11	93½	Jan. 6	98⅛	98¼	+ ⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 19, '03	2	SA	97⅞	98⅞	97⅞	98⅛	84¼	3,500
90	65	64	Feb. 9	64	Feb. 9	65	70	− ⅛	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	Jan. 26, '03	25c	M	64	64	64	64	...	154
173⅝	137	151	Jan. 10	143½	Feb. 2	143½	146	+ ½	Illinois Central	100	†85,040,000	Aug. 30, '02	3	SA	146⅛	147	143½	146	141	6,630
23⅝	16⅛	19½	Jan. 5	17⅝	Jan. 20	18	19	− 1	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99	1	..	19	19	18⅝	18½	19½	500
77½	70	74½	Feb. 6	71⅛	Jan. 13	73	73½	− ⅛	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,530,700	Jan. 2, '03	1½	Q	74	74	73½	73½	75⅛	500
190	49	73	Jan. 19	53	Feb. 10	55	55½	+ ⅛	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02	2½	..	55	56	53	53	...	2,500
57½	40	46	Jan. 3	43½	Feb. 6	44⅛	45½	+ ⅛	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	Jan. 2, '03	1	Q	44	44½	44	44⅛	52½	200
96	82	89½	Jan. 12	82½	Feb. 7	82	85	+ ⅛	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Feb. 2, '03	1½	Q	83⅛	83½	83⅛	83½	89½	200
51⅝	36⅛	48	Jan. 12	40⅝	Jan. 2	44⅝	45⅛	+ 1	Iowa Central	100	8,522,900	...	..	..	44	45⅝	44	43½	49⅞	2,600
90⅝	65	77⅝	Jan. 12	71⅛	Jan. 2	73	73½	+ 2	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00	1½	..	72⅝	74	72⅝	74	80½	550
50⅛	33⅝	47½	Jan. 6	40	Feb. 10	41	42	− 2	Kanawha & Michigan	100	10,000,000	...	..	..	42	42	40	41	37	1,400
88	75	81½	Jan. 3	78⅛	Jan. 16	79¼	79½	+ ⅛	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '03	1	Q	79½	79½	79½	79½	83½	1,500
30	19	36½	Jan. 12	33	Feb. 13	33⅝	33½	− 1	Kansas City Southern	100	30,000,500	...	..	..	34½	34⅝	33	33	21	1,500
59⅞	41	61½	Jan. 22	57⅞	Jan. 2	58⅝	58½	− 1⅜	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	...	..	..	59⅝	59⅝	57½	57½	48	1,500
41	13	37⅝	Feb. 4	35⅝	Jan. 21	36	37	+ ½	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,600,400	...	..	..	36⅝	37⅝	36	37	...	5,300
92	88⅝	91	Feb. 10	84	Jan. 7	88	98	+ 5	Laclede Gas Co.	100	8,500,000	Sep. 15, '02	2	SA	91	91	90	90	91	323
71½	40	53	Jan. 6	47⅛	Feb. 2	47½	50	+ 1⅜	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	...	..	..	49	49	49	49	63	200
138	129	118	Feb. 6	118	Feb. 6	116	120	..	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '03	2	SA	117	117	117	117	...	56
159⅝	102⅝	129½	Jan. 6	123⅝	Jan. 22	126½	126⅝	+ ⅜	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Feb. 9, '03	2½	SA	126⅝	127⅝	125½	126⅝	103	6,200
158	128	155⅝	Jan. 14	144	Jan. 30	144⅝	144⅝	− ½	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	Jan. 2, '03	1½	Q	144⅝	145⅝	144	144⅝	134	30,400
...	...	6⅝	Jan. 29	6⅝	Jan. 27	...	...	+ ⅛	Manhattan Elevated rights	...	...	...	..	..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...	20,330
134½	108⅝	128⅞	Jan. 6	119	Jan. 21	121	123	+ ⅛	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	...	...	..	..	122½	122⅝	121½	121⅝	...	820
174	135	142⅞	Jan. 6	136	Jan. 30	137½	138	+ 1	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	Jan. 15, '03	1¾	Q	136⅛	138⅛	136⅝	138	171⅝	6,275
48	35	38	Jan. 6	35	Feb. 13	34½	35½	− 3	Met. West Side El., Chicago	100	7,418,700	...	..	..	35	35	35	35	...	200
31⅛	20⅝	27⅝	Feb. 9	24⅝	Jan. 2	26⅝	26⅞	+ 1	Mexican Central	100	47,[illegible]	...	..	..	25⅝	27⅝	25⅝	26⅝	29⅝	38,450
115	105	110	Jan. 9	107	Feb. 4	106½	107½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '03	2½	SA	107½	107⅞	107½	107½	110⅝	900
84	20⅝	77½	Feb. 14	72½	Jan. 21	77½	78	+ 4	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	...	..	..	73⅝	77½	73⅝	77½	43½	2,975
130	90	129½	Feb. 14	122	Jan. 21	128⅝	130	+ 5	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	...	..	..	124	129½	124	129½	108	3,730
35⅝	22⅝	30⅝	Jan. 5	27½	Jan. 31	28⅝	29	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,100,300	...	..	..	28	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	25	22,900
68⅝	51	63⅝	Feb. 10	58⅛	Jan. 2	62⅝	62⅞	+ 2½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	...	..	..	61½	63⅝	61½	62⅝	54¼	20,200
125⅝	96⅝	115⅝	Feb. 10	107⅝	Jan. 3	114½	114½	+ 1⅜	Missouri Pacific	100	77,453,200	Jan. 20, '03	2½	SA	113⅝	115⅝	113⅝	114⅝	104	208,[illegible]
122	80	112½	Feb. 14	105½	Jan. 29	112½	114	+ 4	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	100	†10,000,000	Nov. 1, '02	1	..	108⅝	112⅝	108⅝	112½	92⅞	1,230
53½	40	47⅝	Feb. 14	43⅝	Jan. 14	47⅛	47½	+ ⅛	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Jan. 15, '03	1	Q	47	47⅝	47	47⅝	46⅝	1,150
109½	101⅛	106	Jan. 5	103	Jan. 2	105⅝	106	+ ⅛	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	Nov. 29, '02	1¾	Q	105½	105½	103½	105½	105½	405
22	15⅝	29⅝	Feb. 5	26	Jan. 15	27⅝	28	− ⅛	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00	1	..	28⅛	28⅝	28	28⅝	17⅝	3,000
95	78½	95	Feb. 10	91½	Jan. 21	94	95	+ 1	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '02	1¾	Q	94	95	94	95	...	1,300
21⅝	14½	20⅝	Jan. 3	17⅝	Jan. 2	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛	National Railroad of Mexico	100	32,[illegible]	...	..	..	18⅝	20	18⅝	19⅝	...	16,[illegible]
43⅝	31⅝	40½	Jan. 3	35	Jan. 2	37⅝	38½	− ½	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,[illegible]	...	..	..	39	39	38	38	...	3,100
45	38	[illegible]	Jan. 15	47	Jan. 14	46	52	− 1⅝	New Central Coal	20	1,000,000	Apr. 1, '00	2	..	48½	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	...	[illegible]
185	140	177	Jan. 2	170	Jan. 13	168	172	..	New York Air Brake	100	6,012,800	Jan. 15, '03	2	Q	170	170	170	170	158	[illegible]
168⅝	147	155	Jan. 10	146⅝	Feb. 13	149½	149⅝	− ⅝	New York Central	100	132,250,000	Jan. 15, '03	1¼	Q	150½	151	148⅝	149⅝	163⅝	16,[illegible]
57⅝	40	45	Jan. 7	41	Jan. 26	43⅛	45⅝	+ 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	†14,000,000	...	..	..	42⅞	44⅛	42⅝	44	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
124⅝	110⅝	118	Jan. 16	115½	Feb. 14	117½	119	+ 3½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	†5,000,000	Mar. 1, '02	5	A	113⅝	117⅝	113⅝	117½	115⅝	[illegible]
100	90	87	Jan. 19	82	Feb. 13	83	84½	− ⅛	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '02	5	A	88	88⅝	83	83¼	88	[illegible]
38	12	31	Feb. 13	20	Jan. 13	25	30	+ 11	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000	...	..	..	25	31	23	31	...	[illegible]
60⅝	55½	61	Feb. 11	51	Jan. 21	56	60	+ 6½	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 15, '02	1	Q	57	57	57	57	...	[illegible]
255	208½	225½	Jan. 6	220	Feb. 10	219	220	− 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	53,857,100	Dec. 31, '02	2	Q	220	221	220	221	211	[illegible]
37⅝	25½	35⅝	Feb. 6	32	Jan. 2	32⅝	33⅞	− ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	...	..	..	34⅝	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	35⅝	19,[illegible]
80⅝	55	76⅝	Feb. 10	73⅛	Jan. 2	75	75⅜	+ ½	Norfolk & Western	100	†62,000,000	Dec. 19, '02	1½	SA	75½	76⅝	74½	75	57⅞	29,400
98	90	93½	Feb. 5	92	Jan. 7	90	93	− 1⅛	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	†23,000,000	Aug. 22, '02	2	SA	93½	93½	93	93	91	210
136	88	124½	Jan. 7	113	Feb. 6	113	114½	− 1	North American	100	11,686,700	...	..	..	117	117⅝	114	114	98	1,374
9⅝	5⅝	6	Feb. 3	6	Feb. 3	5⅝	8	..	Ontario Mining Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 29, '02	30c		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...	10
82⅝	65	72	Jan. 10	68	Jan. 21	68	70	− ½	Pacific Coast	100	6,500,000	Feb. 2, '03	1½	Q	69	69	69	69	...	[illegible]
108	98	103	Feb. 13	98	Jan. 5	98	105	+ 5	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	1,515,800	Feb. 2, '03	1½	Q	100	100	100	100	...	[illegible]
83⅝	73⅝	78	Feb. 7	73⅝	Jan. 5	74½	78	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Feb. 2, '03	1½	Q	75	75	75	75	80	[illegible]

[illegible] are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Less than 100 shares. †A portion of the issue withdrawn from [illegible]

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 14, 1903—Continued.

STOCKS.	Par Value.	Ranges, closing prices, net changes, dividends and sales
Pacific Mail	100	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	[illegible]
People's Gas, Chicago	100	[illegible]
Peoria & Eastern	100	[illegible]
Pere Marquette	100	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	[illegible]
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	100	[illegible]
Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	[illegible]
Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	[illegible]
Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	[illegible]
Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	[illegible]
Reading	50	[illegible]
Reading 1st pf.	50	[illegible]
Reading 2d pf.	50	[illegible]
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	[illegible]
Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	[illegible]
Rock Island	100	[illegible]
Rock Island pf.	100	[illegible]
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	[illegible]
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	[illegible]
Rutland pf.	100	[illegible]
St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	[illegible]
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	[illegible]
St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	[illegible]
St. Louis & San Francisco	100	[illegible]
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	[illegible]
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	[illegible]
St. Louis Southwestern	100	[illegible]
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	[illegible]
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	100	[illegible]
Southern Railway extended	100	[illegible]
Southern Railway pf. extended	100	[illegible]
Standard Rope & Twine	100	[illegible]
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	100	[illegible]
Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	[illegible]
Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	[illegible]
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	[illegible]
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	[illegible]
Twin City Rapid Transit	100	[illegible]
Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	100	[illegible]
Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	[illegible]
Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	[illegible]
Union Pacific	100	[illegible]
Union Pacific pf.	100	[illegible]
United Fruit Co.	100	[illegible]
United Rys. Investment Co.	100	[illegible]
United Rys. Investment Co. pf.	100	[illegible]
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	[illegible]
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	[illegible]
United States Express Co.	100	[illegible]
United States Leather Co.	100	[illegible]
United States Leather Co. pf.	100	[illegible]
U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	[illegible]
U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	[illegible]
U. S. Reduction & Ref. Co.	100	[illegible]
U. S. Reduction & Ref. Co. pf.	100	[illegible]
United States Rubber Co.	100	[illegible]
United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	[illegible]
United States Steel Corporation	100	[illegible]
United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	[illegible]
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	[illegible]
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	100	[illegible]
Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	[illegible]
Vulcan Detinnig Co. pf.	100	[illegible]
Wabash	100	[illegible]
Wabash pf.	100	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	100	[illegible]
Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	[illegible]
Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf.	50	[illegible]
Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	[illegible]
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	[illegible]
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	[illegible]
Wisconsin Central	100	[illegible]
Wisconsin Central pf.	100	[illegible]

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 14	2,916,095
Same week last year	3,398,390
To date this year	22,157,804
Corresponding date last year	21,941,798

Bonds for the week	$15,534,500
Same week last year	$20,132,000
To date this year	$107,401,700
Corresponding date last year	$[illegible]

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	Feb. 15, '02.	Feb. 14, '03.	Decrease.
Railroad	2,671,968	2,108,579	563,389
Industrial	774,282	807,519	*33,237
Mining	661	......	661
Banks	......	67	67

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	Feb. 15, '02.	Feb. 14, '03.	Decrease.
Railroad	$16,178,500	$14,362,000	$1,816,500
Industrial	1,973,500	1,114,000	859,500
Government	6,000	8,500	*2,500
State	62,500	50,000	12,500

*Increase.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾ per cent.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Feb. 14, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1903.	1902.	P. C.
New York	$976,508,815	$996,262,662	— 2.0
Boston	107,427,810	105,819,322	+ 1.5
Philadelphia	75,482,080	73,869,080	+ 2.2
Baltimore	17,868,576	17,314,987	+ 2.8
Chicago	119,118,120	125,518,948	— 5.1
St. Louis	42,390,277	42,514,465	— 0.3
New Orleans	13,624,666	11,014,650	+23.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,352,350,136	$1,377,348,182	— 1.8
Other cities, 5 days	285,408,904	240,867,619	+18.9
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,637,759,040	$1,617,286,781	+ 1.3
All cities, 1 day	394,617,621	405,622,485	— 2.1
Total, all cities, for week	$2,032,376,701	$2,022,879,326	+ 0.4

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday was somewhat more unfavorable than had been expected. Reserves on all deposits decreased $3,016,000, reserves on deposits other than United States deposits decreased $3,000,975, loans increased $11,274,890, specie increased $3,790,600, legal tenders decreased $2,772,100, and deposits increased $12,130,000.

The increase in loans was the most disappointing feature, and must be explained by reason of syndicate operations and the taking up of maturing foreign loans, for it is clear that stock market requirements have not necessitated any additional borrowing during the week. However, it is usual at this season of the year to see reserves decrease and loans expand. A year ago the loan increase was over $13,000,000 and the decrease in surplus reserves over $4,000,000.

The small gain in cash—barely $18,000—was much below what the known movements of money had led to expect, but the whole statement is complicated more than ordinarily by the average system—this because the statement is for five business days only.

It is safe to say that the condition of the banks is much better than the statement indicates, for the reason that the figures are made up on rising averages.

The week's averages of the New York banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Loans	$936,232,400	$982,004,700	$874,623,000
Deposits	952,310,100	1,015,279,000	1,011,329,000
Circulation	43,736,900	31,234,100	31,158,600
Specie	181,803,400	194,556,400	193,213,400
Legal tend.	71,803,800	72,825,200	72,471,300
Total res.	$253,607,200	$267,380,600	$265,684,700
Res. req'd	238,077,525	253,819,750	252,832,250
Surplus	$15,529,675	$13,560,850	$12,852,450
Ratio reserve deposit	26.6%	26.3%	26.2%

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Feb. 14	$1,240,815,942	$51,816,500
Feb. 7	1,530,547,872	78,884,296
Jan. 31	1,301,817,730	78,636,080
Jan. 24	1,376,882,208	68,061,847
Jan. 17	1,550,121,244	75,445,419
Jan. 10	1,828,127,871	83,718,848
*Jan. 3	1,465,509,203	74,429,904
*Dec. 27	1,184,949,987	38,053,625
Dec. 20	1,486,318,880	63,927,589
Dec. 13	1,571,026,825	56,971,531
Dec. 6	1,471,616,451	65,488,518
*Nov. 29	1,367,380,805	58,585,567
Nov. 22	1,745,827,967	62,906,378
Nov. 15	1,747,727,857	60,277,221
*Nov. 8	1,397,827,479	61,112,441
Nov. 1	1,423,062,479	60,109,261
Oct. 25	1,607,249,424	82,818,598
Oct. 18	1,721,104,790	82,609,109
Oct. 11	1,702,293,375	72,558,212
Oct. 4	1,779,504,877	84,510,434
Sept. 27	1,748,296,329	53,040,013
Sept. 20	1,549,504,667	80,061,126
Sept. 13	1,662,068,128	81,218,781
*Sept. 6	1,380,858,894	47,417,185
Aug. 30	1,370,876,066	43,550,840
Aug. 23	1,675,588,456	68,887,937
Aug. 16	1,853,852,606	65,502,471
Aug. 9	1,185,448,040	68,114,306
Aug. 2	1,477,217,128	69,775,548
July 26	1,516,508,801	67,650,531
July 19	1,317,678,420	65,198,418
July 12	1,306,968,402	60,126,603
*July 5	1,273,962,478	90,401,512
June 28	1,223,624,882	72,809,747
June 21	1,280,899,007	69,483,159
June 14	1,606,280,969	54,921,447
June 7	1,241,207,232	57,290,826
May 31	1,015,072,969	52,275,383
May 24	1,356,058,804	61,334,076
May 17	1,496,162,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,810,067,530	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,860,246	78,597,580
April 26	1,904,880,011	68,619,096
April 19	1,730,118,750	60,287,549
April 12	1,535,190,041	56,396,540
April 5	1,476,991,643	68,112,139
March 29	1,132,968,981	43,074,025
March 22	1,588,677,397	66,012,489
March 15	1,345,294,308	63,099,957
March 8	1,313,238,887	67,340,183
March 1	1,460,914,088	60,507,290
*Feb. 22	1,118,898,874	61,171,198
*Feb. 15	1,371,128,191	59,711,[illegible]

*Five days.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 22⅛d per ounce and in New York at 48⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37¾@39½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Catalpa sold at .07@.08½, 4,100 Comstock at .16, 1,000 Comstock bonds at .08½, 200 Consol. California & Virginia at 2.40, 40 Daly at 4.50, 300 Elkton at .59, 300 Gould & Curry at .30, 1,500 Mollie Gibson at .06½@.07, 300 Ophir at 2.40@2.45, and 100 Portland at 1.50.

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BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make loans against approved collateral. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

Henry Clews. James B. Clews. John H. Clews
Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
C. P. Holzderber, Member N. Y. Stock Exch.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
[illegible] 2d Av., cor. 57th St. | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 86 Worth & 39 Thomas.
87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital . . $3,000,000
Surplus . . 4,200,000
Deposits . 34,000,000

DEALERS IN UNLISTED SECURITIES

FRANK R. ALLEN, 35 Broad St. Tel. [illegible] Broad. Investment and miscellaneous securities. New Orleans and other street railways.

BATCHELLER & ADEE, Unlisted Stocks and Bonds, 45 Pine Street. Tel. 3128 John. Private wire direct from curb to office.

CURRIE & GWYNNE. Unlisted Stocks and Bonds. Mills Bldg. Tel. [illegible] and [illegible] Broad.

WM. S. DUGAN & CO., 16 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 1811 Cort. Miscel. Securities, Bank & Trust Stocks. Atlantic Mutual Scrip Bought & Sold.

H. A. HARRISON and CO., Unlisted Stocks and Bonds, 20 BROAD ST. Tel. 7443 & 7466 Cortland. Curb Phone, 5060 Broad.

KENNETH GWYNNE, Office of Whittemore & Co., 45 Broadway, New York. Unlisted Stocks and Bonds.

W. C. MOORE, 22 New St., New York. Unlisted Stocks and Bonds. Telephone 64 Cort.

J. A. MORRILL, 11 Wall St. 'Phone [illegible] Cort. Bonds, Bank and Trust Co. Stocks, Investment Securities.

O. PRESSPRICH & COMPANY, Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, 20 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone 1427 Cortlandt.

J. S. PRIMROSE, Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks. Tel. 418 Broad. 36 New Street.

A. SARTORIUS, 20 BROAD STREET. TEL. 4636 CORTLANDT.

HAROLD A. WULFF, Miscellaneous & Investment Securities. Tel. 1,059 Cortlandt. 20 Broad St.

[illegible] & WYKES, unlisted stocks and bonds, 20 Broad Street, New York. Telephone 686 Cortlandt. Curb, 4117 Broad.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	9	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	5
Amal. Copper	1½	Mo., Kan. & T.	1
Am. Ag. Chem.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2½
Allis-Chalmers pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	3	Nash., C. & St. L.	4
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	4½	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	2	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	3
Am. Steel Foundries	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1½
Am. St. Fdy. pf.	1	N. Y. Dock	11
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1	N. Y. Dock pf.	4½
Anaconda Copper	2	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	3
Buff., R. & P.	3½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	5	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	1½
Canadian Southern	1½	Rock Island	1½
Can. Pacific	1½	Rubber Goods	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Col. & Hock. Coal	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Den. & Rio Gr.	1½	Texas Pacific	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Twin City R. T.	1
Ft. W. & D. C.	1½	Un. Rys. Invest.	1½
General Electric	3½	U. S. Leather	1
Hocking Valley	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	3
Int. Power	1	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	2½
Iowa Central	1	Westinghouse El. & Mfg.	4½
Iowa Central pf.	2	West. El. & M. 1st pf.	2
Laclede Gas	5	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2½
Lake Erie & W.	1½		
Met. St. Ry.	1		
Mexican Central	1		
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	4		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Grass Twine	4½	K. C. South. pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	M. W. S. El. Chi.	3
Chi. Un. Tract.	1½	New Cent. Coal	1½
Commercial Cable	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Del., L. & W.	3	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
Erie	1½	North American	1
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Pacific Mail	1½
Erie 2d pf.	2½	Pressed Steel Car	1
General Chemical	1	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Int. Paper	1	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Kan. & Mich.	3	St. J. & G. I.	1
Kan. City South.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1	Ore. Short L. 6s.	1½
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s.	1½	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	Silver Sp., Oc. & Gulf 1st	1½
Dist. Corp. 5s.	1½	So. Ry., Mob. & O. 4s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	3
Int. Paper 6s.	1½	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s	1½
Kan. & Mich. 4s	1	Va. Southwest. 5s.	1
L. & N. coll. tr. 4s.	1	West Shore 4s, reg.	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s.	1
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1		
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1		
Nat. R. R., Mex. con. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil 4½s.	1	Evans. & T. H. con. 6s	2
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s.	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d	1
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s.	1		
Del. Ro., Ohio So. 4s.	1		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 16.

American Graphophone Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Ashton Valve Company—Dividend payable.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Dividend payable.
Boston Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago City Railway—Annual meeting.
Continental Tobacco Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Daly-West Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Delaware Division Canal—Dividend payable.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia—Dividend payable Feb. 20 to holders of record this date.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company—Annual meeting.
National Carbon Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Books close.
Père Marquette Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Portchester Chemical Company—Annual meeting.
Pullman Company—Dividend payable.
Quincy Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Railway Equipment Company—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Books close for dividend on second preferred.
Texas and Pacific Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
United States Steel Corporation—Dividend payable on preferred.
Warwick Mills—Dividend payable.
West Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on assenting stock.
Whitman Mills—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.

American Shipbuilding Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Bradford Realty Company—Annual meeting.
Dairymen's Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
Florida Central and Pennsylvania Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Luzerne Realty Company—Annual meeting.
Shoe and Leather Bank—Special meeting.
Standard Chain Company—Special meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 18.

American Shipbuilding Company—Books close for dividend on common.
American Tobacco Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Special meeting.
[illegible]

Thursday, Feb. 19.

[illegible]

Friday, Feb. 20.

[illegible]

March 4 to holders of record this date.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close for annual meeting and subscriptions to new stock.
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad—Dividend payable.
Fay (J. A.) & Egan Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis General Electric Company—Special meeting.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Reading Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.

Saturday, Feb. 21.

Adams Express Company—Books close for extra dividend.
[illegible] Terminal Company—Special meeting.
[illegible] Improvement Company—Annual meeting.
North American Company—Books close.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Books close for dividend on common.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the [illegible] with [illegible] compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 13, 1903	$12,717,078
Week ended Feb. 14, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 10, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended Feb. 11, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 13, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended Feb. 14, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 13, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended Feb. 14, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended Feb. 7, 1903	[illegible]

Net Exports of Gold.

[illegible]

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 13, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended Feb. 14, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 13, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended Feb. 14, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 13, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended Feb. 14, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 13, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended Feb. 14, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 13, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended Feb. 14, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Total Net Exports of Specie.

[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1903 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid, Feb. 14	Closing Asked, Feb. 14	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1903 Highest.	Range in 1903 Lowest.	Last Sale
225	..	Albany & Sus.	3,500,000	Jan., 1903 2½	..	..	*225 Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	17,153,000	Oct. 1, 1902 3	89½ Jan. 12	88 Jan. 12	88 Feb. 6, 1903
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	27½ Jan. 21	26 Jan. 23	26 Jan. 23, 1903
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan., 1903 1½	..	..	70 July 13, 1901
..	½	Am. Bicycle	17,701,500	..	½ Jan. 6	½ Jan. 21	½ Jan. 21, 1903
200	210	Am. Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1902 5	..	..	200 Dec. 6, 1902
225	240	Am. Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903 4	235 Feb. 5	230½ Jan. 30	235 Feb. 5, 1903
17½	18½	Am. Linseed	16,700,000	..	19½ Jan. 6	16 Jan. 1	18 Jan. 29, 1903
..	127½	Am. Snuff	11,001,700	Jan. 2, 1903 2½	125 Jan. 29	125 Jan. 29	125 Jan. 29, 1903
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,[illegible]	..	..	..	2½ Dec. 16, 1901
141	146	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Feb. 2, 1903 3	146 Jan. 29	143 Feb. 6	143 Feb. 6, 1903
13	15	Am. Woolen	29,501,000	..	14½ Feb. 3	12¼ Jan. 19	14½ Feb. 3, 1903
37	39	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	41 Jan. 10	38 Jan. 24	38 Jan. 24, 1903
69	70	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	..	69 Jan. 10	69 Jan. 10	69 Jan. 21, 1903
89½	95	Associated Merchants' 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903 1½	..	..	95 Sep. 16, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1902 3	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1902
..	..	Beech Creek ($50)	5,000,000	Jan., 1903 1	..	..	*104 June 26, 1902
103	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1903 2	..	..	*106 Dec. 20, 1902
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903 1	128½ Jan. 7	128½ Jan. 7	128½ Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1903 1½	..	..	20½ Oct. 13, 1898
188	210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	Jan. 2, 1902 1¾	..	..	194½ Apr. 16, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	..	30 Apr. 28, 1900
200	220	Chi. & East. Ill.	7,217,800	Jan. 2, 1903 3	210 Feb. 5	202 Jan. 15	210 Feb. 5, 1903
130	140	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,830,700	Jan. 2, 1903 1½	138½ Jan. 29	130 Jan. 15	138 Feb. 7, 1903
89½	91	Chi. G. Western deb.	27,577,000	Jan. 15, 1903 2	90½ Jan. 12	88 Jan. 2	90½ Jan. 26, 1903
..	..	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	Jan. 29, 1903 1½	..	..	73 Nov. 11, 1902
..	..	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 29, 1902 2	..	..	90 Sep. 5, 1902
..	..	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	22,398,500	Jan. 2, 1903 2	250 Jan. 7	250 Jan. 7	250 Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Chi. Rock Island & Pacific	74,760,000	Jan. 2, 1903 1¼	200½ Jan. 9	200 Jan. 9	200 Jan. 23, 1903
150	160	C., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Aug. 20, 1902 3	162 Jan. 19	160 Jan. 2	162 Jan. 19, 1903
188	195	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1902 3½	194 Jan. 5	194 Jan. 5	194 Jan. 5, 1903
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903 2	..	..	102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Jan. 2, 1903 1½	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
118	119	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1903 1¼	119 Jan. 27	118 Jan. 8	119 Jan. 27, 1903
90	94	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	8,000,000	..	100 Jan. 5	88½ Jan. 2	98½ Jan. 8, 1903
91	94	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900 1½	97 Jan. 6	95 Jan. 6	97 Jan. 5, 1903
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts ($50)	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1902 1¾	..	..	*189 Dec. 29, 1902
110	125	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902 4	122 Jan. 3	122 Jan. 3	122 Jan. 3, 1903
88	100	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1903 2	..	..	80 Sep. 3, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	..	..	22½ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Dec. 29, 1902 1¾	..	..	85½ May 21, 1902
..	..	Den. & Southwest.	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903 1½	*12 Jan. 6	*12 Jan. 6	*12 Jan. 6, 1903
..	..	Den. & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903 1¼	..	..	61 Aug. 5, 1902
43	46	Des M. & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	..	47½ Jan. 6	44 Jan. 5	44½ Jan. 26, 1903
120	140	Des M. & Fort Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1902 1	..	..	182 Oct. 14, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,[illegible]	May 1, 1901 2½	..	..	87½ Aug. 25, 1902
17½	18	Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	19½ Jan. 7	17½ Jan. 26	17¾ Feb. 5, 1903
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Jan., 1903 3¾	..	..	405 Mar. 21, 1901
88	92	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1902 1½	91 Jan. 8	91 Jan. 8	91 Jan. 8, 1903
..	..	Fort W. & R. G.	3,105,000	..	..	..	29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	2,000,000	..	..	..	20 Jan. 3, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan., 1903 1½	..	..	*103½ Dec. 14, 1897
200	206	Great Northern pf.	123,046,700	Feb. 2, 1903 1¾	209 Jan. 22	200½ Jan. 8	203 Jan. 30, 1903
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 2, 1903 4	..	..	86½ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1903 2	..	..	*101 Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,500	Jan. 31, 1903 1½	..	..	*102½ July 17, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Jan. 31, 1903 1½	..	..	*108 Sep. 12, 1902
103	..	Ill. Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1903 2	..	..	*105 Sep. 2, 1902
..	..	International Silver	9,944,700	..	*10 Jan. 7	*10 Jan. 7	*10 Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	International Silver pf.	..	Jan. 2, 1903 1	..	..	41½ Dec. 31, 1902
35	45	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	1,524,600	Sep. 1, 1901 1	..	..	62 Oct. 28, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	*33 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,294,000	..	..	..	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1	..	..	80 Mar. 15, 1901
10	20	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1	..	..	12 Oct. 31, 1902
40	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903 3	..	..	65 Apr. 7, 1902
95	105	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1902 2½	105 Feb. 3	105 Feb. 3	105 Feb. 3, 1903
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1903 3½	334½ Jan. 5	334½ Jan. 5	334½ Jan. 5, 1903
70½	80	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Mar. 2, 1896 1	83 Jan. 7	80 Jan. 7	80 Jan. 15, 1903
12½	14	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	..	12½ Feb. 4	11 Jan. 7	12½ Feb. 4, 1903
100	110	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Dec. 31, 1902 4	105 Feb. 6	100 Jan. 7	105 Feb. 5, 1903
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	7,[illegible]	Sep. 30, 1902 2½	..	..	182½ Nov. 12, 1901
85½	88½	Met. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902 1½	88 Jan. 29	88 Jan. 20	88 Jan. 26, 1903
125	130	Mich. Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1903 2	135 Jan. 15	130 Jan. 14	135 Jan. 15, 1903
120	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Feb. 2, 1903 1½	..	..	118 Apr. 15, 1901
116	120	Minn. & St. L. pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903 2½	..	..	120 Dec. 20, 1902
193	195	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan., 1903 3½	195 Jan. 22	195 Jan. 22	195 Jan. 22, 1903
..	..	Nat. Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	..	3½ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901 1½	..	..	15 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 8, 1901 1½	..	..	68 Feb. 18, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem ($50)	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1903 5	414 Jan. 6	414 Jan. 6	414 Jan. 6, 1903
137	140	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1903 1½	..	..	141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1903 5	..	..	*205 Oct. 6, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Jan. 15, 1903 2	..	..	*173 June 3, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1903 1	..	..	89½ Nov. 14, 1902
230	..	Northern Central ($50)	11,462,000	Jan. 15, 1903 4	..	..	246 Sep. 25, 1902
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	9,000,678	June 1, 1902 1	..	..	*24 Dec. 12, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,310,600	July 2, 1900 1	..	..	*45 Nov. 15, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,100	Jan. 1, 1903 2	36 Jan. 7	37 Jan. 28	78½ Oct. 7, 1899
..	88	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,500	Aug. 15, 1902 2	..	..	88½ Nov. 28, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Feb. 2, 1903 1½	..	..	106 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903 2	..	..	117 May 16, 1899
100	122	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	Jan. 15, 1903 2	118 Jan. 17	110 Jan. 8	114 Jan. 27, 1903
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,[illegible]	Jan., 1903 3	..	..	140 Sep. 12, 1902
222	228	Pullman Co.	74,000,000	Nov. 15, 1902 2	230½ Jan. 15	220 Jan. 3	225 Feb. 6, 1903
1½	2½	Quicksilver	5,708,700	..	2 Jan. 15	1½ Jan. 21	2 Jan. 30, 1903
7½	10	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 2, 1893 ½	8 Jan. 6	8 Jan. 6	8 Jan. 6, 1903
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., 1903 4	*209½ Jan. 30	*209½ Jan. 30	*209½ Jan. 30, 1903
127	130	Rome, Wat. & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1902 1½	130 Jan. 3	130 Jan. 3	130 Jan. 3, 1903
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,015,000	Mar. 1, 1902 2½	..	..	80 May 16, 1902
200	210½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	6,222,100	Jan. 2, 1903 6	200 Jan. 28	200 Jan. 28	200 Jan. 28, 1903
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.	..	..	..	..	53½ Aug. 28, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903 2½	..	..	200 Mar. 10, 1899
98½	100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	6,700,000	Jan. 2, 1903 1¾	99½ Jan. 28	98½ Jan. 1	98½ Jan. 28, 1903
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	[illegible]	Jan., 1903 2½	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1902
93	96	So. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	4,552,600	Oct. 1, 1902 2	95 Jan. 19	94 Jan. 7	93 Jan. 23, 1903
..	..	Texas Central	2,049,400	Jan. 15, 1903 2½	..	..	14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,524,900	Jan. 15, 1903 2½	..	..	*60 Apr. 3, 1900
125	127	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 20, 1899 1½	128½ Jan. 1	124 Jan. 30	127½ Feb. 6, 1903
25	35	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076,100	..	..	..	30 June 6, 1902
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1903 2½	..	..	*282 Jan. 6, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 30, 1902 3½	..	..	165 Oct. 28, 1902
124½	127	Va.-Car. Chemical pf.	12,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903 2	127 Feb. 6	124½ Jan. 22	126½ Feb. 6, 1903
..	..	Warren Railroad ($50)	1,800,000	Jan., 1903 3	..	..	174 Nov. 11, 1902
225	250	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903 3	240½ Feb. 6	226 Jan. 7	240½ Feb. 6, 1903
..	..	West Chicago Street	14,[illegible]	Nov. 15, 1902 1½	..	..	120 Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1903 2	..	..	*93 Mar. 15, 1902

Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Feb. 14, 1903.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	96¾ Jan 22	95 Jan 2	95½ Feb 14	95½	96
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	102⅝ Jan 15	102 Jan 2	102⅝ Feb 14	102⅝	102¾
Do registered	AO*	102½ Feb 11	102⅜ Jan 12	102½ Feb 11		
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	92⅝ Jan 10	91½ Jan 6	92½ Feb 13	92	92¼
Do do registered	Nov			94¾ Ap 15, 02		
Do stamped		92¾ Jan 28	91½ Jan 8	92½ Feb 11		
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1903	*FA			97 Au 5, 02		
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA			92½ No 10, 02		
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*			114½ Oc 3, 02	112	
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	94½ Jan 7	93½ Jan 2	94 Feb 14	93¾	94
Do do registered		94½ Jan 12	94 Jan 6	94½ Jan 12		
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103⅝ Feb 13	101⅝ Jan 20	103 Feb 14	102⅞	103
Do do registered		102 Feb 9	101 Feb 11	101 Feb 11		
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	106 Jan 5	104½ Jan 13	104⅝ Jan 28	101	
Do P.J.&M.Div. 1st g.3½s,1925	MN*	90 Jan 22	89 Jan 20	90 Feb 10	89¾	91
Do P.L.E.&W.Va.ref.g.4s,1941	MN*	97½ Jan 19	96½ Jan 5	96¾ Feb 11	96	96½
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	90 Jan 17	88 Jan 2	89 Feb 13	88¾	89
Do do registered				90¾ Jy 18, 02		
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA			114½ Je 27, 02	108	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do registered	*MN	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
New York Central & Hudson River—						
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	104 Jan 8	103⅞ Feb 10	103¾ Feb 11	103⅝	103¾
Do do registered	JJ*	105½ Jan 20	104¼ Jan 8	105½ Jan 20	..	..
Do deb. 5s, of 1884-1904	MS*	103½ Jan 29	103 Jan 2	103½ Jan 29	103¼	..
Do do registered	MS*	..	..	101½ Oc 6, 02	103¼	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*JD	100⅜ Jan 13	100⅜ Jan 13	100⅜ Jan 13	100⅜	..
Do do registered	*JD	..	..	98 De 12, 02	100⅜	..
Do deb. certs. ext. g. 4s, 1905	*MN	100¼ Jan 6	100¼ Jan 6	100¼ Jan 6	100¼	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	99½ No 8, 02	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	94¼ Jan 5	91⅜ Feb 14	92 Feb 14	91⅝	92¼
Do do registered	*FA	90½ Feb 11	90 Feb 4	90½ Feb 11	90	91
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	92½ Jan 21	91 Feb 9	91 Feb 13	..	..
Do do registered	*FA	91 Jan 17	91 Jan 17	91 Jan 17	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	107⅛ Feb 13	107⅛ Feb 13	107⅛ Feb 13	..	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	..	106 Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear. Bi. C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940	JJ	..	..	90 Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered		..	..	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	..	..	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep.	..	..	110½ De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	..	..	105 Oc 10, 02	104	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	AO*	..	..	105½ No 18, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	111½ Feb 14	110 Jan 10	111½ Feb 14	111¼	..
Do registered	*JJ	110½ Jan 5	109¼ Jan 8	109½ Feb 4	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	JD*	103 Jan 13	102⅝ Jan 5	103 Jan 13	103¼	..
Do do registered, 1903	JD*	102⅝ Jan 9	102⅝ Jan 8	102⅝ Jan 9	103¼	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	105¼ Jan 6	105¼ Jan 15	105¼ Jan 22	..	108
Do do registered	*JD	105 Jan 6	105 Jan 6	105 Jan 6	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	..	..	114 Fe 6, 02	108½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	124 Jan 5	124 Jan 5	124 Jan 5	120	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	139 Jan 21	139 Jan 21	139 Jan 21	139	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	..	..	118½ De 4, 01	114¼	..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	125¼ Jan 22	125¼ Jan 15	125¼ Jan 22	125¼	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM	..	..	127 Je 19, 02	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	..	..	110 De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered		..	..	106½ No 26, 00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*MN	..	..	115½ My 2, 00	..	110
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	..	..	119½ De 3, 02	..	..
R. W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922	AO	122½ Feb 10	121½ Jan 6	122 Feb 14	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*MN	..	..	100 Jan, 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	..	..	113½ Ja 23, 02	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	107½ Jan 8	107⅜ Feb 2	107⅜ Feb 2	..	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	105 Feb 9	103 Jan 12	105 Feb 9	104¼	..
Do registered	AO*	..	..	105 De 6, 02	..	108
N. Y. N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*JD	..	..	100 De 18, 01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	AO*	221 Jan 20	219 Jan 29	219¼ Feb 11	..	220
Do registered		..	..	187 No 17, 99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100		218 Jan 29	218 Jan 29	218 Feb 11	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	..	..	135½ Ja 14, 02	130¾	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	..	..	120½ Fe 7, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ*	..	..	114 Ja 6, 00	102½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	JJ	..	..	106½ Mr 18, 02	101½	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992	MS	108¼ Jan 9	102½ Jan 30	102½ Feb 13	102	103
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	..	..	101½ No 20, 98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	115¼ Jan 29	114 Feb 4	114 Feb 4	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	..	..	132 Au 11, 02	131¼	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	..	..	132 De 31, 02	..	132
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	132½ Jan 16	132 Jan 9	132½ Jan 16	..	132
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	101⅝ Jan 28	100 Jan 2	101½ Feb 14	101	101½
Do registered		..	..	100½ Ja 15, 02	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941	JD*	93¼ Jan 21	91 Jan 5	92½ Feb 13	..	..
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	..	..	107½ Jy 1, 01	105½	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989	MN*	101 Jan 31	100⅝ Jan 28	100½ Feb 4	101	..
N. P. Ry. pr.ln.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	QJ	104 Jan 8	102½ Jan 2	103½ Feb 13	103½	103⅝
Do registered	QJ	103¼ Jan 15	102 Jan 29	102 Jan 29	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	73½ Jan 14	71½ Feb 3	73¼ Feb 14	73	73¼
Do do registered	QF	72½ Feb 3	70½ Feb 6	71½ Feb 11	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	..	..	102½ My 20,02	98	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	94½ Jan 8	93 Feb 6	94¼ Feb 14	94¼	94⅝
Do do registered		94½ Jan 6	93½ Jan 2	93¼ Feb 9	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	127 Jan 8	125 Feb 2	127 Feb 5	..	..
Do registered certificates	QF	..	..	133 Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	..	..	118 No 6, 02	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	..	..	110 Oc 6, 02	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	98 Jan 9	97 Jan 10	97½ Jan 23	97	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	..	..	94½ Fe 19, 02	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	116 Jan 28	115½ Jan 28	115½ Jan 28	114	115½
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	..	..	114 De 30, 02	112	114½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*AO	..	..	108½ Jy 8, 02	111	118
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	109½ Feb 13	107 Jan 26	109½ Feb 13	108	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	103 Jan 14	102 Jan 14	102 Jan 14	103	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	..	..	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co., gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	108½ Feb 9	108¼ Jan 8	108½ Feb 9	108½	..
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	108½ Jan 16	108 Jan 30	108½ Feb 7	..	108½
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937	MS*	..	..	102 No 11, 98	96	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.cts.,S.B.1941	*FA	97 Jan 30	97 Jan 30	97 Jan 30	94½	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g.3½s,1916	MN*	..	..	98 De 11, 02	96½	97½
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	123 Jan 2	122½ Feb 9	122½ Feb 9	118	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	..	..	121 Oc 22, 00	117	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s.A.1940	AO*	114½ Jan 12	114½ Jan 12	114½ Jan 20	112½	114½
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	..	..	118 De 9, 02	112½	114½
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	..	..	116½ Fe 14, 01	110	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	..	..	108½ No 19, 02	108	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	98 Jan 13	98 Jan 13	98 Jan 13	..	98
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	..	..	127½ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	128 Jan 26	128 Jan 26	128 Jan 26	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	..	..	130 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	..	..	108 De 8, 02	104½	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	107½ Feb 12	104½ Jan 28	106½ Feb 13	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	..	..	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	..	..	112½ Mr 7, 00	109	111½
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1941	JJ*	..	..	111 De 8, 02	108	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s,1944	*MS	..	..	117 My 1, 00	112	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	127 Jan 21	127 Jan 21	127 Jan 21	125	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	..	..	101 Oc 22, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	121½ Jan 13	121½ Jan 13	121½ Jan 13	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	111 Jan 5	111 Jan 5	111 Jan 5	..	111½
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939	*AO	113 Jan 8	113 Jan 8	113 Jan 8	113	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	..	..	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Cleve. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	..	..	107½ Oc 28, 98	130	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	..	120 Oc 11, 01	119	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B.Jan.,1928	AO	..	..	112½ De 18, 02	118½	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	..	..	119 No 25, 02	120	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	..	..	98 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	..	..	101½ No 28, 02	99½	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		100½ Feb 13	100½ Feb 13	100½ Feb 13	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	..	..	120½ De 8, 02	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	98½ Jan 12	95½ Jan 8	97⅛ Feb 14	97⅛	97¼
Do registered	*JJ	..	..	92 Ap 16, 01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*AO	96 Jan 12	93½ Jan 5	95½ Feb 13	..	95¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	98½ Jan 9	97 Jan 2	97½ Feb 14	97½	98
Do mtg. & col.tr.g.4s.Ser.A.1949	*AO	92 Jan 14	91 Jan 28	92 Feb 6	90½	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918	AO	..	..	97 Ja 2, 02	98	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	112½ Jan 5	112½ Jan 5	112½ Jan 5	110	112½
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	80½ Jy 3, 02	..	..
Do guaranteed	JJ*	..	..	94½ No 15, 02	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	..	101½ No 13, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 2-4s, 1947	*JJ	84 Jan 5	84 Jan 5	84 Jan 5	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	108 Jan 28	103½ Jan 2	108 Jan 30	108	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	..	..	108½ Au 19, 02	108	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	128 Jan 7	127½ Jan 6	128 Jan 7	..	130
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	114½ Jan 14	112 Jan 7	113½ Feb 6	113½	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	95½ Jan 9	95½ Jan 9	95½ Jan 9	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	..	..	100 Ju 3, 02	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	91½ Jan 5	87½ Feb 4	88½ Feb 14	88½	88½
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s,1928	*MN	..	..	125½ Je 16, 02	121½	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M., ref.gtd.g.4s,1936	AO*	88½ Jan 8	86½ Jan 13	87½ Feb 14	87½	87½
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	97½ Feb 5	94½ Jan 3	97½ Feb 11	97	98
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	JJ	85½ Jan 9	83 Feb 13	83 Feb 13	83	84
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	80 Jan 9	[illegible] Jan 6	80½ Feb 13	..	83
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	118¼ Jan 9	118½ Jan 9	118½ Jan 8	118½	114
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	135½ Jan 12	134½ Jan 9	136½ Jan 12	..	135½
Do do registered	JJ*	..	..	140 My 14,02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	111½ Jan 28	110½ Jan 5	111½ Feb 5	110½	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	..	..	116½ Ap 13, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	114 Jan 29	114 Jan 29	114 Jan 29	112½	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	104 Jan 14	103½ Jan 5	104 Jan 19	102	103½
Do do registered	*JD	..	..	106 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*AO	..	..	107½ Ap 28, 02	105	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	..	125 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	134 Jan 3	134 Jan 3	134 Jan 3	134½	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	..	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	..	..	124½ Je 12, 02	118½	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	..	..	123½ Fe 17, 02	121½	..
Do registered	*JD	..	..	116 Ap 24, 98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	..	..	111 Au 15, 01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	..	..	113½ De 11, 01	108	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	..	..	128 Oc 28, 02	129½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	..	112 Mr 17, 00	114½	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	JJ*	..	..	98¼ No 28, 01	93	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	112½ Jan 31	112½ Jan 31	112½ Jan 31	112½	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	..	..	93 Au 22, 01	93½	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	90½ Feb 10	88 Jan 29	90½ Feb 10	87	90
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	84½ Jan 31	84 Feb 6	84½ Feb 14	84	84½
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	103½ Feb 2	101½ Jan 3	103 Feb 13	102½	103½
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	..	104½ Fe 13, 97	110	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*JJ	..	..	97 Oc 30, 02	93	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	102 Jan 20	102 Jan 20	102 Jan 20	102	..
Southern Pacific Company—						
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	JD*	99 Jan 7	98 Jan 5	99 Feb 14	99	99½
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	JD	93½ Jan 13	90½ Jan 2	92 Feb 14	92½	92½
Do do registered	JD	..	..	95 Ap 10, 02	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	JJ*	..	..	111 Ja 29, 02	108	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	FA*	100 Jan 13	99½ Feb 2	99½ Feb 13	99½	100½
Do registered		..	..	97½ Je 1, 00	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	JD	87½ Feb 10	85 Jan 8	87½ Feb 10	87½	88½
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	FA*	112 Jan 21	112 Jan 21	112 Jan 21	108	111½
Do 2d 7s, 1905	*JD	105 Feb 11	105 Feb 11	105 Feb 11	105	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*MN	109½ Jan 30	107½ Jan 28	109½ Jan 30	108½	..
Gila V. G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	MN*	..	..	112 Oc 30, 02	108	..
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	MN*	..	..	105 Au 13, 02	103	..
Do do [illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	105½ De [illegible], 02	103	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	111 Jan 21	110 Jan 7	110½ Jan 21	110	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	112 [illegible]	112 Jan 13	112 Jan 5	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*AO	94 Jan 22	93 Jan 15	94 Jan 28	93	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*MN	..	..	127½ Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	..	..	130 No 19, 02	129½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*AO	..	..	122 Se 15, 02	117	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ	..	..	98 Au 6, 97	106	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*	..	..	118 Ja 4, 01	117	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	..	..	105½ No 7, 01	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	86½ Jan 22	85 Jan 2	86 Feb 13	85½	86
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1909	JJ	..	..	113 Mr 21, 02	110	..
Do do March, 1910	JJ	111½ Jan 26	111½ Jan 26	111½ Jan 27	111	111½
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A,1905	*AO	..	..	105½ Ap 22, 02	105½	..
Do do Series B, 1906		..	..	108 De 28, 01	106½	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		..	..	110½ Ja 14, 02	108½	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	119½ Jan 27	119½ Jan 27	119½ Jan 27	119½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	..	..	107 No 27, 00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	109¼ Jan 28	109¼ Jan 28	109¼ Jan 28	109¾	110½
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ	..	..	112 De 31, 02	109	112
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*	..	..	108 My 20,02	101½	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*	..	..	111½ Oc 30, 02	110	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	..	..	108½ Jy 29, 01	104	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ*	118¾ Jan 13	116¾ Jan 3	117½ Feb 14	117½	118
Do registered	JJ	116 Feb 11	116 Feb 11	116 Feb 11	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	97½ Feb 9	93½ Jan 5	97½ Feb 9	96	97
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	JJ	113½ Jan 12	113 Jan 12	113½ Jan 12	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	98½ Jan 28	97½ Jan 28	98½ Feb 14	98	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ*	..	..	120 De 23, 01	114½	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	..	..	98 De 4, 02	94½	98
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ*	..	..	120 Se 10, 02	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	118½ Jan 17	118 Jan 24	118 Jan 24	115	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	119½ Jan 10	119 Feb 4	119 Feb 4	..	118½
Do do registered		..	..	115 Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*MS	115½ Jan 2	114 Jan 26	114 Jan 26	..	115
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	124 Jan 20	122½ Jan 6	123½ Feb 4	123	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	124 Jan 16	123 Jan 12	124 Jan 16	124½	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*JJ	117½ Jan 7	117½ Feb 6	117½ Feb 6	117½	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	MS*	..	..	101½ Jy 20, 00	101	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*AO	110½ Feb 14	110½ Feb 14	110½ Feb 14	110½	111
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*	..	..	92 Se 8, 02	87	92
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*MN	107½ Jan 7	106 Jan 27	107½ Feb 11	107	108
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*MN	116½ Feb 13	115½ Jan 23	116½ Feb 13	116½	..
Do do gtd. stamped, 1936	*MN	..	..	116½ De 30, 01	..	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS	112½ Jan 6	112½ Jan 6	112½ Jan 6	113½	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS	..	..	123 Fe 8, 02	118½	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	..	..	118½ No 19, 02	111½	..
Do serial Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	115 Jan 6	115 Jan 6	115 Jan 6	114½	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	..	..	114 De 18, 02	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*FA	..	..	98 Ap 22, 02	98	98
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ*	118½ Feb 6	118 Jan 22	118½ Feb 6	118	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	..	..	117 Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*JD	..	..	104½ Se 2, 02	100	105
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO*	112½ Feb 13	112 Jan 27	112½ Feb 13	..	112½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA*	118 Jan 19	118 Jan 19	118 Jan 19	115½	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	AO	..	..	115½ My 15,02	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*MS	..	..	101½ Se 26, 02	102½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*JD	117½ Jan 23	116½ Jan 9	117 Feb 13	116½	117
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar	100 Jan 9	99 Jan 8	100 Jan 9	..	..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*JJ	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 3	109	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ*	112 Jan 14	111½ Jan 10	112 Jan 14	111½	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	AO*	..	..	113½ No 17, 02	..	..
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*JD	107 Jan 9	107 Jan 9	107 Jan 9	107	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	97 Feb 11	96 Jan 2	97 Feb 11	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	92 Feb 6	90 Jan 2	91 Feb 7	91	93
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	85½ Jan 30	83½ Jan 6	85½ Feb 13	85	85½
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*AO	80 Jan 19	76 Jan 3	79 Feb 12	78½	79
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	JD	..	..	96½ Au 14, 02	97	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s,1928	*JD	110½ Feb 6	110 Jan 7	110½ Feb 6	108	112
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s,1947	JJ*	105½ Jan 24	102½ Jan 2	103½ Feb 13	103	103½
Do registered	JJ*	103½ Jan 14	102 Jan 5	103½ Feb 14	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*MN	107½ Jan 9	105½ Jan 30	106½ Feb 14	106	106½
Do do registered		105½ Jan 28	105½ Jan 28	105½ Jan 28	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*JD	101½ Jan 22	100½ Jan 5	101½ Feb 6	101½	102
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*FA	127½ Jan 17	123½ Feb 4	124½ Feb 11	123½	124½
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	JJ*	114 Jan 2	113 Jan 10	113½ Feb 12	113	..
Do 4 p.c. and partic. gold, 1927	FA*	96½ Jan 22	95 Feb 5	95½ Feb 14	95	95½
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	JJ*	..	..	118 No 24, 02	..	118½
Do g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	..	114½ Ap 19, 02	..	..
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003	*JJ	102½ Feb 12	101½ Feb 4	102½ Feb 13	..	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	MN*	119 Feb 10	116½ Jan 2	118 Feb 14	118	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*FA	111 Jan 10	107 Feb 2	108 Feb 14	108	108½
Do deb., Series A, 1939	JJ*	101½ Feb 14	101½ Jan 5	101½ Feb 14	..	..
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ*	84½ Feb 9	78½ Jan 27	83½ Feb 14	83½	83½
Do 20-yr.1st lien g.t.g.s.f.5s,1921	*MS	..	..	104½ De 11, 02	105	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941	JJ*	109 Jan 2	109 Jan 2	109 Feb 3	..	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*JJ	..	..	97 My 2, 02	93	95
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941	AO*	85 Jan 9	84 Jan 5	85 Jan 9	..	85
Do Tol. & Chi.Div. 1st g.4s,1941	*MS	..	..	98 Mr 17, 02	98	..
St.L., K.C. & N.S.C.B. 1st 6s, 1908	AO	..	..	109 De 17, 02	108	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	117½ Feb 10	117¼ Jan 20	117½ Feb 10	117½	118½
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	*AO	100½ Feb 14	99 Jan 14	100½ Feb 14	99½	100½
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	..	..	40 Mr 21, 01	30	..
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	JJ*	..	..	114½ Ja 20, 02	109	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	AO*	116½ Jan 21	115 Jan 13	116½ Jan 21	118	..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ*	..	..	113 Se 9, 02	113	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	FA*	..	..	111½ Oc 28, 02	111	112½
Wheel.& L.E.R.R. 1st con.g.4s,1949	MS*	93½ Feb 14	91½ Jan 5	93½ Feb 14	93½	93½
Wisconsin Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	92½ Feb 9	90 Jan 2	92½ Feb 13	92½	92½
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	107½ Jan 20	105 Jan 8	107 Feb 13	107	..
Atl. Av. Bklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	*JJ	..	..	110 Ja 20, 99	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	JJ*	110 Feb 6	110 Feb 6	110 Feb 7	110	..
B.,Q.C. & S. con.gtd.g.5s,Jul.,1941	MN	102½ Jan 8	102 Jan 5	102 Jan 8	..	..
Bklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*FA	104½ Jan 28	101½ Feb 13	102 Feb 14	101½	102
Do stamped, guaranteed		..	..	104½ Jy 24, 02	..	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	FA*	89½ Jan 8	87 Feb 9	87 Feb 14	..	88
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	85½ Jan 8	85½ Jan 8	85½ Jan 8	..	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	*JD	..	..	103½ Apr., 98	..	..
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g.4s,1951	*JJ	..	..	90½ Oc 30, 02	..	..
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	AO	..	..	97½ Je 18, 00	..	..
Det. Cit. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s,1905	JJ*	..	..	109 No 28, 01	..	..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	*FA	120 Jan 22	117 Feb 7	117 Feb 11	116	117
Do 100-year ref. g. 4s, 2002	*AO	96½ Jan 2	95 Jan 20	96 Feb 10	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con.g.5s,1943	JD*	116½ Jan 12	116½ Jan 12	116½ Feb 7	116½	..
Do registered		..	..	119½ De 3, 00	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS*	121 Jan 12	121 Jan 12	121 Jan 12	121½	..
Lex.Av. & P. Fy 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	MS*	..	..	121 De 30, 02	120½	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	*JJ	98½ Jan 29	97½ Jan 8	98½ Feb 14	98½	99
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ*	122 Jan 9	119½ Feb 11	120 Feb 11	119½	..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	FA*	102½ Jan 28	102½ Jan 28	102½ Jan 29	..	..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con.30-yr.5s,1926	*FA	..	..	103 Oc 27, 99	..	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M., L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	JJ15	..	..	110 Je 26, 02	..	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ15	..	..	114½ No 14, 01	..	..
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	AO	..	..	100½ De 14, 99	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	MN	..	..	90 De 28, 97	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.						
Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*MS	105½ Jan 30	104 Jan 5	105½ Jan 30	105	106
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920	MN*	..	..	100½ Je 4, 02	..	..
Bklyn F. Co. of N.Y. 1st cn.5s,1948	FA*	18 Jan 8	13 Jan 21	13 Jan 21	..	..
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yds. g. 5s, 1915	JJ*	..	..	111 Mr 1, 01	108	..
Henderson Bridge 1st g. 6s, 1931	MS*	..	..	112 No 28, 99	..	..
Mad. Square Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	..	..	100 Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g.4s,1940	MN	..	..	50 Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-year 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA*	94½ Jan 10	92½ Feb 12	92½ Feb 13	..	..
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	FA	..	..	90 Oc 3, 99	..	..
Railroad Securities Co. 50-year 3½s,1951, Ill. Cent. stock col., Series A	*JJ	..	..	91½ De 19, 01	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	JJ*	..	..	101 Fe 13, 97	101	..
Spring V. Water Works 1st 6s, 1906	MS	..	..	113½ Jy 3, 00	..	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—Series G, 4s, 1903-13	FA	..	..	100 Mr 19, 99	..	..
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.						
Bklyn Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	*MN	117 Jan 7	116½ Jan 28	116½ Jan 29	116½	116½
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*FA	..	..	104 My 23,02	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*JJ	98 Feb 4	96 Feb 2	98 Feb 11	97	98½
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g.5s,1932	MS	..	..	117 De 19, 02	..	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s,1949	JD	..	..	97 Oc 2, 01	..	..
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st 5s,1915	*FA	..	..	107½ De 17, 00	..	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO*	120 Jan 28	120 Jan 28	120 Jan 28	..	124
Ed. El. Ill. Bklyn 1st con.g.4s,1939	*JJ	..	..	97½ Se 18, 02	95	98
Lac. G. L. Co. St.L.1st g.5s,May,1919	QF	108½ Jan 7	108½ Feb 13	108½ Feb 13	108½	109
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	..	..	93 Jy 31, 02	..	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1949	JD*	111½ Feb 9	110½ Jan 28	111½ Feb 9	111	..
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	97½ Jan 28	96½ Feb 3	94½ Feb 14	96½	96
Ed. El. Ill. N.Y.1st conv.g.5s,1910	*MS	..	..	108½ De 17, 02	108	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*JJ	119 Jan 28	119 Jan 28	119 Jan 28	118½	..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA	107½ Jan 9	107½ Jan 9	107½ Jan 9	..	..
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	MN*	..	..	104 Je 7, 02	102½	..
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	JD*	102½ Feb 3	102½ Feb 3	102½ Feb 3	102½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	AO	125½ Jan 13	124 Jan 14	125½ Jan 13	..	125
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	105 Jan 3	105 Jan 3	105 Jan 3	105	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	..	..	109 De 3, 02	108	..
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	108½ Feb 13	108 Jan 28	108½ Feb 13	108	..
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g.6s,1905	JJ*	102½ Feb 14	102 Jan 6	102½ Feb 14	102½	103
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	105 Jan 13	104 Jan 13	104 Jan 13	..	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	MS	..	..	103 Fe 6, 99	..	..
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	MN	..	..	107½ Ja 13, 02	..	..
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.						
Am. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Feb. 14, 1903—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	66⅞ Jan 7	64¾ Feb 11	65 Feb 14	[illegible]
Do registered		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g. 1927	*AO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	110 Jan 17	107 Feb 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	*FA*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Shipbuilding 1st s. f. 5s, 1932	JJ*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. col. tr. 5s, 1932	FA*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g.6s, 1913	*MN	114½ Jan 20	112 Jan 3	114½ Jan 20	[illegible]
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COAL AND IRON.					
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902	*FA	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	JJ*	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	103 Jan 31	102 Feb 2	102½ Feb 13	[illegible]
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	96⅞ Jan 7	91 Feb 3	91½ Feb 13	[illegible]
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	..	..	110½ Au 22, 02	[illegible]
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	..	..	115 Ja 23, 02	[illegible]

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JJ	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JJ	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	JJ*	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
T. C., I. & R. R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	JJ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
De Bardo. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia Coal & Coke 5s, 5 p. c. 50-year g., 1949	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.					
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do registered	QJ	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*MN	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	110 Feb 13	109 Jan 2	110 Feb 13	[illegible]
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do do registered		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	*MN	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	JJ	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 14, 1903

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Feb. 14, $15,524,000

Bonds.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 4½s	99½	99½	99½	99½	11
American Dock & Imp. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Ann Arbor 4s	95½	96	95½	95½	14
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102½	164
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s reg.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	92¼	92½	91¾	92½	21
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	92	92½	92	92½	29½
Balt. & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94	94	93¾	94	39½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	102½	103¼	102½	103	88½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s reg.	102½	102½	101	101	11
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89	89	88¾	89	78½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	2
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90	90	90	90	5
Beech Creek 1st 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106¾	107	106¾	107	11
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	102	102	101¾	102	49
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	23
Central Branch, Union Pacific 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
Central Branch Railway 4s	92	92	92	92	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108¼	108½	108¼	108¼	60
Central of Georgia 1st pf. inc.	78	79¼	78	79¼	46
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	33	34¼	32¾	33¾	130
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc.	26½	26¾	25¾	26¾	4
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	87	87¼	87	87¼	25
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	99¾	99¾	99½	99¾	39½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	44
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	8
Chicago & Alton 3½s	78¼	78¼	78	78	3
C., B. & Q., coll. Nor. P.-Gt. Nor. joint 4s	94¼	94¼	94	94¼	226
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s reg	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	107¾	107¾	107	107	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	19
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	108	108	108	108	1
Chi. & East Illinois gen. 5s	121½	121½	121	121½	14
Chi., Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	129	129	129	129	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	117	117	117	117	3
Chicago & Northwestern con 7s	133	133	132¾	132¾	2
Chicago & Northw. sinking fund 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s	87¼	87¼	87	87¼	327
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106	106	106	106	25
Chi., St. Louis & Pitts. 1st 5s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	9
Chi., St. P., Minn & Omaha 6s	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	84	84	84	84	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	100¼	100¼	100	100	8
Cleve., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	102¾	103	102¾	103	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	92	92	91½	91½	167
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	80	80¼	80	80¼	15
Colorado & Southern 4s	90¾	91	90¾	91	65
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	64¾	65¼	64¾	65	270
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98¾	99¼	98¾	99¼	29
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Detroit Southern, Ohio South. Div. 4s	91	91	91	91	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	97½	98	97½	98	9
Det., Mack. & Marq. land grant 3½s	87½	88¾	87½	88¾	41
Distilling of America col. tr. 5s	89	89	89	89	7
Distillers' Securities Corp. 5s	75	76½	75	76½	192
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chi. 1st 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Erie 1st general 4s	87½	87½	86¾	87	291
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98¾	99	98¾	98¾	78
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	30
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	105	105	105	105	2
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st con. 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
Gal. Har. & San Antonio 2d 7s	105	105	105	105	4
Green Bay debenture, B	23½	24¼	23½	24	113
Hocking Valley 4½s	108¾	109	108¾	109	20
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	10
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	9
International Paper 6s	109	109	108½	108½	8
Iowa Central refunding 4s	93½	93¾	93½	93½	1
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	96¾	97	96¾	97	8
Kansas City Pacific 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	87½	87¾	87½	87¾	42
Kansas City Southern 3s	69¾	70	69½	70	277
Kentucky Central 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	87	87	87	87	12
Laclede Gas Co. 5s	107	107	106¾	106¾	11
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	118¾	119¼	118¾	119¼	16
Lehigh & W. B. ext. 4½s	102½	102½	102	102	11
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	108½	108½	108¼	108½	5
Long Island gen. 4s	102	102	101¾	101¾	6
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Louis. & Nash., Pen. & Atlantic 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	4
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¼	101¼	100¾	100¾	24
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	101	101	101	101	5
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	117	117	117	117	20
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	96	96	96	96	6
Mexican Central consol. 4s	78½	78½	76¾	77	29
Mexican Central 1st income	28¼	28¾	26¾	27½	254
Mexican Central 2d income	17½	18½	17	18	225
Minn. & St. Louis consol. 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	1
Minn. & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	18
Mo., Kan. & Texas of Texas 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	91
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	82½	82¾	82	82½	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	105	105	104¾	104¾	58
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	28
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	3
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	76¾	77	76¾	77	48
National R. R. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	101	101	101	101	10
New York Central gen. 3½s	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	23
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	92¼	92¼	91¾	92	83
New York Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s reg.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	4
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	91	91	91	91	12
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104½	105	104½	105	10
New York Dock Company 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	6
N. H., N. H. & Hartford deb. ctfs 4s	219¾	219¾	219¾	219¾	5
N. Y., N. H. & Hart. deb. ctfs 4s, small	218	218	218	218	1
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94¾	95	94¾	94¾	22
New York, Lack. & West. 1st 6s	131½	131½	131½	131½	10
New York, Lack. & West. term. & imp 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	20
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	21
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	72¾	73½	72¾	73½	272½
Northern Pacific gen 3s reg.	71½	71½	71½	71½	3
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	130½
Oregon Short Line 4s	95½	95¾	95	95½	281
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	124	124½	124	124½	11
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	113¾	113¾	113	113¾	14

BONDS.

Bonds.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110	110	109¾	109¾	5
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	106¾	107	106¾	106¾	[illegible]
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Peoria & Eastern incomes	81½	81½	81½	81½	11
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99¾	100	99¾	100	5
Pitts. & West. 4s, J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Reading general 4s	97½	97½	97	97½	[illegible]
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	95½	95½	95¾	95½	37
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	97½	97½	97	97½	12
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s, stamped	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
Rome, Water. & Ogdens. con 5s	122½	122½	122	122	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114¾	115	114¾	115	25
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	90	90½	90	90½	30
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	88¼	89	88	88¾	1,878
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97	97½	96¾	97½	122
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	83¼	83½	83	83	49
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	85½	86	84½	85½	97
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86	86	86	86	38
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	103	103¾	103	103	6
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	84	84½	84	84½	14
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf gtd. 4s	96	96½	96	96½	6
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Southern Pacific 4s	91½	92	91½	92	124
Southern Pacific 4½s	98½	99	98½	99	3
Southern Railway 5s	117¾	118	117¾	117½	20
Southern Railway 5s reg.	116	116	116	116	17
Southern Ry., Mob. & Ohio col. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	6
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	18
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	65	65	64	64½	58
Standard Rope & Twine income	11	12½	11	12	119
Tenn. Coal & Iron., Birm. Div. 6s	108	108	108	108	5
Tenn. Coal, I. & R. R., Tenn. Div. 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard 6s	101	102	101	101½	1
Term. Assn., St. Louis, 1st 4½s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117	12
Third Avenue con. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	51
Third Avenue 5s	120	120	119¾	120	25
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 3½s	85½	85½	85½	85½	3
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	70	70½	70	70	46
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103	103¾	102¾	103¼	192
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg.	103¼	103½	103¼	103¼	15
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	300
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	79¾	80½	79¾	80½	[illegible]
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	116	116½	116	116½	6
Virginia Southwestern 5s	102	102½	102	102½	6
Wabash 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	30
Wabash 2d 5s	108	108	107½	108	53
Wabash debenture, Series B	82½	84½	82½	83½	4,773
Wabash deb. Series A	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
West Shore 4s	111	111½	111	111½	18
West Shore 4s, registered	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	3
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Western Union Tel. real estate & ref. 4½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	11
Western N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼	11
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92½	93½	92½	93½	40
Wisconsin Central general 4s	92	92½	91¾	92½	115
Total sales					$15,476,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, 1907, registered	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1½
U. S. 4½s, 1925, registered	135½	135½	135½	135½	2
U. S. 2s, registered	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
U. S. 2s, coupon, small	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Total sales					$5,500

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. of Mexico, O. F. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	

STATE BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Brothers' ctfs.	11	11¾	11	11¾	50
Grand total					$15,524,500

*In $100

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given:

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	...	...	...	...	108¾	Aug. 22
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	...	...	...	...	108¾	Nov. 14
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q. Jan.	110¼	Jan. 14	109¾	Feb. 11	109¾	Feb. 11
U. S. 4s, coupon	Q. Jan.	110¾	Jan. 12	109¾	Jan. 5	110¼	Feb. 6
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q. F.	135½	Feb. 9	135½	Feb. 9	135½	Feb. 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	...	...	...	...	136¼	Nov. 28
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg.	Q. F.	...	...	...	...	103¼	Dec. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F.	...	...	...	...	103¾	Nov. 28
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	109¾	Jan. 7	107½	Feb. 5	107¾	Feb. 7
U. S. 3, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.	107¾	Feb. 9	107½	Feb. 9	107½	Feb. 9
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	Q. F.	107¾	Feb. 9	107¾	Feb. 9	107¾	Feb. 9
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small		...	...	...	...	107	June 25

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given:

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	...	...	...	...	104¾	Sept. 3
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	...	...	...	...	102	Mar. 23
Alabama currency funding 4s	J. J.	...	...	...	...	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	...	...	...	...	105¾	Oct. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	...	...	...	...	104	Nov. 11
North Carolina special tax	A. O.	...	...	...	...	2	Nov. 11
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	97	Jan. 14	96	Jan. 9	96½	Feb. 3
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.		...	...	...	...	95½	Aug. 18
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		...	...	...	...	94½	Oct. 22
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.		12	Jan. 10	11	Jan. 13	11¾	Feb. 11
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	...	...	...	...	96½	Oct. 17

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Feb. 7 to 13.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Korona	St. Thomas	$1,365
American Silver Coin—		
Korona	St. Thomas	474
Gold Bullion—		
City of Washington	Colon	3,270
Allegheny	Greytown	2,050
Total		$10,300

Exports, New York, Feb. 8 to 14.

Date. Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Feb. 10—Oceanic	London, S. B.	$[illegible]
Feb. 12—Finland	London, S. B.	[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Date. Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Feb. 6—Cherokee	Santo Domingo, G. C. (U. S.)	$[illegible]
Feb. 6—Maracaibo	Trinidad, S. C. (Mex.)	[illegible]
Feb. 6—[illegible]	London, S. B.	[illegible]

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.
Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual. F—Five months.

BANKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 14, 1903. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	600
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	265	275
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Feb. 1, 03	800	..
Bowery	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 02	330	..
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	360	370
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan., 1900	155	165
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	175	185
Century	100,000	..	..	....	160	175
Chase National	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 03	750	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 03	355	365
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Jan. 2, 03	4000	..
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	190	198
City (National)	25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	300	285
Colonial	100,000	5	..	Dec., 1897	385	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	350	..
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	815	822
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	....	200	205
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 03	427½	435
East River Nat.	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	160	170
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	115	123
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	....	215	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	†25	Q	Jan. 2, 03	3900	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 03	785	800
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	210	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	230	240
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	Oct., 1902	425	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	11	Q	Dec 31, 02	515	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 2, 03	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 03	360	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov., 1902	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Nov., 1902	370	400
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	640	650
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	600	565
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	....	200	205
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	235	245
Jefferson	400,000	..	..	....	160	170
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	265	285
**Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	†5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	600	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb. 2, 03	1025	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Feb 10, 03	330	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	265	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	280	290
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	155	165
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	247	255
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	180	185
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	160	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 02	..	525
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	220	230
Mutual	200,000	..	..	....	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	200	205
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Jan. 2, 03	550	600
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	333	336
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 2, 03	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 03	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 02	175	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	5	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	5	S	....	100	170
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	248	253
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	240	246
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb. 2, 03	250	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 03	605	635
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	205	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	128	133
Plaza	100,000	..	..	....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 03	295	..
Royal	100,000	2½	F	Dec 31, 02	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	700	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	650	..
Seventh National	2,500,000	..	..	....	115	118
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	175	..
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	700	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	250	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	120	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	3½	S	Feb. 2, 03	125	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	....	125	135
Varick	100,000	..	..	....	200	220
Washington	100,000	..	..	....	305	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	....	200	..
Western Nat.	10,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	390	395
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	6	..	Jan 15, 03	370	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Dec 20, 02	245	255
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 02	170	175
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	3½	Q	Feb., 1903	380	400
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	....	240	245
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	....	165	175
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 03	460	500
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Dec 31, 02	2015	2050
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	585	605
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 2, 03	395	405
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	400	425
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	625	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	....	180	190
Empire State	500,000	..	..	....	190	195
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	..	Dec 31, 02	650	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 03	1425	1500
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 02	615	635
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	185	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 02	345	360
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 03	700	720
Guardian Trust	1,000,000	..	..	....	205	225
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 2, 03	310	330
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 2, 03	425	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	920	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	2,000,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 02	185	200
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	4	S	Feb. 2, 03	300	320
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	....	402½	410
Long Island	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	300	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 02	400	..
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	....	270	280
Mercantile	2,000,000	30	Q	Jan. 2, 03	1150	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	....	325	345
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 15, 03	710	730
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FERRY COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GAS COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 14, 1903. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,475,800	..	..	....	52	..
Do preferred	3,572,800	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 03	93	96
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	....	⅛	⅜
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	95	97
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	....	40	60
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	....	9½	10½
††Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	82	82½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	109	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	107	109
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	90	93
Consumers' (J. C.) 1st 6s, 1904	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	100	102
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	..	Sep., 1900	20	25
††Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	68	71
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1903	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1903	104	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	78	90
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	103	105
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	43	48
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 02	83	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	103
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	53	60
††Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1902	49	55
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	850,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 03	310	325
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	109½	109½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	112	114
††Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	108	111
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	106	107
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1902	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	95	97
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	82	84
††South. Lt. & Tra. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	87	90
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 02	131	..
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 02	152½	..
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	115	117
††Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	99	100
Syracuse Light'g.	3,000,000	..	..	....	42	45
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 03	88	91

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	500,000	10	S	Jan., 1903	195	..
Continental	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1903	780	..
Eagle ($40) $105 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	..	Oct., 1900	40	..
Empire City	200,000	8	S	July, 1902	90	95
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1903	600	725
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan., 1903	315	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1903	170	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	100	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	Jan. 2, 03	140	150
Home	3,000,000	7	S	Jan 15, 03	340	350
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec., 1902	185	190
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1903	180	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Feb., 1903	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	205	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct. 10, 02	160	175
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1903	150	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1903	245	255
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	40	60
Unit'd States($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	106	112
W'chester ($10)	300,000	6	S	Feb., 1903	200	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1903	600	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 03	105	112
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	Dec 31, 02	58	60
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	....	9½	10
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	....	47½	48
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Feb 10, 03	117½	120
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	89	90
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	....	⅛	¼
††Amer. Malt 6s	3,000,000	3	S	Dec. 1, 02	99	100½
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 2, 03	300	..
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 03	42	4..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 03	98	102
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1903	54½	55½
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	90½	90½
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	....	4½	5½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	....	24½	24½
††Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	76	77½
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	....	*11	11½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	....	27	35
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 02	132	133
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 03	110	112
Borden's Cond. Milk	7,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 03	124	127
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 02	110½	112
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	....	*7	7½
††Brit. Exchec. 3s	150,000,000	¾	Q	Jan. 2, 03	90	90½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celluloid	5,925,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 02	120	125
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	....	5½	5½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	....	16½	17½
††Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	65½	67
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,125,600	1½	Q	Jan. 7, 03	102	105
Cent. Fireworks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 10, 03	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	3½	[illegible]	Feb 10, 03	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Feb 15, 03	450	..
Compressed Air	4,353,100	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consol. Fireworks	912,400	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	945,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 14, 1903. Bid.	Asked.
Man. Tran. ($20)	$10,000,000	..	..	....	*3½	3½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	†7½	Q	Dec 31, 02	180	185
Mexican 5s	122,700,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 3, 03	100½	100½
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	7,000,000	..	..	....	6	7
Mines Secur. ($5)	1,500,000	..	..	....	*3½	3½
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,250,000	..	..	....	*2	2½
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,088,100	1	Q	Jan. 2, 03	36½	37½
Do preferred	7,656,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 03	90	93
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	101	103
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	....	*3-16	¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	8,875,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 03	164	166
N.Y. & Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	....	40	44
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	....	77	80
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1902	112½	..
N. Y. Tran. ($20)	4,700,000	..	..	....	10	11
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	....	8	9
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 4, 03	112½	113
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	....	44	44½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	S	Jan 15, 03	97½	98½
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	4,150,000	..	..	....	1½	2
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	....	9	12
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	....	¼	¾
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Feb 14, 03	338	342
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 03	202½	206½
Royal B. Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	103½	106
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,340,000	3	Q	Dec 24, 02	157	160
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	....	25½	28
Do preferred	16,686,100	..	..	....	42½	43½
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec., 1902	330	350
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	Dec 31, 02	32½	34
Do preferred	800,000	4	S	Dec 31, 02	127	135
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	....	8	9
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	....	29	32
††Do 1st 5s	3,489,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	76½	79
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	Dec 15, 02	782	786
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	....	*⅝	¾
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 5, 03	126	127
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	101	103
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,875,000	..	..	....	*29	29½
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	23½	24
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	Dec 10, 02	94	97
Do deb. 4s	....	2	S	Jan 10, 03	74	76
Union Cop. ($10)	3,600,000	..	..	....	*3½	3¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 02	127	130
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 02	122	125
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 02	123	128
Unit. B. H. & P.	$15,000,000	..	..	....	8	9
Do preferred	$15,000,000	..	..	....	48	50
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	....	28	29½
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	....	6	11
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	....	10	17
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	71	74
U.S. Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	250,000,000	..	..	....	85	85½
Universal Tobac.	$7,000,000	..	..	....	1½	2½
Do preferred	$3,000,000	..	..	....	8	15
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	....	27	34
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,500,000	†5	Q	Jan 10, 03	*170	174
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	....	12	12½
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	Nov. 1, 02	120	125

STREET RAILWAYS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	103	105
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	110	114
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	98	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1903	32½	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1903	247	251
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	100	101
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	106	108
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	111	114
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	100	102
B., B. & W. E. gen 5s, 1933	121,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 15, 03	245	250
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	110	111
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	114	116
B., Q.C. & Sub. 5s.	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	108	110
††B'n R.T. 4s, new.	5,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	85	88
Buff. Crosst'n 5s.	2,974,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	113	114¼
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1903	250	270
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	121½	124½
Cen. P. N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1903	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1903	100	101
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1903	180	183
Coney Island & B.	1,000,000	4	Q	Feb. 2, 03	385	410
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	98	100
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	97	100
Do 6% ctf., 1903	400,000	3½	S	Jan., 1903	100	102
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	Jan 15, 03	64½	65½
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	107	109
Dry D., E. B. & B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.

208 FIFTH AVENUE, 1128 BROADWAY
(Madison Square).

Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.

HENRY R. WILSON, President. FRANK TILFORD, Vice-Prest.
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice-Prest. R. C. LEWIS, Treas. WM. DARROW, Jr., Sec'y.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE C. BOLDT, Pres. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
GEORGE C. CLARK, Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers.
JOHN B. DENNIS, Blair & Co., Bankers.
ROBERT E. DOWLING, V.-Pres. U.S.Realty & Const. Co
CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD, Pres. N.Y. Security & Trust Co
ROBT. M. GALLAWAY, Pres. Merchants' National Bank
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